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**YEARBOOK OF THE
UNITED NATIONS
1956**

YEARBOOK OF THE UNITED NATIONS



1956

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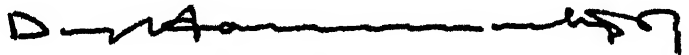
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Foreword

This *Yearbook of the United Nations* is the tenth which has been published since the inception of the United Nations. It covers the year 1956 and the early months of 1957. Like the earlier volumes, it presents a comprehensive account of the many and varied activities of the United Nations and specialized agencies. It also includes extensive documentary references on the proceedings of the Organization for the use of those who are engaged in the study of international affairs.

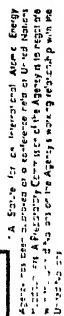
I hope that this volume, and the others in this series, will serve as a useful tool in efforts to increase knowledge of the United Nations and understanding of the purposes the Organization can best serve in the international life of our times. Such efforts are needed in order to help the general public judge the activities of the United Nations in their proper perspective.

The United Nations is an institution of limited authority, but its influence upon the course of events is already substantial and can greatly increase if it is properly used. The last year has been one of important developments and has put the Organization to serious tests. This *Yearbook* should make it easier to study what took place and to draw conclusions for the future. We are in the first stage of the endeavour to build a peaceful world order. A thorough understanding of our experience is the only realistic foundation upon which to base future progress.



DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD
Secretary-General

(As of 31 March 1957)



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STRUCTURE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ELEVENTH SESSION

MAIN COMMITTEES

FIRST COMMITTEE:
POLITICAL AND SECURITY
(including the regulation
of armaments)

SPECIAL
POLITICAL COMMITTEE

SECOND COMMITTEE:
ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL

THIRD COMMITTEE:
SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN
AND CULTURAL

FOURTH COMMITTEE:
TRUSTEESHIP
(including Non-Self-
Governing Territories)

FIFTH COMMITTEE:
ADMINISTRATIVE &
BUDGETARY

SIXTH COMMITTEE:
LEGAL

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PROCEDURAL COMMITTEES

GENERAL
COMMITTEE

CREDENTIALS
COMMITTEE

STANDING COMMITTEES

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON ADMINISTRATIVE
AND BUDGETARY
QUESTIONS

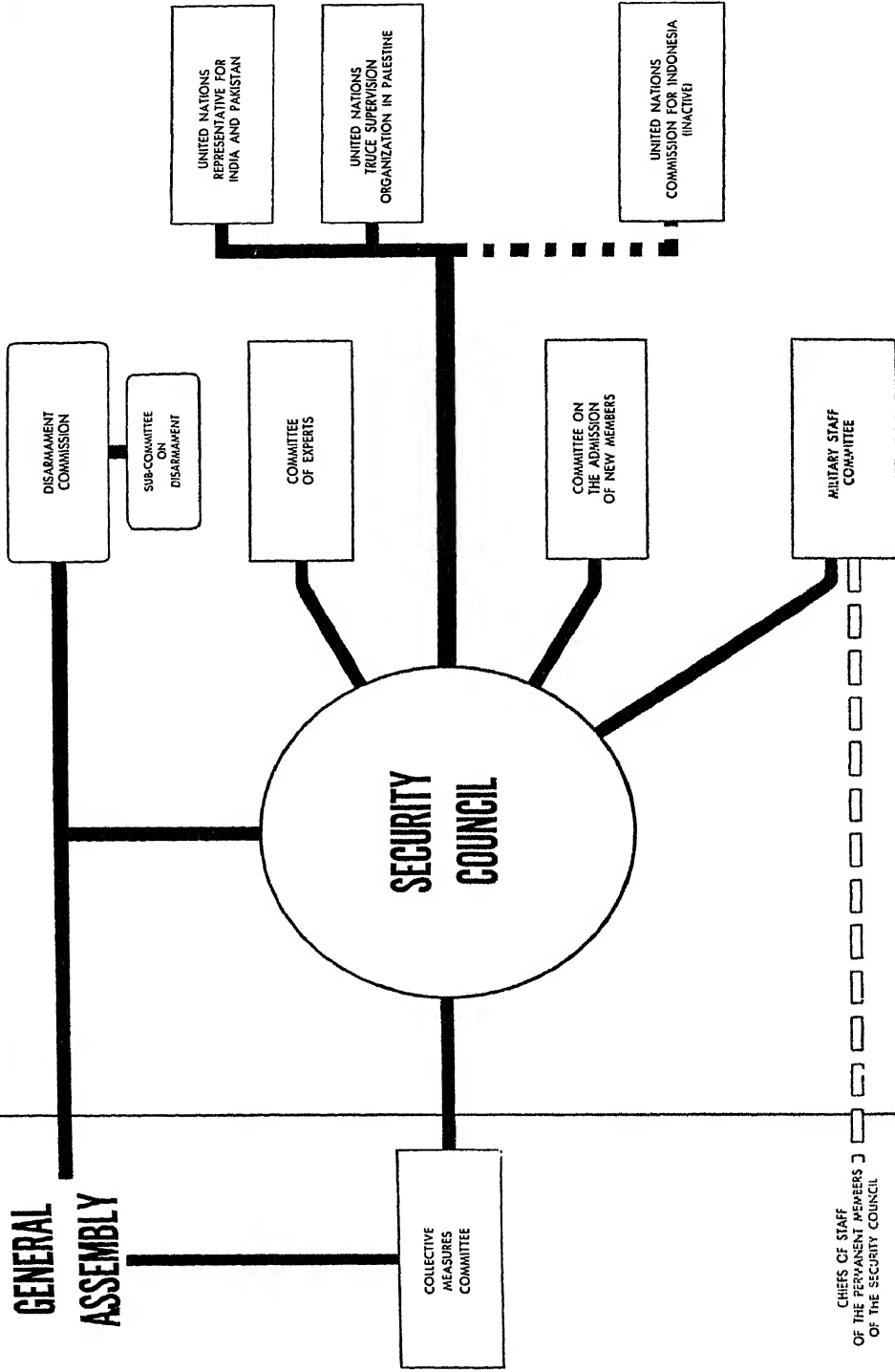
COMMITTEE ON
CONTRIBUTIONS

Other Existing Bodies Established by the General Assembly

Interim Committee of the General Assembly
United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF)
Advisory Committee on UNEF
Committee on the Financing of UNEF (as appointed
under General Assembly resolution 1089 (XII))
United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine
United Nations Relief and Works Agency
for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary
Disarmament Commission
Sub-Committee on Disarmament
Panel for Inquiry and Conciliation
Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy
Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation
Peace Observation Commission
Balkan Sub-Commission
Collective Measures Committee
Panel of Military Experts
United Nations Commission for the Unification
and Rehabilitation of Korea
United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency
United Nations Commission to Investigate Conditions
for Free Elections in Germany
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Ad Hoc Committee on a Special United Nations Fund
for Economic Development
Ad Hoc Commission on Prisoners of War
United Nations Advisory Council for Somaliland
United Nations Commission on Togoland
under French Administration
Committee on South West Africa
Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories
Sub-Committee on the Revision of the Questionnaire
(relating to Trust Territories)
Advisory Committee for the
United Nations Memorial Cemetery in Korea
Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds
Board of Auditors
United Nations Administrative Tribunal
United Nations Staff Pension Committee
Investments Committee
Committee on Applications for Review
of Administrative Tribunal Judgements
International Law Commission
Committee on Arrangements for a Conference
for Reviewing the Charter
Special Committee on Defining Aggression

STRUCTURE OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

(As of 31 March 1957)



Part One

THE UNITED NATIONS

EXPLANATORY NOTE ON DOCUMENTS

To assist readers who wish to make a more detailed study of subjects discussed in Part One, documentary references are provided at the end of each section. These references include the symbols and titles of documents of the principal organs and bodies of the United Nations and the numbers of the meetings at which they were discussed. Also included are records of voting and texts of adopted resolutions.

For those unfamiliar with United Nations documentation, the following may serve as a simplified guide to the principal document symbols:

A/ refers to documents of the General Assembly. A/C. documents are those of six of its seven Main Committees, e.g., A/C.1/777 is a document of the First Committee, A/C.2/189 of the Second Committee. The symbol for documents of the seventh Main Committee, the Special Political Committee, is A/SPC/. A/AC. documents are those of *ad hoc* bodies of the Assembly, e.g., A/AC.73/L.8 is a document of

the Committee on South West Africa, the "L" denoting limited circulation.

DC/ refers to documents of the Disarmament Commission.

S/ refers to documents of the Security Council.

E/ refers to documents of the Economic and Social Council. E/AC. and E/C. documents are those of the Committees of the Council, e.g., E/AC.6/L.136 is a document of the Economic Committee, and E/C.2/L.20 a document of the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations. E/CN. documents are those of the Commissions of the Council, each of which also has its own number.

T/ refers to documents of the Trusteeship Council. T/COM. are communications; T/OBS., observations of the Administering Authorities on petitions and communications; and T/PET., petitions.

U.N.P. designates United Nations publications.

Full citations are given for documents of the International Court of Justice.

Political and Security Questions

CHAPTER I

QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE MIDDLE EAST

THE PALESTINE QUESTION (DECEMBER 1955–OCTOBER 1956)

INCIDENTS ON LAKE TIBERIAS

In January 1956 the Security Council completed consideration of the Syrian complaint that Israel armed forces had attacked Syrian regular army forces on Syrian territory east of Lake Tiberias on the night of 11/12 December 1955.¹ Under the Syrian draft resolution introduced on 22 December 1955, the Security Council would: (1) condemn Israel for the "outrageous attack"; (2) decide that the attack constituted aggression under Article 39 of the United Nations Charter; (3) call upon Members to apply economic sanctions and to expel Israel from the United Nations; and (4) decide that Israel should pay adequate compensation.

On 9 January, the USSR submitted amendments to replace paragraphs (2) and (3) with paragraphs calling upon Israel to take all necessary measures to prevent such actions and warning Israel that their recurrence would require the Security Council to consider the application of Article 39 of the Charter.

On 11 January 1956, France, the United Kingdom and the United States submitted a draft resolution, by which the Security Council would note that, according to the reports of the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), the attack by Israel armed forces deliberately violated the provisions of the General Armistice Agreement, including those relating to the Demilitarized Zone. It would also note that there had been interference by the Syrian authorities

with Israeli activities on Lake Tiberias, in contravention of the Armistice Agreement. By the operative part of this draft resolution, the Council would: (1) remind Israel that it had already condemned military action in breach of the General Armistice Agreements, whether or not undertaken by way of retaliation, and had called upon Israel to take effective measures to prevent such actions; (2) condemn the attack of 11 December 1955 as a flagrant violation of the cease-fire provisions of its resolution of 15 July 1948, of the terms of the Armistice Agreement, and of Israel's obligations under the Charter; (3) express its grave concern at Israel's failure to comply with its obligations; (4) call upon Israel to do so in the future, in default of which the Council would have to consider what further measures were required to maintain or restore peace; (5) call upon the parties to comply with their obligations under article V of the General Armistice Agreement to respect the Armistice Demarcation Line and the Demilitarized Zone; (6) request the Chief of Staff to pursue his suggestions for improving the situation in the area of Lake Tiberias; and (7) call upon both parties to co-operate with the Chief of Staff in this and all other respects, to carry out the provisions of the Armistice Agreement in good faith, and in particular to make full use of the Mixed Armistice Commission's machinery in the interpretation and application of its provisions.

On 12 January 1956, Iran proposed amending the three-Power draft resolution. This was in order to: delete the reference in the preamble about Syrian interference on Lake Tiberias; replace paragraph (4) of the operative part by a paragraph declaring that committing

¹ See *Yearbook of the United Nations*, 1955, pp. 34-35. (The *Yearbook* is cited hereafter as *Y.U.N.*)

such actions in the future would constitute a breach of the peace within the meaning of Article 39 of the Charter requiring consideration by the Security Council of the measures provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter; delete paragraph (5); and add a new paragraph whereby the Council would decide that Israel should pay adequate compensation for the loss of and damage to life and property caused by the attack.

The sponsors of the three-Power draft resolution revised their text on 17 January, and again on 18 January. New paragraphs were added whereby the Council would hold that the Syrian interference with Israel activities on Lake Tiberias in no way justified the Israel action, and whereby the Council would call upon the parties to arrange with the Chief of Staff for an immediate exchange of all military prisoners.

On 18 January, another draft resolution was submitted, by Yugoslavia. By this, the Security Council would: (1) condemn the attack of 11-12 December 1955 as a flagrant violation of the cease-fire provisions of its resolution of 15 July 1948, of the Armistice Agreement between Syria and Israel, and Israel's obligations under the Charter; (2) call upon Israel to refrain from such military action in the future; (3) consider that an established violation of the Armistice Agreement entailed payment of compensation by the party responsible and that therefore in this case Syria was entitled to compensation; and (4) request the Chief of Staff to take appropriate steps for the release of prisoners taken in this action.

In the course of the discussion, all members of the Council condemned the attack launched by Israel against Syria on 11 December 1955, criticized Israel's policy of retaliation and warned Israel that another transgression would compel the Council to consider what further measures under the Charter were required to maintain or restore the peace. Australia, China, Cuba, France and the United Kingdom considered that Israel's attack of 11 December was not justified, even though, according to the report of the Chief of Staff, there had undoubtedly been illegal Syrian interference with Israel activities in the area of Lake Tiberias prior to the recent incident. Iran, the USSR

and Yugoslavia took the view that the Council would not be justified in shifting some of the blame for the Tiberias incident to Syria, even in a disguised form, by referring to Syrian interference in the area of Lake Tiberias, since the Chief of Staff's report had not referred to such interference prior to the incidents under debate. The USSR representative noted, too, that the three-Power text left out the question of compensation, although the majority of the Council's members did not question Syria's right to such compensation. The representatives of Belgium, Cuba, France, Peru, the United Kingdom and the United States could not support any proposal on the point of compensation because of the legal and practical difficulties involved in applying the principle equitably and enforcing it on the parties concerned. The representative of Iran, in order to obtain a unanimous decision, did not press his amendment on this point. He had no doubt about Israel's responsibility for the attack of 11 December, and hoped Israel would of its own volition propose to pay appropriate compensation, as suggested by the representative of China.

The Council decided, by 8 votes to 2, with 1 abstention, to grant priority in voting to the revised three-Power draft resolution, which it adopted unanimously on 19 January. The Council did not vote on the other draft resolutions.

*STATUS OF COMPLIANCE WITH
ARMISTICE AGREEMENTS:
CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY
COUNCIL AND REPORTS OF
SECRETARY-GENERAL AND CHIEF
OF STAFF*

SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION OF 4 APRIL 1956

On 20 March 1956, the United States requested an early meeting of the Security Council to consider "The Palestine question: status of compliance given to the General Armistice Agreements and the resolutions of the Security Council adopted during the past year". The United States stated that it had become increasingly concerned over recent developments in the Palestine area. Information about the build-up of armed forces on either side of the

Armistice Demarcation Line in Palestine had led it to believe that the parties might not be fully complying with the provisions of their Armistice Agreements.

The Security Council discussed the question at six meetings held between 26 March and 4 April 1956. The representatives of Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria took part in the discussion.

On 21 March 1956, the United States submitted a draft resolution. By the preamble to this, the Security Council would recall its requests, under its resolutions of 30 March 1955, 8 September 1955, and 19 January 1956, that the Chief of Staff and the parties concerned undertake certain specific steps for the purpose of ensuring that the tensions along the Armistice Lines should be reduced. It would also note with grave concern that despite the efforts of the Chief of Staff, the proposed steps had not been carried out. By the operative part, the Council would: (1) consider that the situation then prevailing between the parties concerning the enforcement of the Armistice Agreements and the compliance given to the above-mentioned resolutions was such that its continuation was likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security; (2) request the Secretary-General to undertake, as a matter of urgent concern, a survey of the various aspects of enforcement of and compliance with the four General Armistice Agreements and the Council's resolutions under reference; (3) request the Secretary-General to arrange with the parties for the adoption of any measures which, after discussion with the parties and with the Chief of Staff, he considered would reduce existing tensions along the Armistice Demarcation Lines, including the following points: (a) withdrawal of their forces from the Armistice Demarcation Lines; (b) full freedom of movement for the observers along the Armistice Demarcation Lines, in the Demilitarized Zones and in the Defensive Areas; (c) establishment of local arrangements for the prevention of incidents and the prompt detection of any violation of the Armistice Agreements; (4) call upon the parties to the Armistice Agreements to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of this resolution; and (5) request the Secretary-Gen-

eral to report to the Council in order to assist the Council in considering what further action might be required.

The United States representative, in introducing the draft resolution, stated that, in order to arrest and reverse the deteriorating situation, United Nations efforts should, in the first instance, be concentrated on securing full compliance with the General Armistice Agreements concluded by the parties and on the carrying out in detail of the Council resolutions of 30 March and 8 September 1955 and 19 January 1956. He stressed that, in requesting the Secretary-General to undertake a personal investigation, the draft resolution was not intended in any way to derogate from the over-all responsibilities of the Security Council in the Palestine question.

The United States initiative was welcomed and supported by the representatives of France, Australia, Peru, the United Kingdom, Cuba and Belgium.

During the discussion, the representative of Egypt sought clarification of operative paragraph 3 of the draft resolution and noted that the measures to be recommended by the Secretary-General would be within the framework of the General Armistice Agreement concluded between Egypt and Israel in February 1949. The provisions of sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of operative paragraph 3 were not applicable to all the Armistice Agreements, he said. Operative paragraph 5 of the United States draft resolution also required clarification, for it raised the question of what further action the Council would have to take after examination of the Secretary-General's report. It appeared to the representative of Egypt that the aim of the sponsor of the draft resolution was to find ways, within the framework of the Armistice Agreements, to eliminate tension prevailing on the Armistice Lines.

The representative of Syria, while welcoming a survey of the extent of compliance with the Armistice Agreements and the resolutions of the Council adopted during the past year, wished to know the scope of the Secretary-General's assignment. He drew a distinction between ascertaining the extent of compliance and investigation of means of settling problems standing in the way of peace. He pointed out

that the expression "various aspects" of enforcement of the General Armistice Agreements, which operative paragraph 2 requested the Secretary-General to survey, could cover problems of a political, economic or financial nature.

The representatives of Jordan and Lebanon also sought clarification. The representative of Jordan stated that Jordanian forces had taken their positions along the front lines not only for defensive purposes but also to carry out their obligations under the General Armistice Agreement and to keep order and discipline on the Demarcation Line. This fact should be taken into consideration before any suggestion for a withdrawal of forces was contemplated. His Government, he said, favoured any attempt to reduce tension on the Demarcation Lines within the framework of the Armistice Agreement.

The representative of Lebanon said that the draft resolution had appeared at first to be open to interpretations not in keeping with the purposes which it was intended to achieve. His understanding was that the Secretary-General's mission would not go beyond the Armistice Agreements and would be limited to the technical requirements for their application. Also, any measures which the Secretary-General might contemplate would be adopted only with the agreement of the parties concerned.

The United States representative replied that securing compliance with the General Armistice Agreements and the Council's resolutions referred to in the draft resolution was necessary to relieve tension and to promote peace. The draft resolution envisaged that the Secretary-General should arrange, after discussion with the parties and the Chief of Staff, for measures entirely within the framework of the General Armistice Agreements and the resolutions under reference. The references in the draft resolution to the Demilitarized Zones and Defensive Areas were to those defined in the Armistice Agreements. The various aspects of compliance with the Armistice Agreements which the Secretary-General would be requested to survey referred only to matters which would come within the natural purview of the armistice machinery and the Truce Supervision Organization. The arrangements referred to in paragraph 3(c) would be arrangements as agreed between the parties and the Secretary-General.

In conclusion, he said that the Council would have to consider whether any further action was required, in the light of the Secretary-General's report and the situation then prevailing.

Israel's view, stated on 3 April, was that more than what was envisaged in the draft resolution was necessary to preserve security in the Middle East, although the draft resolution would serve as a valuable contribution. Israel advocated early measures to restore the operation of the General Armistice Agreements to their full integrity. It outlined a number of problems arising from imperfections in the observance of these Agreements to which it would draw the attention of the Secretary-General. Thus, was it fully understood that signatory governments were responsible for preventing crossings of the Demarcation Lines for any purpose whatsoever? Were any practices being maintained by any party on land or by sea which the Security Council had defined to be in violation of the General Armistice Agreements? Were all parties fully aware of their mandatory obligations under the articles calling for conferences on revision or review of the Armistice Agreements? Had adequate facilities been provided for access to the Holy Places and to cultural and educational centres? Were there any concentrations of troops in any Defensive Areas which might have exceeded the limits prescribed in the Armistice Agreements?

The USSR representative had no objection to the idea expressed in the United States draft resolution provided that it was basically acceptable to all parties concerned. He added that all measures to relieve the existing tensions in the Palestine area should be carried out by agreement with the parties concerned and with due regard to their interests. No decisions affecting peace and security in that area should be taken outside the United Nations.

On 4 April, the Council unanimously adopted the United States draft resolution after rejecting amendments to it submitted by the USSR.

After the adoption of the resolution, the Secretary-General said that he shared the grave concern of the Council about the problems of the Middle East and felt that, under the circumstances, he should not hesitate to assume the responsibility which the Council had wished to put on his office. The specific responsibility

placed on him by the request neither detracted from nor added to the authority of the Secretary-General under the Charter. He trusted that all those who were interested in a good outcome of the efforts but were not parties to the conflict would assist the parties and himself by restraint in word and action.

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT OF 9 MAY 1956

Between 10 April and 3 May 1956, the Secretary-General visited the countries concerned in the Middle East to consult with their Governments on the questions raised in the Council resolution of 4 April.

In a progress report dated 2 May, he explained that, in addition to surveying and reporting on the state of compliance with the four General Armistice Agreements and the resolutions referred to in the Council's resolution of 4 April and arranging with the parties for the adoption of measures to reduce tension along the Armistice Demarcation Lines, he regarded his mandate to include negotiations on his part to get the parties to re-establish fullest possible compliance with the Armistice Agreements. The basic requirement for this was that all parties concerned should reaffirm their obligations to observe a cease-fire and carry out steps successfully to maintain it. The Secretary-General also reported that, during his stay in the Middle East, his negotiations had in all cases been concluded with positive results.

In a full report to the Council on 9 May, the Secretary-General, by way of general observation, noted that the present state of non-compliance was caused not by an unwillingness on the part of the Governments to carry out their obligations, but by political and practical circumstances and, to a measure, uncertainty as to the scope of the obligations under the Armistice Agreements. The very logic of the Armistice Agreements showed that infringements of other articles could not serve as a justification for an infringement of the cease-fire article. Compliance with the cease-fire article could be conditioned only by similar compliance of the other party. He had, therefore, asked the Governments concerned for assurances — which he received in every case — that they would observe the obligations under the cease-fire clause unconditionally provided the other party complied with that same clause,

reserving only their right to self-defence under Article 51 of the Charter.

All concerned had agreed that the target for the present effort should be general and full compliance with the Armistice Agreements in their entirety. The cease-fire clauses had been accepted as establishing independent obligations within the framework of the various Agreements. A basis had thus been laid for the study of a balanced return to the full implementation of other clauses and — through that process and thereafter — for the protection of compliance. As to the status of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization and its functions, the Secretary-General observed that all the Governments concerned had stated their intention to consider favourably the Chief of Staff's proposals about the activities of the observers for facilitating compliance with the General Armistice Agreements. In specific cases and for specific regions, arrangements for the freedom of action and movement for the observers had been agreed upon with the Governments concerned. The Governments concerned had agreed to consider favourably proposals by the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization for local arrangements — including separation of forces — where and when he considered such arrangements to be called for.

The Secretary-General also explained his understanding of the unconditional nature of the cease-fire assurances given by the Governments concerned. Such assurances, he stated, gave a basis for strict orders on 18 April 1956 by Egypt and Israel which served to relieve the situation along the Gaza Armistice Demarcation Line. The assurances he had received were all given within the general framework of the Charter, and their unconditional nature was restricted only by the reservation for self-defence. A party which had given such an assurance, he considered, could invoke the right of self-defence only if and when the non-compliance by the other party with its obligations under the Charter and the Armistice Agreements was of such a nature as to meet the condition set forth in Article 51 of the Charter for invoking the right of self-defence. The Security Council alone could decide whether such a condition had actually occurred. Furthermore, it was made clear that reservations for self-de-

fence did not permit acts of retaliation. On the latter point, the Security Council, too, had in numerous resolutions condemned retaliation as a policy.

The Secretary-General recognized that the cease-fire arrangements depended not only upon the reaffirmation of the legal obligations but also on the development of a state of mind and policies on each side of the Armistice Demarcation Line whereby no single incident would appear as a threat to the maintenance of the cease-fire policy as a whole. Accordingly, he had appealed to the Governments concerned to do their best to keep the situation under such control as to minimize or eliminate the risk of further incidents and in particular to avoid giving such an interpretation to incidents as would, without justification, weaken faith in the cease-fire or discredit the good will of the other party.

On the question of general compliance, the Secretary-General reported that he had received assurances from all the Governments concerned of their will to comply fully with all the clauses of the Armistice Agreements, on the basis of reciprocity, but recognizing the independent position of the cease-fire clause.

On two points of high importance within the framework of the Armistice Agreement between Egypt and Israel, the two Governments gave specific assurances to the Secretary-General. The first point related to all cases of crossings of the Demarcation Line and related acts of violence. On that point, the Secretary-General had asked for and received assurances that active measures would be taken by the parties to prevent such occurrences. The Government of Jordan gave similar assurances of its intention to enforce active measures to prevent all crossings of the Demarcation Line and actions of violence connected therewith. The second point (discussed below) referred to the state of continuing non-compliance with the Armistice Agreement on the part of both sides which prevailed in the so-called El-Auja area and the Defensive Areas, the status of which was established by articles VII and VIII of the Armistice Agreement.

The time sequence between various steps in the direction of full compliance with the Armistice Agreements had been studied and questions arising had been discussed with Gov-

ernments. Once the cease-fire proved effective, and as the stands of all sides were clarified, the Secretary-General felt, it was essentially a question of co-ordinated unilateral moves inspired by greater confidence in the possibility of a peaceful development, each of them provoked by and, maybe, provoking similar unilateral moves on the other side.

As to procedural measures to help achieve full compliance with the Armistice Agreements, the Secretary-General reported that there was not in all cases an adequate functioning machinery for resolving disputes about the interpretation, or implementation, of the obligations assumed by the parties under the Agreements. A further weakness was that no procedure had been established for handling conflicts covered by the general clauses in the Armistice Agreements.

As to the state of continuing non-compliance with articles VII and VIII of the Armistice Agreement between Egypt and Israel, the Secretary-General reported that in the Demilitarized Zone centred on El-Auja and in the area between the line El Quseima—Abu Aweigila and the Demilitarized Zone, forces of Israel and Egypt, respectively, were present or reported to be in occupation, and the position was that both parties were or must be presumed to be, to a greater or lesser extent, violating articles VII and VIII. During his mission, he had received specific assurances from both sides of their willingness to establish full compliance with articles VII and VIII, within the framework of a full return to the state of affairs envisaged in the Armistice Agreement. Included in the report was a plan for the re-establishment of compliance with the two articles which had been prepared by the Chief of Staff and to which, as such, no objection had been made by the parties.

The Secretary-General also outlined a number of proposals made by the Chief of Staff on local arrangements needed to observe and assist compliance with the substantive provisions of the Armistice Agreements. The proposals had, in considerable measure, been accepted by the Governments concerned. Among other things, they involved freedom of movement for observers, the establishment of fixed observer posts manned by United Nations military observers, Local Commanders' Agreements, separation of

forces and marking of boundaries. The Chief of Staff's proposals were immediately important mainly in three areas, namely, along the Demarcation Line in the Gaza area, the El-Auja Demilitarized Zone and the Defensive Areas of the western front, and Lake Tiberias. It was hoped that soon a Local Commanders' Agreement between Jordan and Israel would be negotiated. Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon gave assurances that, apart from the El-Auja, Gaza and Lake Tiberias areas, for which special arrangements had been negotiated, freedom of movement for military observers within the relevant areas would be fully recognized. Israel's position was that it would continue to afford United Nations observers the same degree of freedom of movement inside Israel which all residents or visitors to Israel normally enjoyed, and also such freedom of movement as might be required in respect to specific posts and patrols around the Gaza area.

The Secretary-General drew attention to two special questions that confronted him during his mission.

One, raised by Israel, concerned the question of Egyptian interference with Israel shipping through the Suez Canal as treated by the Security Council in a resolution, of 1 September 1951, and also the question of interference in the Straits of Tiran. On this, the attitude of the Secretary-General had been that the Suez question, as adjudicated by the Council, was not a question of compliance with the Armistice Agreement in the sense of his mandate. He recognized, however, that in an approach looking beyond the immediate problems which — as he understood the resolution of 4 April — the Council had in mind, the question raised by Israel should be considered in the light of the Council's finding of 1 September 1951 that the blockade was incompatible with the Armistice régime, because that régime put an end to a state in which Egypt could avail itself of belligerent rights.

The other question drawn to the Secretary-General's attention was Israel's scheme for the diversion of the Jordan River. The Secretary-General had found that his formal stand under the terms of his mandate must be to request the parties to abide by decisions on the matter taken by the Security Council or those taken under the Armistice Agreement between Syria and

Israel. He also emphasized that in cases of differing views on the interpretation of a Council resolution, the Security Council alone could interpret its resolution. Apart from legal considerations, the Secretary-General found that the strain feared in case of a resumption of the Jordan River diversion work should not be permitted to endanger the cease-fire, and that it was the duty of the parties to the present effort to avoid any action that might create an added strain.

In concluding his report, the Secretary-General stated that he had devoted all his attention to the limited task — as called for by his mandate — of re-establishing, first of all, a cease-fire, and then, based on the cease-fire, a state of full compliance with the Armistice Agreements. This meant that he had left aside those fundamental issues which so deeply influenced the situation in the Middle East. His own view, confirmed by the discussions he had had in the region, was that the re-establishment of full compliance with the Armistice Agreements represented a stage that had to be passed in order to make progress possible on the main issues, which he had considered to be outside his mandate.

Following on the efforts made during his mission, the initiative now lay in the hands of the Governments parties to the Armistice Agreements. The Secretary-General felt that there was a general will to peace, which should be fostered and encouraged, not by attempts to impose from outside solutions to problems of vital significance to everyone in the region but by a co-operation which facilitated for the Governments concerned the taking unilaterally of steps to increase confidence and to demonstrate their wish for peaceful conditions. The value of the efforts and their effect would depend, first, on the good will and the actions taken by the Governments directly concerned, and, second, on the support given to those Governments by others and by the world community, as represented by the United Nations.

SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION OF 4 JUNE 1956

The Secretary-General's report submitted on 9 May 1956 was discussed by the Council at six meetings between 29 May and 4 June 1956.

Before the Council was a draft resolution by the United Kingdom, first circulated on 25

May and then revised on 29 May. Noting the need to create conditions in which a peaceful settlement, on a mutually acceptable basis, of the dispute between the parties could be made, the Council would thereby: (1) commend the Secretary-General and the parties for the progress already achieved; (2) declare that the parties should speedily carry out the measures already agreed upon with the Secretary-General and put into effect the further proposals of the Secretary-General and of the Chief of Staff; (3) declare that the full freedom of movement of United Nations observers must be respected in all areas along the Demarcation Lines, in the Demilitarized Zones and in the Defensive Areas; (4) endorse the Secretary-General's view that the re-establishment of full compliance with the Armistice Agreements represented a stage which had to be passed in order to make progress possible on the main issues between the parties; (5) request the Chief of Staff to continue his observations of the cease-fire pursuant to the Council's resolution of 11 August 1949; (6) call upon the parties to the Armistice Agreement to take steps necessary to carry out this resolution; and (7) request the Secretary-General to continue his good offices with the parties and to report to the Council as appropriate.

The draft resolution was supported by the representatives of Australia, Belgium, France and the United States. The latter considered the draft resolution to be fully in accord and consistent with the resolution of 4 April, the United States position on which remained unchanged. The representatives of Cuba and Peru supported the draft resolution in principle. The representative of China felt that no new resolution was necessary, as the mandate conferred on the Secretary-General had not expired, but said he would support the United Kingdom draft resolution in so far as it aimed at consolidating the results of the Secretary-General's mission.

The representatives of Syria, Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon stressed the importance of the reservations made by their Governments (in letters giving assurances about the cease-fire) on the question of the diversion of the River Jordan. They criticized a number of points in the United Kingdom draft resolution as attempts to go beyond the mission of the Sec-

retary-General and the resolution of the Security Council. They strongly opposed the paragraph in the preamble (paragraph 6 of the draft resolution) on the need to create conditions in which a peaceful settlement, on a mutually acceptable basis, of the dispute between the parties could be made. This was far removed, in their opinion, from the premises of the resolution of 4 April, which was limited in its scope and which dealt with specific measures. Adopting the paragraph in question would be tantamount to writing off previous Assembly and Security Council resolutions on Palestine which provided the only basis on which peace could be secured.

They also objected to: operative paragraph 3, because by using the phrase "in all areas" it departed from the wording of the resolution of 4 April; operative paragraph 4, because it singled out for endorsement one aspect of the Secretary-General's report which was an integral entity; operative paragraph 7, because it did not limit the good offices of the Secretary-General strictly to the framework of the Security Council resolution of 4 April 1956.

The representative of Israel could not accept the Arab reservation on the question of the River Jordan. Moreover, a cease-fire agreement, indispensable as it was, could not be regarded as an adequate substitute for peaceful conditions; local arrangements were subordinate to the political decisions of the parties to maintain the Armistice and to prevent unauthorized crossings of the Demarcation Line. Full compliance with the Armistice Agreements was incompatible with the invocation of a state of war. It also involved the obligation to extend the scope of the Agreements by negotiation of a final settlement. Israel aspired to a peaceful settlement with its neighbours on a mutually acceptable basis and was prepared to negotiate at the highest level to that end.

The USSR representative stated that there was every possibility of avoiding an armed conflict in the Middle East if the parties observed the undertakings they assumed. However, the Security Council should continue its efforts until a lasting and peaceful settlement of the whole Palestine problem had been achieved. The USSR was ready to assist the United Nations in achieving a peaceful settlement between the Arab States and Israel, on the understand-

ing that measures to relax the tension in the Palestine area would be taken with due regard for the wishes of the States of the Middle East and without interference in their domestic affairs.

The representative of Iran, who had previously declared his support for measures designed to secure full compliance with the Armistice Agreements, submitted an amendment to delete the paragraph in the preamble criticized by the representatives of Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria. No resolution, he explained, could be satisfactorily implemented unless it was acceptable to the parties concerned. The resolution should be adopted unanimously. Otherwise it would compromise the favourable results of the Secretary-General's mission.

The USSR, Yugoslavia and China supported this amendment. The paragraph of the preamble in question (paragraph 6), it was contended, went beyond the scope of the resolution of 4 April 1956, and it would be contradictory to promote a peaceful settlement on a mutually acceptable basis by a resolution not mutually accepted by the parties.

On 1 June, the United Kingdom representative again revised his draft resolution. The revision deleted, in operative paragraph 3, the words "in all areas", and inserted, in operative paragraph 7, the words "with a view to full implementation of the Council's resolution of 4 April 1956 and full compliance with the Armistice Agreement." The effect of the phrase "on a mutually acceptable basis" in paragraph 6 in the preamble, he emphasized, was to bring out the fact that any eventual settlement should be one arrived at through agreement and should not be imposed. It was not concerned with the nature of any future settlement. On 4 June, however, he accepted the Iranian amendment to delete this paragraph.

The representatives of Iran and the USSR welcomed the conciliatory spirit shown by the United Kingdom in accepting the deletion of the paragraph, but the representatives of the United States, France and others regretted its deletion. The representative of France stressed that its suppression could not mean the rejection of a solution based on the principle conveyed. The United States representative hoped that unanimous action in the Council would bring about further co-operative action

in the areas towards a peaceful solution of the Palestine problem.

On 4 June 1956, the United Kingdom draft resolution, as revised and amended, was unanimously adopted.

FURTHER REPORTS OF SECRETARY-GENERAL AND CHIEF OF STAFF

The Secretary-General's report of 9 May sought to clarify the basic issues involved and indicate certain lines of action which, if followed by the parties in co-operation with the United Nations organs established for the purpose, could lead to a state of full compliance with the Armistice Agreements. The general endorsement of that report by the Security Council in its resolution of 4 June represented a new stage in the development of the Palestine question.

During the period between 9 May and the attack by Israel armed forces on Egypt on 29 October 1956, the Chief of Staff of UNTSO and the Secretary-General, under his mandates from the Security Council of 4 April and 4 June, were concerned with efforts to implement specific proposals designed to support the ceasefire. The Secretary-General again visited the area between 18 and 23 July and submitted to the Security Council a number of reports by himself and by the Chief of Staff. Some of the proposals and developments in regard to them are briefly described below.

The Governments of Egypt and Israel accepted the proposal put forward in April 1956 for the establishment of a number of United Nations observation posts on both sides of the Armistice Demarcation Line. Israel, however, set a time limit of six months, i.e., until 31 October 1956, for the operation of the system. The United Nations posts were to be supported by patrols of the Truce Supervision Organization, and the observers were promised free access to those positions at any time. Twelve posts were established at selected locations, six on each side of the Armistice Demarcation Line.

Conditions along the Demarcation Line surrounding the Gaza Strip, stable for a period of nearly two and a half months, began to deteriorate about the middle of July. In a report of 5 September, the Chief of Staff stated that the presence of the observers had not always deterred the parties from opening fire

across the Demarcation Line or from crossing it. In his view, the additional measures proposed but not implemented might have gone far towards preventing so many breaches of the cease-fire.

In his report of 9 May, the Secretary-General stated that both parties had agreed to UNTSO placing conspicuous markers along the Demarcation Line surrounding the Gaza Strip. Work had been arranged to begin on 20 June. On 19 June, the senior Israel delegate to the Egyptian-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission stated that Israel did not agree to the United Nations military observers doing the marking and suggested alternative arrangements. The Egyptian Government, however, saw no reason for changing the arrangement which had been accepted earlier by both parties.

In the negotiations in April, the Secretary-General's report pointed out, the Egyptian Government had agreed that the parties should withdraw their armed forces from the Demarcation Line to a distance sufficient to eliminate or greatly reduce risks of violations of the cease-fire. Israel indicated its intention of refraining from sending patrols up to the Demarcation Line except when it proved essential. In practice, the Chief of Staff reported on 9 September, the Israel arrangements did not prove sufficiently firm.

Articles VII and VIII of the Egypt-Israel General Armistice Agreement established a Demilitarized Zone centred on El-Auja, forbade the presence of armed forces therein, prohibited Egypt from maintaining defensive positions in an adjoining area west of the Demilitarized Zone, and limited the arms and troops in the Defensive Areas on both sides of the Line. Both Egypt and Israel had indicated to the Secretary-General their willingness to comply fully with these two articles, within the framework of a full return to the state of affairs envisaged in the Armistice Agreement. However, the Secretary-General noted the view expressed during the negotiations that such implementation had to find its place in relation to other steps in fulfilment of the aims of the Armistice Agreement.

Since 21 September 1955, when the Demilitarized Zone was occupied by Israel armed forces, the Secretary-General and the Chief of Staff had engaged in efforts to secure the

implementation of a plan for withdrawal of Israel armed forces and removal of prohibited Egyptian positions. The Israel Government gave assurances of its full acceptance in principle of the plan. The agreed withdrawal, however, never took place.

The Chief of Staff noted that under article X of the Armistice Agreement the village of El-Auja was also the headquarters of the Egyptian-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission. Because of its occupation of the Zone, Israel at first limited access to El-Auja by the Egyptian members of the Commission and subsequently refused it altogether. In addition, Israel placed restrictions on access by United Nations military observers through the Demilitarized Zone to the Mixed Armistice Commission headquarters and upon their activities. The Chief of Staff drew attention to the importance of maintaining observers in the Demilitarized Zone, with freedom to move and to send messages to the Chairman of the Commission and UNTSO by the speediest means. The strategic importance of the roads radiating from El-Auja, he stated, was such that, if one side or the other should contemplate aggression on a large scale against the territory of the other, primary or secondary lines of operations would certainly be established through the Demilitarized Zone. The presence of United Nations military observers, therefore, was a deterrent against aggression.

On 3 September 1956, at a meeting with the Chief of Staff, Mr. Ben-Gurion, Prime Minister of Israel, repeated his refusal to allow meetings of the Commission in El-Auja. He stated that the relevant articles of the General Armistice Agreement were "in suspension" owing to Egypt's non-compliance with article I and with the Security Council resolution of 1 September 1951 about interference with the passage through the Suez Canal of shipping bound for Israel.

In a report submitted on 27 September 1956 (S/3659) the Secretary-General commented on the argument advanced by Israel that all the Agreements constituted an indivisible whole. On that basis, what one party found to be a lack of compliance by the other party to the Armistice Agreements, especially with their basic article I, was considered to give the party who found its interests jeopardized freedom from its obligations under the Armistice Agree-

ment (apart from the cease-fire obligation), including its obligation to the United Nations in connexion with the observer operations as envisaged in the Agreements. While recognizing that the Armistice Agreements were formally bilateral agreements, the Secretary-General noted that the Agreements had, with the consent of the parties, been endorsed by the Security Council and that they must be considered as establishing the equivalent of an international undertaking. This placed very serious limitations on the application of the theory of "indivisibility" to the Armistice Agreements.

As to the situation on the Jordan-Israel Armistice Demarcation Line, the Secretary-General reported that negotiations to establish Local Commanders' Agreements covering the whole of the Line had reached an advanced stage in the third quarter of 1955. Views about the presence of United Nations observers differed. In April 1956, agreement had been reached on a clause specifying that a United Nations military observer should be present at meetings of local commanders when desired by either party, but the Local Commanders' Agreements had never been signed.

The proposal for the establishment of observation posts on the eastern and north-eastern shores of Lake Tiberias was accepted by Syria and implemented in May 1956. The Chief of Staff reported on 5 September that Israel had rejected a suggestion for a United Nations boat on the Lake and, after deferring decision on the proposal for observation posts until a later date, finally rejected the proposal, after a number of reminders, in September 1956.

In incidents in the Negev and Gaza Strip areas, on 14 and 16 August 1956, reported on by the Chief of Staff on 20 August, an Israel truck and a civilian vehicle were blown up by mines and an Israel bus and jeep were attacked. Four Israeli citizens died and eight others were wounded. The Secretary-General made a statement (in S/3638) reminding the Governments of Egypt and Israel of their duty to observe strictly the cease-fire and also their obligations "to take active measures against the crossing of the Demarcation Line and acts of violence in connexion therewith". The following day, he made another statement in regard to two new incidents in which an Egyptian car with medical personnel was ambushed in

Egyptian-controlled territory and nine Egyptians were killed. He warned that the party which resorted to such acts, whether starting or prolonging a chain of disturbances, assumed a great responsibility. The difference in the degree of responsibility borne by those found to have initiated such a chain of disturbances and by the other party did not remove the responsibility of the latter for a resort to acts of violence in contravention of the rules of the Charter.

On 27 September 1956 the Secretary-General submitted a report to the Security Council on developments since 4 June 1956. The immediate reasons for the report, the Secretary-General stated, were continued incidents along the Armistice Demarcation Lines, particularly those complained of by Israel and Egypt near the Gaza Strip and the El-Auja Demilitarized Zone, and the temporary suspension of discussions on various local arrangements.

In this report, he reviewed the significance of the re-establishment, during the negotiations in April 1956, of a general and independent cease-fire obligation. He stated that the assurances of unconditional observance of the cease-fire clauses given to the United Nations made the United Nations itself a party to the cease-fire obligations, thereby again clearly establishing its right to take steps for securing the implementation of those obligations.

Possibilities still remained open, he said, for constructive steps on such matters as abstention from repeated threats, compliance by both Egypt and Israel with the Articles of the Armistice Agreement relating to the El-Auja Demilitarized Zone and the adjacent Defensive Areas, the re-establishment of freedom of navigation for Israel ships in the Suez Canal in accordance with the Security Council's resolution of 1 September 1951, and other matters such as the repatriation and resettlement of refugees or the utilization of Jordan waters, where United Nations decisions had for long been neglected or even challenged.

The Secretary-General felt that the Governments of the region, upon whom rested the main responsibility in efforts to turn the tide, had so far failed to carry through a discipline sufficiently firm to forestall incidents which, step by step, must necessarily undermine the cease-fire. Acts of violence, which were sup-

posed to have been staged by one party, had been immediately followed by acts of violence which must be supposed to have been staged by persons on the other side in "self-defence" as part of a policy of retaliation. Even when the acts of violence might have seemed to be limited to a pattern of "short-term reciprocity", there was a permanent risk that the incidents might release a chain of events such as that which prevailed at the time of the cease-fire arrangements in the middle of April. That fact in itself, the Secretary-General held, fully justified the stand of the Security Council on *all* acts of violence, including those which reflected a policy of retaliation.

In an annex to the Secretary-General's report of 9 May 1956, the Chief of Staff pointed out that the Israel-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission had ceased holding either emergency or regular meetings since 1951. Syria had complained of violations by Israel of article V of the Armistice Agreement which established a Demilitarized Zone and gave to the Chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission certain clearly defined responsibilities in connexion with it. Israel had maintained that violations of article V were matters between the Israel delegation and the Chairman. The refusal of Israel to agree to submit to the Mixed Armistice Commission the interpretation of article V for a decision as to the Commission's competence in the Demilitarized Zone had made it impossible to resume regular meetings of the Commission.

On 7 August Syria informed the Security Council (S/3634) that, despite numerous complaints submitted to the Syrian-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission, the Israelis had continued their aggressive activity in the Demilitarized Zone, disregarding the provisions of the General Armistice Agreement and ignoring the orders of the Truce Supervision Organization. Among the more serious violations mentioned in the Syrian letter were: deployment in the Zone of a regular Israel police force instead of local police; construction of military fortifications and settlements within the Demilitarized Zone; and preventing, from time to time, the UNTSO observers from moving freely in the Zone.

On 5 September 1956, the Chief of Staff reported that extensive fortifications, compris-

ing fire and shelter trenches, concrete bunkers and barbed wire entanglements, had been erected by Israel near Hagovrim and Susita, inside the Demilitarized Zone. In his opinion, these went beyond what was needed for the protection of the civilian population. In spite of his request that the works be dismantled, Israel had continued to extend the fortifications in the area. The Israel delegation had complained that certain Syrian fortifications encroached upon the Demilitarized Zone. The Syrian authorities, when requested by the Chief of Staff to demolish them, replied that they were ready to do so when the Israelis demolished the permanent fortifications referred to above.

At a meeting with the Chief of Staff on 3 September, the Prime Minister of Israel stated that Israel could not comply with the request to destroy these fortifications, on the ground that Syria was violating article I of the General Armistice Agreement.

In letters addressed to the Security Council on 16 and 26 July 1956, Israel said that the security situation along the Israel-Jordan border had seriously deteriorated since the unconditional cease-fire assurance given by Jordan to the Secretary-General on 26 April. Attention was drawn to the gravity of the situation which had resulted from the attacks described. It was declared that Israel could not be expected to submit to the calculated terrorism pursued by Jordan.

On 24 and 25 July, two incidents took place in the Sheikh Abd el Aziz area and on Mount Scopus near Jerusalem involving extensive exchanges of fire across the Armistice Demarcation Line. These incidents, as the Secretary-General reported on 3 August 1956 (S/3632), represented "a greater threat to the policy of cease-fire than had so far arisen". Annexed to his report was a survey of incidents on the Israel-Jordan Demarcation Line up to 28 July, prepared by the Chief of Staff.

On 26 September, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that the most recent events along that Line had brought to a culmination a development which had been progressing for a few months. If the Governments concerned did not bring the situation rapidly under control, the Council should take the matter up.

On the same day, the Chief of Staff reported

(S/3660) on the increasingly serious incidents along the Jordan-Israel Demarcation Line which had taken place between 29 July and 25 September. The major incidents involved: groups of armed persons crossing from Israel into Jordan; groups of armed men crossing from Jordan into Israel and an attack on a bus; exchanges of fire between patrols; shooting by machine-gun from a Jordanian position at a group of members of an archaeological congress inspecting a site at Ramat Rahel in the Jerusalem area; shooting across the Demarcation Line; and attacks by Israel armed forces on three police posts—at Rahwa on 11 September, Gharandal on 13 September, and Sharafi near Husan village on 25-26 September.

On 8 October, the representatives of Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria informed the Council that the attack on the Sharafi police post in the Husan region had been a premeditated act of aggression by regular Israel armed forces and had been taken as reprisal against Jordan. That act, added to such particularly serious acts as the attacks on Qibya and Nahalin villages in October 1953 and March 1954, respectively, and the raids on the Jordan police posts of Rahwa and Gharandal on 11 and 13 September 1956, respectively, had convinced their Governments that the Israel authorities were trying by provocation to drag the Arab States into a general war.

On 11 October, in a report on subsequent developments (S/3670), the Chief of Staff stated that the Israel delegation had walked out of a meeting of the Mixed Armistice Commission on 1 October, because the Chairman had indicated his intention of voting, on the basis of the evidence, in favour of a Jordanian amendment modifying an Israel draft resolution to condemn Jordan for the incident at Ramat Rahel. Representatives of both parties had at different times, on previous occasions, walked out of meetings of the Mixed Armistice Commission. On that occasion, however, the Israel delegation, in reply to the Chief of Staff, who had drawn the attention of the Commission to the desirability of holding an emergency meeting, had stated that the Government of Israel could not agree to United Nations military observers investigating this incident. It was already being investigated by the Israel authorities. Until further notice, the policy

of the Israel Government would be not to have United Nations military observers investigate Israel's complaints. Since then, the Chief of Staff reported, the Israel authorities had carried out their own investigations of incidents on their own side of the Demarcation Line.

In another report, on 17 October (S/3685), the Chief of Staff described the attack carried out by Israel forces on the night of 10-11 October on the village of Qalqiliya, in which a police post was demolished with explosives and heavy casualties were inflicted. Annexed to the report was a compilation of available statistics on casualties of the parties under the General Armistice Agreements in Palestine for the year 1955 and the first nine months of 1956. Transmitting this report to the Security Council, the Secretary-General drew attention to the comment in the Chief of Staff's report of 11 October that at present the situation was that one of the parties to the General Armistice Agreements had made its own investigations (which were not, and could not be, subject to check or confirmation by United Nations military observers), had published the results of such investigations, had drawn its own conclusions from them and had undertaken actions by its military forces on that basis. The Secretary-General endorsed the view of the Chief of Staff that that was a dangerous negation of vital elements of the Armistice Agreements and represented a further step towards limiting the functions of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, already indicated in his report of 27 September.

SECURITY COUNCIL CONSIDERATION OF COMPLAINTS BY JORDAN AND ISRAEL

On 15 October, Jordan requested a Security Council meeting to consider the serious situation on the Jordan-Israel Armistice Demarcation Line. On 17 October, the representative of Israel asked the Council to consider a complaint by Israel about persistent violations by Jordan of the Jordan-Israel General Armistice Agreement.

On 19 October, when the Council agreed to take up both items, the representative of Jordan drew attention to unprovoked and premeditated attacks across the Demarcation Line by Israel

armed forces, in detachments up to brigade group strength, on the villages of Rahwa, Gharandal, Wadi Fukin, Husan, Qalqiliya, Habla, Sufin, Jayyus and Nabi Ilyas. The latest incident at Qalqiliya was, in his view, an act of aggression that was not a border incident, but "actual war". The minor complaints by Israel against Jordan as listed in the Chief of Staff's report of 26 September, could never be a reason for either party to mobilize its regular army against the other. The theory of retaliation had been condemned by the Security Council. He attributed the organized retaliation to the expansionist policy of the Israel Government and accused Israel of timing the attacks in such a way as to weaken the combined efforts of the Arab States to solve the Suez Canal problem peacefully and amicably with the Western Powers. He asked the Council to apply sanctions against Israel under Article 41 of the Charter as a deterrent against future Israel aggression.

On 25 October, Israel's representative accused Jordan in the Council of persistent violations of the General Armistice Agreement, accompanied and stimulated by the utterances of the King and political and military leaders of Jordan, setting the destruction of Israel as their aim. Reviewing incidents from which Israel had suffered since May 1956, he said that the Mixed Armistice Commission's repeated condemnations of Jordan had had no effect. He also described the activities of *fedayeen* gangs, which he considered a part of the Jordan military establishment. Egypt and Jordan, in his view, were jointly responsible for this part of the attack upon Israel from Jordan territory. Any Government in the position of Israel would have acted as Israel had, and possibly sooner, he asserted, adding that the Security Council, the Secretary-General, UNTSO and the Mixed Armistice Commission had not been able to make the life of any single Israeli citizen safer than it would otherwise have been. Consequently, his Government did not attach primary importance to "routines of verbal con-

demnations and of investigations". He asserted that Israel was prepared faithfully to observe the cease-fire so long as it was faithfully observed by the other side. Israel would start no war. It would initiate no violence.

(Consideration of this question was not resumed in the period covered by the present *Yearbook*.)

ACTIVITIES OF CONCILIATION COMMISSION FOR PALESTINE

In its fifteenth progress report to the General Assembly covering the period 1 January 1955 to 30 September 1956 and submitted on 4 October 1956, the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine said it had continued to concentrate on certain concrete problems on which it felt progress could be made.

On the question of Arab refugee bank accounts blocked in Israel, the Commission reported that approximately four-fifths of the funds in question had been released and that considerable progress had also been made with regard to the transfer of safe deposit and safe custody items to their refugee owners.

As to the question of the identification of Arab refugee property holdings in Israel, the Commission estimated that, by the middle of 1957, it would have in its possession a detailed record of refugee-owned land in Israel and any information from official sources which might indicate its value.

In reply to an enquiry by the Commission on its declared policy to offer compensation for abandoned Arab lands in Israel, the Government of Israel had stated, on 11 March 1956, that the problem of compensation could not be considered in disregard of the general context of Arab-Israel relations.

In a letter of 28 September 1956, the Commission had expressed its disappointment over Israel's apparent withdrawal from its previous position on the over-all question of compensation, and requested a reply to its enquiries as to the administration of Arab refugee property in Israel.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

INCIDENTS ON LAKE TIBERIAS

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 710-715.

S/3519. Syria draft resolution.

S/3528. Letter of 9 January 1956 from representa-

tive of USSR, with amendments to S/3519.
S/3530 and Corr.1, Revs.2 and 3. France, United Kingdom, United States joint draft resolution.
S/3532. Iran amendments to joint draft resolution, S/3530.

S/3536. Yugoslavia draft resolution.

S/3537. Iran amendments to revised joint draft resolution, S/3530/Rev.2.

S/3538. Resolution, as proposed by France, United Kingdom and United States, S/3530/Rev.3, adopted unanimously by Security Council on 19 January 1956, meeting 715.

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolutions of 15 July 1948, 11 August 1949, 18 May 1951, 24 November 1953, and 29 March 1955,

"Taking into consideration the statements of the representatives of Syria and Israel and the reports of the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization on the Syrian complaint that an attack was committed by Israel regular army forces against Syrian regular army forces on Syrian territory on 11 December 1955,

"Noting the report of the Chief of Staff that this Israel action was a deliberate violation of the provisions of the General Armistice Agreement, including those relating to the demilitarized zone, which was crossed by the Israel forces which entered Syria,

"Noting also, without prejudice to the ultimate rights, claims and positions of the parties, that according to the reports of the Chief of Staff there has been interference by the Syrian authorities with Israel activities on Lake Tiberias, in contravention of the terms of the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Syria,

"1. Holds that this interference in no way justifies the Israel action;

"2. Reminds the Government of Israel that the Council has already condemned military action in breach of the General Armistice Agreements, whether or not undertaken by way of retaliation, and has called upon Israel to take effective measures to prevent such actions;

"3. Condemns the attack of 11 December 1955 as a flagrant violation of the cease-fire provisions of its resolution of 15 July 1948, of the terms of the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Syria, and of Israel's obligations under the Charter;

"4. Expresses its grave concern at the failure of the Government of Israel to comply with its obligations;

"5. Calls upon the Government of Israel to do so in the future, in default of which the Council will have to consider what further measures under the Charter are required to maintain or restore the peace;

"6. Calls upon the parties to comply with their obligations under article V of the General Armistice Agreement to respect the armistice demarcation line and the demilitarized zone;

"7. Requests the Chief of Staff to pursue his suggestions for improving the situation in the area of Lake Tiberias without prejudice to the rights, claims and positions of the parties and to report to the Council as appropriate on the success of his efforts;

"8. Calls upon the parties to arrange with the Chief of Staff for an immediate exchange of all military prisoners;

"9. Calls upon both parties to co-operate with the Chief of Staff in this and all other respects, to carry out the provisions of the General Armistice Agreement in good faith, and in particular to make full use of the Mixed Armistice Commission's machinery in the interpretation and application of its provisions."

STATUS OF COMPLIANCE WITH ARMISTICE AGREEMENTS

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 717-728.

S/3554, S/3559. Letters of 20 January and 6 and 13 March 1956 from representative of Israel.

S/3555. Letter of 8 March 1956 from representative of Syria.

S/3558. Report of 12 March 1956 by Chief of Staff of UNTSO to Secretary-General on incident of 4 March 1956 in vicinity of Moussadiya close to north-eastern shore of Lake Tiberias.

S/3561. Letter of 20 March 1956 from Permanent Representative of United States.

S/3562 and Corr.1. United States draft resolution. S/3574. USSR amendments to United States draft resolution, S/3562.

S/3575. Resolution, as proposed by United States, S/3562 and Corr.1, adopted unanimously by Security Council on 4 April 1956, meeting 722.

"The Security Council,

"Recalling its resolutions of 30 March 1955, 8 September 1955, and 19 January 1956,

"Recalling that in each of these resolutions the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization and the parties to the General Armistice Agreements concerned were requested by the Council to undertake certain specific steps for the purpose of ensuring that the tensions along the armistice demarcation lines should be reduced,

"Noting with grave concern that despite the efforts of the Chief of Staff the proposed steps have not been carried out,

"1. Considers that the situation now prevailing between the parties concerning the enforcement of the armistice agreements and the compliance given to the above-mentioned resolutions of the Council is such that its continuance is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake, as a matter of urgent concern, a survey of the various aspects of enforcement of and compliance with the four General Armistice Agreements and the Council's resolutions under reference;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to arrange with the parties for the adoption of any measures which, after discussion with the parties and with the Chief of Staff, he considers would reduce existing tensions along the armistice demarcation lines, including the following points:

"(a) Withdrawal of their forces from the armistice demarcation lines;

"(b) Full freedom of movement for observers along the armistice demarcation lines, in the demilitarized zones and in the defensive areas;

"(c) Establishment of local arrangements for the prevention of incidents and the prompt detection of any violations of the armistice agreements;

"4. *Calls upon* the parties to the general armistice agreements to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of this resolution;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council in his discretion but not later than one month from this date on the implementation given to this resolution in order to assist the Council in considering what further action may be required." S/3577 and Corr.1, S/3580 and Corr.1, S/3581-S/3583, S/3585, S/3603. Letters of 6, 9, 10, 11 and 12 April and 31 May 1956 from representative of Israel.

S/3579 and Rev.1. Letter of 9 April 1956 from Permanent Representative of Egypt.

S/3584, S/3586, S/3587. Communications of 12, 13 and 16 April 1956 circulated at request of Secretary-General.

S/3594. Progress report of 2 May 1956 from Secretary-General.

S/3596. Report of Secretary-General of 9 May 1956, pursuant to Council resolution of 4 April 1956.

S/3600 and Revs.1 and 2. United Kingdom draft resolution of 25 May, and revisions of 29 May and 1 June 1956.

S/3602. Iran amendment to United Kingdom revised draft resolution, S/3600/Rev.2.

S/3605. Resolution, as submitted by United Kingdom, S/3600/Rev.2, as amended, adopted unanimously by Security Council on 4 June 1956, meeting 728.

"*The Security Council,*

"*Recalling* its resolutions of 4 April 1956 [S/3575] and 11 August 1949,

"*Having received* the report of the Secretary-General on his recent mission on behalf of the Security Council [S/3596],

"*Noting* those passages of the report (section III and annexes 1-4) which refer to the assurances given to the Secretary-General by all the parties to the general armistice agreements unconditionally to observe the cease-fire,

"*Noting also* that progress has been made towards the adoption of the specific measures set out in operative paragraph 3 of the Security Council's resolution of 4 April 1956,

"*Noting however* that full compliance with the General Armistice Agreements and with the Council's resolutions of 30 March 1955, 8 September 1955 and 19 January 1956 is not yet effected, and that the measures called for in operative paragraph 3 of its resolution of 4 April 1956 have been neither completely agreed upon nor put fully into effect,

"*Believing* that further progress should now be made in consolidating the gains resulting from the Secretary-General's mission and towards full implementation by the parties of the armistice agreements,

"1. *Commends* the Secretary-General and the parties on the progress already achieved;

"2. *Declares* that the parties to the armistice agreements should speedily carry out the measures already agreed upon with the Secretary-General,

and should co-operate with the Secretary-General and the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization to put into effect their further practical proposals, pursuant to the resolution of 4 April 1956, with a view to full implementation of that resolution and full compliance with the armistice agreements;

"3. *Declares* that full freedom of movement of United Nations observers must be respected along the armistice demarcation lines, in the demilitarized zones and in the defensive areas, as defined in the armistice agreements, to enable them to fulfil their functions;

"4. *Endorses* the Secretary-General's view that the re-establishment of full compliance with the armistice agreements represents a stage which has to be passed in order to make progress possible on the main issues between the parties;

"5. *Requests* the Chief of Staff to continue to carry out his observation of the cease-fire pursuant to the Security Council's resolution of 11 August 1949 and to report to the Council whenever any action undertaken by one party to an armistice agreement constitutes a serious violation of that agreement or of the cease-fire, which in his opinion requires immediate consideration by the Council;

"6. *Calls upon* the parties to the armistice agreements to take the steps necessary to carry out this resolution, thereby increasing confidence and demonstrating their wish for peaceful conditions;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his good offices with the parties, with a view to full implementation of the Council's resolution of 4 April 1956 and full compliance with the armistice agreements, and to report to the Security Council as appropriate."

S/3621, S/3628. Letters of 16 and 26 July 1956 from representative of Israel.

S/3632, S/3659. Reports of Secretary-General of 3 August and 27 September 1956 pursuant to Council's resolutions of 4 April and 4 June 1956.

S/3634. Letter of 7 August 1956 from representative of Syria.

S/3658. Letter of 26 September 1956 from Secretary-General.

S/3638, S/3660, S/3670, S/3685 and Corr.1. Reports of Chief of Staff of UNTSO, dated 20 August, 26 September, 11 October and 17 October 1956.

SECURITY COUNCIL CONSIDERATION OF COMPLAINTS BY JORDAN AND ISRAEL

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 744, 745.

S/3678. Letter of 15 October 1956 from representative of Jordan.

S/3682. Letter of 17 October 1956 from representative of Israel.

(See also S/3621, S/3628, S/3632, S/3638, S/3658, S/3659, S/3660, S/3670, S/3685 and Corr.1, details about which are given above.)

ACTIVITIES OF CONCILIATION COMMISSION FOR PALESTINE A/3199. Fifteenth progress report.

THE SUEZ CANAL QUESTION (JULY-OCTOBER 1956)

On 26 July 1956, Egypt proclaimed the nationalization of the Suez Canal Company and placed in the hands of an Egyptian operating authority management of the Canal traffic which, in 1955, amounted to some 14,000 ships with a net tonnage of some 107 million tons. The decree provided for compensation on the basis of the market value of the shares on 25 July upon receipt of all the assets and property of the Canal Company.

Nationalization of the Canal Company was followed by a series of events which included lengthy negotiations over how to settle the Suez question, the further deterioration of the situation, especially along the Egyptian-Israel and Jordan-Israel Armistice Demarcation Lines in September and October, and military action in Egypt by Israel and Anglo-French forces. After eventually successful efforts by the United Nations to obtain the withdrawal of those forces, involving the creation of the United Nations Emergency Force and clearance of the blocked Suez Canal under United Nations auspices, there came renewed negotiations concerning the Canal and renewed efforts to promote peaceful conditions in the area by re-establishing full compliance with the Armistice Agreement.

After the nationalization of the Canal in July 1956, France, the United States and the United Kingdom agreed, in talks at London between 29 July and 2 August 1956, that the Egyptian action threatened "the freedom and security of the Canal as guaranteed by the Convention of 1888", and the United Kingdom issued invitations to a conference in London of parties to the 1888 Convention and of other nations largely concerned with the use of the Canal. The announced purpose was to consider steps to establish operating arrangements, consistent with legitimate Egyptian interests, under an international system designed to assure operation of the Canal as guaranteed by the Convention.

Meanwhile, Egypt had seized the Canal, its installations and all property of the Canal Company in Egypt. France and the United Kingdom countered by refusing to pay tolls to the new Egyptian authority. Together with the United States, they blocked all Egyptian accounts, including those of the Canal Company.

Egypt refused to attend the London Conference, stating that it had been convened without

consulting Egypt to discuss the future of an integral part of that nation's territory. Egypt proposed instead a conference of the 45 users of the Canal to reconsider the Constantinople Convention of 1888 and to confirm and guarantee freedom of navigation through the Canal.

At the London Suez Conference held between 16 and 24 August 1956, 18 of the 22 Powers who attended agreed on proposals to be presented to Egypt. The 18 Powers proposed a definite system to guarantee at all times and for all Powers free use of the Canal, with due regard to the sovereign rights of Egypt. The system was to assure: (1) efficient operation and development of the Canal and a free, open and secure international waterway; (2) insulation of that operation from the politics of any nation; (3) an equitable financial return to Egypt, increasing as the Canal was enlarged and used by more shipping; and (4) Canal dues as low as was consistent with the above provisions. To achieve those results, a Suez Canal Board was to operate, maintain and develop the Canal, the Board to include Egypt and to make periodic reports to the United Nations. There would be an arbitral commission to settle disputes and effective sanctions which would treat any use or threat of force to interfere with the operating of the Canal as a threat to peace and violation of the Charter.

At the Conference, India offered a compromise solution between the position of the majority and that of exclusive control and management of the operation and development of the Canal by Egypt. It proposed a consultative body which would advise Egypt in accordance with the interest of the users of the Canal and would maintain contacts with the United Nations. This proposal was supported by Ceylon, Indonesia and the USSR.

The 18-Power plan was presented to the Egyptian Government in Cairo on 3 September 1956, by a five-nation Committee headed by the Prime Minister of Australia. On 9 September, the Committee reported rejection of the plan by the Government of Egypt which, it stated, resisted any control or management of the operation and development of the Canal by anybody other than itself. In a memorandum of 10-September, Egypt stated that the essence of the proposals was the establishment of inter-

national, in place of Egyptian, control over the Canal and stipulations for sanctions. Egypt proposed instead the establishment of a negotiating body representative of the different user views to seek solutions for questions relating to freedom of navigation of the Canal, its development and equitable tolls. This proposal, which Egypt announced had been accepted by 21 States, was considered by the second London Suez Conference, held between 19 and 21 September by the supporters of the 18-Power plan, as too imprecise to afford a useful basis for discussion.

On 12 September, the representatives of France and the United Kingdom informed the Security Council that the situation created by the action of Egypt in attempting unilaterally to bring to an end the system of international operation of the Suez Canal which was confirmed and completed by the Convention of 1888 might endanger the free and open passage of shipping through the Canal. The refusal of Egypt to negotiate on the 18-Power proposals which, in their opinion, offered means for a just and equitable solution, was regarded by them as an aggravation of the situation which, if allowed to continue, would constitute a manifest danger to peace and security.

On the same day, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom announced that, in agreement with France and the United States, an association would be set up to enable the users of the Canal to exercise their rights. The second London Suez Conference provided for a voluntary Suez Canal Users Association, a body originally suggested by the United States. The Association, of which 15 of the 18 conferring nations became members, was an interim formula, pending a more permanent solution, designed to assist its members in the exercise of their rights as users of the Canal in consonance with the 1888 Convention, with due regard for the rights of Egypt.

Meanwhile, on 15 September, a statement by the USSR, transmitted to the Security Council, declared that military preparations of the United Kingdom and France, conducted with the support of the United States, for the purpose of exerting pressure on Egypt over the Suez question, were grossly at variance with the principles of the Charter and could not be regarded otherwise than an act of aggression

against Egypt, which had exercised its legitimate rights as a sovereign State in nationalizing the private Suez Canal Company. The whole plan of the 18-Power proposals and the Users Association was aimed at removing administration of the Canal from the hands of Egypt and transferring it to a foreign administration, although plainly such a plan could only be implemented by force. To impose a solution of the Suez Canal issue by force of arms risked immense destruction in the Suez Canal and in the oil fields and pipelines "in the countries of the Arab East". A foreign invasion of Egypt would rouse the peoples of Asia and Africa, who were aware that no forces were capable of stopping the historical development leading toward liquidation of colonialism. In an age of destructive atomic and hydrogen weapons, it was useless to threaten in a manner characteristic of past colonial conquests. The USSR was convinced that the important questions of freedom of navigation and normal functioning of the Canal could and must be solved by peaceful means and expressed support for the Egyptian proposals of 10 September. The USSR could not stand aside from the Suez problem because any violation of peace in the area could not but affect its security.

On 17 September, Egypt informed the Council by letter that the claim in the Anglo-French letter of 12 September that the Company was part of the system established by the Convention of 1888 was considered devoid of any legal, historical or moral foundation. The act of nationalization had been taken by Egypt in the full exercise of its sovereign rights and Egypt had simultaneously reaffirmed its determination to continue to guarantee the freedom of passage through the Canal in conformity with the 1888 Convention, which did not in any way deprive Egypt of its right to administer the Canal. Reviewing threats of force and hostile economic measures taken by France and the United Kingdom, the letter contrasted Egypt's proposals for a negotiating body with the proposed Suez Canal Users Association, which was declared incompatible with the sovereign rights of Egypt and a violation of the 1888 Convention. Such acts, it concluded, were aimed, particularly by France and the United Kingdom, at taking virtual possession of the Canal and destroying the very independence of Egypt.

The proposed Association was especially unjustifiable in view of the fact that for nearly 60 days, and in spite of the difficulties created by France, the United Kingdom and the former Suez Canal Company, the traffic had been going on with regularity and efficiency, with more ships passing than during the corresponding period of 1955.

After these developments and negotiations outside the framework of the United Nations had failed to produce a solution, the parties principally concerned brought the problem before the Organization. On 23 September, France and the United Kingdom requested the convening of the Security Council to consider the situation brought to the Council's attention by their letter of 12 September. On 24 September, Egypt requested an urgent meeting to consider actions against Egypt by some Powers, particularly France and the United Kingdom, which constituted a danger to international peace and security and were serious violations of the Charter of the United Nations.

On 26 September, the Council included both items in its agenda and decided to give priority to the discussion of the item submitted jointly by the United Kingdom and France. The question was discussed at seven open meetings and three closed meetings held between then and 13 October, in which the representative of Egypt took part.

The representative of Israel and the representatives of Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen also sought to participate in the discussion of the item proposed but action on their requests was postponed. In accordance with an invitation extended by the Security Council on 13 October, all these representatives, however, submitted their views on the question by letter.

The Council, at its next meeting, on 5 October, had before it a draft resolution submitted by France and the United Kingdom. By this the Council, recognizing that, in subjecting the operation of an international public service to exclusive Egyptian control, the Egyptian Government had created a situation likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, would: (1) reaffirm the principle of freedom of navigation of the Suez Canal in accordance with the Suez Canal Convention of 1888; (2) endorse the proposals advanced

by 18 of the 22 States which had attended the August conference in London, as suitably designed to bring about a solution of the question by peaceful means and in conformity with justice; (3) recommend that the Government of Egypt should co-operate by negotiation in working out, on the basis of those proposals, a system of operation to be applied to the Canal and should co-operate with the Suez Canal Users Association established at the second London Conference in September to assist its members in the exercise of their rights.

Discussion in the Council ranged over the history of the Canal and the legal status of the Suez Canal Company, the economic importance of the Canal, particularly its role in the transport of Middle Eastern oil, and the political background and implications of nationalization of the Canal. It was said that the crux of the problem was to bring Egypt's sovereign rights with regard to the Suez Canal into harmony with the legitimate interests of the world community in obtaining adequate assurances regarding the freedom and security of navigation established by the Convention of 1888 through a waterway of exceptional international importance.

While no supporter of the Anglo-French draft resolution questioned Egyptian sovereignty over the Canal or the principle of the right of nationalization, it was urged that Egyptian sovereignty did not mean absence of international rights, and some maintained that nationalization of the Suez Canal Company was illegal. The character of the Canal as an international waterway dedicated to the free passage of the vessels of all nations had been guaranteed for all time by the 1888 Convention. The act of nationalization had upset the balance of the system of the concessions, the Turkish declaration of 1873 regarding tolls and the Constantinople Convention of 1888, which had safeguarded the rights of Egypt and the users.

The real issue, it was said, was respect for international obligations. Emphasizing the great blow which international confidence had suffered through the behaviour of Egypt, with no resulting protection of the real interests of the Egyptian people, and stressing that apprehensions had increased to the point of justifying precautionary moves, speakers drew attention to the following factors, among others: the

summary cancellation without notice of the Company's concession that ran until 1968, after Egypt had reaffirmed the 1888 Convention in the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement of 19 October 1954; the repudiation of an agreement of 10 June 1956 under which the Company was to invest in Egypt large sums of money; statements to the effect that the action was a form of political retaliation for the negative attitude the United States had adopted towards financing the Aswan Dam and that the revenues of the Canal would be used to build the Dam; and the possible consequences of Egypt's action upon the international flow of capital to underdeveloped countries.

Not only were the economic future and vital interests of many countries east and west of the Canal at stake, but so was the system of operation which was likely to bring the greatest material benefits to the people of Egypt. If the Canal could be used as an instrument of national policy by any Government which physically controlled it, no nation depending on the Canal could feel secure. An instance of discrimination was the refusal of Egypt to allow passage of Israel vessels in accordance with the Security Council resolution of 1 September 1951.²

Adequate guarantees of the rights of users must, it was maintained, be more than promises. Egypt could not require user countries to accept a purely Egyptian authority for operation of the Canal. The 18-Power proposals were designed to ensure that the international aspects of the system for the operation of the Canal should be preserved in the future. All emphasized the need of a settlement which was not only a peaceful one but one in conformity with the principles of justice and international law. Justice, it was said, required that operation of this international utility should be insulated from the politics of any nation. The problem could not, said another, be solved just by half-way measures which related only to peace.

Opponents of the Anglo-French draft resolution, on the other hand, maintained that nationalization of the Suez Canal Company, an Egypt-

tian company which had amortized its capital many times over, was a legitimate act of Egyptian sovereignty. The claim that the Canal Company was part of the system established by the Convention of 1888 was wholly unwarranted. The question of ownership and operation of the Canal, which was under Egyptian jurisdiction, had nothing to do with Egypt's international obligations under the 1888 Convention to ensure free passage, it was said. Egypt had been faithfully discharging those obligations. Despite many obstructions put in the way, navigation through the Canal had been proceeding with perfect efficiency, and nationalization of the Canal Company could not conceivably endanger international peace and security.

The different plans of the Western Powers for settling the Suez problem, including the Anglo-French draft resolution, were violating Egypt's sovereignty by interfering in its internal affairs and imposing an international authority as the master of the Canal.

The problem, it was recognized, was of vital interest to a large number of user countries, but of at least equal interest to Egypt, as the sovereign Government concerned. Emphasis was laid on Egypt's offers to negotiate on equal terms a peaceful and just solution. What Egypt refused, it was said, was not negotiation but dictation.

On 8 October, the representative of Egypt restated his Government's willingness to negotiate a peaceful settlement on the basis of the 1888 Convention principle of guaranteeing for all and for all time the freedom of navigation in the Suez Canal with a view to: (1) establishing a system of co-operation between the Egyptian operating authority and the users, taking into account the sovereignty and rights of Egypt and the interests of the users; (2) establishing an equitable system of tolls; and (3) allotting a reasonable percentage of the Canal revenues for improvements.

After the general debate, the Council discussed the problem in three closed meetings held between 9 and 12 October. As the meetings proceeded, exploratory conversations on the question were held by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Egypt, France and the United Kingdom in the presence of the Secretary-General. At the next open meeting of the Council, on 13 October, the United Kingdom and

² In a series of letters between June and September 1956, Israel had protested to the Security Council that Egypt had prevented the passage of the Greek ship *Panagia* bound from Haifa to Eilat, Israel, and had confiscated the Israel vessel *Bat Galim*, which had been seized in September 1954.

France submitted another draft resolution. By this, as amended on the suggestion of Iran, the Council, noting the account of the Secretary-General on these exploratory conversations, would: (1) agree that any settlement of the Suez question should meet the following six requirements: (i) there should be free and open transit through the Canal without discrimination, overt or covert—this covered both political and technical aspects; (ii) the sovereignty of Egypt should be respected; (iii) the operation of the Canal should be insulated from the politics of any country; (iv) the manner of fixing tolls and charges should be decided by agreement between Egypt and the users; (v) a fair proportion of the dues should be allotted to development; and (vi) in case of disputes, unresolved affairs between the Suez Canal Company and the Egyptian Government should be settled by arbitration with suitable terms of reference and suitable provisions for the payment of sums found to be due; (2) consider that the 18-Power proposals corresponded to those requirements, while recognizing that other proposals, corresponding to the same requirements, might be submitted by the Egyptian Government; (3) note that that Government, while declaring its readiness to accept the principle of organized collaboration between an Egyptian Authority and the users, had not yet formulated sufficiently precise proposals to meet those requirements; (4) invite the Governments of Egypt, France and the United Kingdom to continue their interchanges and, in this connexion, invite the Egyptian Government to make known promptly its proposals for a system meeting those requirements; and (5) consider that, meanwhile, the Suez Canal Users Association, which had been qualified to receive the dues payable by ships belonging to its members, and the competent Egyptian authorities, should co-operate to ensure the satisfactory operation of the Canal and free and open transit through the Canal in accordance with the 1888 Convention.

The representative of Egypt hoped that the Council would adopt the first part of the new draft resolution which outlined the six basic principles which had been presented to the Council by the Secretary-General. He thought the expression of the third principle, insulation of the Canal from politics, allowed scope for

contradictory interpretations and that its purpose would best be guaranteed by renewal or reaffirmation of the 1888 Convention. He said that the practical approach to a peaceful settlement was by negotiation on the concrete proposals made by Egypt on 8 October and at the six recent meetings of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of France, the United Kingdom and Egypt in the presence of the Secretary-General. The approach outlined in the second part of the draft resolution would make the Canal the prey of the politics of many nations.

The representative of Yugoslavia opposed the second part of the Anglo-French draft resolution, because it offered no basis for agreement. He submitted a draft resolution which included the six requirements of the first operative paragraph of the two-Power draft and also recommended that the negotiations should be continued, requested the Secretary-General to offer, if necessary, his assistance, and called on all the parties concerned to abstain from measures which might impair the negotiations.

On 13 October, the Council voted on the amended Anglo-French draft resolution in two parts. The first part outlining the six requirements was adopted unanimously. The second, which received 9 votes in favour to 2 against (USSR, Yugoslavia), was not adopted since one of the negative votes was that of a permanent member. The representative of Yugoslavia did not press for a vote on his draft resolution.

On 15 October, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt drew the Council's attention to the statement made by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom on 13 October, after Egypt had accepted the six principles of the Council's resolution of that date and had not pressed for consideration of the next agenda item in view of the importance of providing the proper atmosphere for future negotiations. That statement had announced a continuation of military measures in the Eastern Mediterranean and had added that force was the last resort but could not be excluded.

Between 13 and 19 October, the Secretary-General held private talks with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt and, on 24 October, set out in a confidential letter to him his conclusions on possible arrangements for meeting the six "requirements" which would have to be

studied if exploratory talks between the three Governments directly concerned were to be resumed. The Secretary-General stated that he understood that there should be no difficulty as regards (1) legal reaffirmation of all the obligations under the 1888 Convention and widening those obligations to cover the question of maximum of tolls; maintenance and development, and reporting to the United Nations; (2) the Canal Code and regulations, with revisions to be subject to consultation; (3) the question of tolls and charges and the reservation of a proportion for development, both of which would be subject to agreement; (4) the question of disputes between the Suez Canal Company and the Egyptian Government, which seemed fairly well covered by the sixth principle; and (5) the *principle* of organized co-operation between an Egyptian authority and the users. "Organized co-operation" required provision for necessary joint meetings between an organ on the Egyptian side and a representation of the users entitled to raise all matters affecting the users' rights or interests, for discussion and consultation or by way of complaint, but exercising its functions so as not to interfere with the administrative functions of the operating organ. Such organized co-operation would not give satisfaction to the first three "requirements" unless completed with arrangements for fact-finding, reconciliation, recourse to appropriate juridical settlement of possible disputes, and guarantees for execution of the results thereof. Suggested methods of juridical settlement included a standing local organ for arbitration, the International Court of Justice, the jurisdiction

of which should in this case be mandatory, and the Security Council. Normal rules should apply concerning implementation of findings of a United Nations organ. The parties should undertake to carry out in good faith awards of organs of arbitration. "In case of a complaint because of alleged non-compliance with an award, the same arbitration organ which gave the award should register the fact of non-compliance. Such a 'constatation' would give the complaining party access to all normal forms of redress, but also the right to certain steps in self-protection, the possible scope of which would be subject to an agreement in principle."

If there were no objection in principle to that set of arrangements, the Secretary-General would, from a legal and technical point of view, consider the framework sufficiently wide to make a further exploration of a possible basis for negotiations along the lines indicated worth trying.

On 2 November, the Secretary-General received a reply to his letter of 24 October. In his reply the Egyptian Foreign Minister declared that, with the exception of the part referring to entitlement to certain action in self-protection quoted above, he shared the view of the Secretary-General that the framework was sufficiently wide for the purpose expressed.

On 3 November the Secretary-General circulated these letters, which represented in his opinion a significant further development in the consideration of the matter as initiated by the Security Council.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 734-743 (meetings 739-741 held in private).

S/3606, S/3611, S/3642. Letters of 6 and 28 June and 5 September 1956 from representative of Israel.

S/3645. Letters of 12 and 23 September 1956 from representatives of France and United Kingdom.

S/3648. Identical letters of 17 September 1956 from representatives of Lebanon and Syria.

S/3649. Letter of 15 September 1956 from representative of the USSR.

S/3650. Letter of 17 September 1956 from representative of Egypt.

S/3651. Letter of 17 September 1956 from Acting Permanent Representative of Jordan.

S/3652, S/3653. Letters of 19 and 20 September 1956 from Permanent Representative of Israel.

S/3654. Letter of 23 September 1956 from representatives of France and United Kingdom.

S/3656. Letter of 24 September 1956 from representative of Egypt.

S/3657, S/3663. Letters of 26 September and 3 October 1956 from representative of Israel.

S/3664. Letter of 4 October 1956 from representatives of Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen.

S/3665. Letter of 5 October 1956 from representa-

tive of United Kingdom enclosing text of proposals of 18 Governments adopted at London Conference on 21 August 1956.

S/3666. France and United Kingdom draft resolution.

S/3668. Letter of 8 October 1956 from Secretary of State of United States.

S/3671. France and United Kingdom draft resolution.

S/3672. Yugoslavia draft resolution.

S/3673. Letter of 13 October 1956 from representative of Israel transmitting written statement.

S/3674. Letter of 13 October 1956 from representative of Syria transmitting written statement.

S/3675. Resolution, consisting of first part of draft resolution proposed by France and United Kingdom, S/3671, adopted unanimously by Council on 13 October 1956, meeting 743, after second part of draft, as amended orally, failed of adoption.

"The Security Council,

"Noting the declarations made before it and the accounts of the development of the exploratory conversations on the Suez question given by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Foreign Ministers of Egypt, France and the United Kingdom,

"Agrees that any settlement of the Suez question should meet the following requirements:

(1) there should be free and open transit through the Canal without discrimination, overt or covert—this covers both political and technical aspects;

(2) the sovereignty of Egypt should be respected;

(3) the operation of the Canal should be insulated from the politics of any country;

(4) the manner of fixing tolls and charges should be decided by agreement between Egypt and the users;

(5) a fair proportion of the dues should be allotted to development;

(6) in case of disputes, unresolved affairs between the Suez Canal Company and the Egyptian Government should be settled by arbitration with suitable terms of reference and suitable provisions for the payment of sums found to be due."

S/3676. Letter of 13 October 1956 from representative of Saudi Arabia transmitting written statement.

S/3679. Letter of 15 October 1956 from Foreign Minister of Egypt.

S/3680. Letter of 15 October 1956 from representative of Jordan transmitting written statement.

S/3681. Letter of 15 October 1956 from representative of Yemen transmitting written statement.

S/3683. Letter of 15 October 1956 from representative of Lebanon transmitting written statement.

S/3684. Letter of 17 October 1956 from representative of Libya transmitting written statement.

S/3728. Exchange of correspondence dated 3 November 1956 between Secretary-General and Foreign Minister of Egypt.

INTERVENTION BY ISRAEL AND BY FRANCE AND UNITED KINGDOM IN EGYPT: ACTION BY SECURITY COUNCIL AND FIRST EMERGENCY SPECIAL SESSION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL (29-31 OCTOBER 1956)

On 29 October 1956, the United States informed the Security Council by letter that armed forces of Israel had penetrated deeply into Egyptian territory in violation of the Armistice Agreement between Israel and Egypt and requested an immediate meeting to consider "The Palestine question: Steps for the immediate cessation of the military action of Israel in Egypt". The Council considered the question at four meetings, between 30 October and 1 November, in which the representatives of Egypt and Israel participated.

The representative of the United States opened the morning meeting on 30 October by stating that his Government believed it imperative that the Council should act in the promptest manner to determine that a breach

of the peace had occurred, to order that the military action undertaken by Israel should cease immediately and to make clear its view that the Israel armed forces should immediately withdraw behind the established Armistice Lines.

The Secretary-General then reported that, according to the Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), Israel troops had crossed the international frontier and had occupied positions in Sinai in violation of the General Armistice Agreement and the Council's cease-fire order of 11 August 1949. The Chief of Staff had that morning requested the withdrawal of the troops and also a cease-fire, in which the concurrence of Egypt had been asked.

At the same meeting, the representative of Egypt stated that Israel had committed the

most serious act of armed aggression since the conclusion of the Armistice Agreements between the Arab countries and Israel. He emphasized that the armed and unprovoked attack on Egypt, after Israel had ordered general mobilization, constituted an act of war and demonstrated beyond any doubt the aggressive and expansionist aims of Israel's policy.

The representative of Israel then stated that *fedayeen* units from Egypt had created the latest breach of the peace by invading the territory of Israel from Egypt. On the evening of 29 October, Israel had taken security measures to eliminate the Egyptian *fedayeen* bases in the Sinai peninsula.

In a later intervention, he asserted that in recent months it had become apparent that the Arab Governments, and especially Egypt, had come to regard the *fedayeen* weapon, initially used in 1955, as an instrument not for mere harassment but for Israel's destruction. He rejected charges of aggression and asserted the sovereign right of self-defence.

The representative of the United Kingdom opened the 749th meeting on the afternoon of 30 October with a statement based upon remarks made that morning before the House of Commons by the British Prime Minister. Describing the tension that for some time past had been increasing on the frontiers of Israel, and pointing out that, unless hostilities could quickly be stopped, free passage through the Suez Canal would be jeopardized, he informed the Council that the United Kingdom and French Governments had that afternoon addressed urgent communications to Egypt and Israel, calling upon both sides to stop all warlike action by land, sea and air forthwith and to withdraw their military forces to a distance of ten miles from the Canal. They had asked the Egyptian Government to agree that Anglo-French forces should move temporarily into key positions at Port Said, Ismailia and Suez. If, on the expiration of twelve hours, either or both Governments had not undertaken to comply with these requirements, British and French forces would intervene in whatever strength might be necessary to secure compliance.

Since the time limit was to expire the next morning, 31 October, the representative of Egypt requested an evening meeting of the

Council to consider the act of aggression involved in the Anglo-French threat of force and the imminent danger of occupation of Egyptian territory.

Before the Council at the time was a draft resolution submitted by the United States whereby the Council would: (1) call for an immediate Israel withdrawal behind the established Armistice Lines; (2) call upon all Members to refrain from the use of force or threat of force in the area, to assist the United Nations in ensuring the integrity of the Armistice Agreements and to refrain from giving any military, economic or financial assistance to Israel so long as it had not complied with the resolution; and (3) request the Secretary-General to keep the Council informed on compliance with the resolution and to make recommendations for the maintenance of international peace and security in the area.

The United States representative urged adoption of this draft resolution without delay to meet the situation created by the present military penetration of Egypt. He accepted a change suggested by several members to add another paragraph at the beginning of the text, whereby the Council would call upon "Israel and Egypt immediately to cease fire".

The majority of speakers welcomed the initiative of the United States representative and considered that it was the Council's urgent task to secure a cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of Israel forces from Egyptian territory.

The representative of France, however, opposed the draft resolution, and said that the Council could not condemn Israel in view of the openly affirmed Egyptian policy of annihilation of Israel, the expansion of Egyptian imperialism, open intervention in French internal affairs, direct material assistance to rebellious citizens and Egypt's illegal seizure of an essential international waterway. The French-British communications to Egypt and Israel were designed, he said, to secure effective separation of the belligerents and to guarantee freedom of transit through the Canal.

The United States draft resolution, as amended, received 7 votes in favour, 2 against, with 2 abstentions, but was not adopted because of the negative votes cast by two permanent members of the Council, France and the United

Kingdom. (For voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The USSR representative then introduced a draft resolution by which the Council would call upon Israel immediately to withdraw its armed forces behind the established Armistice Lines. He accepted an amendment, proposed by China, adding a paragraph calling upon Israel and Egypt immediately to cease fire.

At the 750th meeting in the evening of 30 October, the USSR draft resolution, as amended, received 7 votes in favour, 2 against, with 2 abstentions, but was not adopted, owing to negative votes cast by two permanent members, France and the United Kingdom. (For voting details, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Council, at that meeting, also had on its agenda a letter dated 30 October from the representative of Egypt about the communication of that date presented to Egypt by France and the United Kingdom. He declared that its authors seemed to have lost sight of the fact that the Suez Canal area and the Canal itself were an integral part of Egypt. Egypt had been the victim of Israel aggression, its territory had been invaded, and it had been obliged to use force. For the French and United Kingdom Governments to try unilaterally to settle a question already brought before the Security Council was an entirely unjustifiable violation of the Charter. Until the Council took the necessary measures, Egypt had no choice but to defend itself and to protect its rights against aggression.

Before the meeting adjourned, the representative of Yugoslavia suggested the possibility of calling an emergency session of the General Assembly under the terms of Assembly resolution 377(V) on "Uniting for Peace", since the use of the veto had rendered the Council powerless in the face of a situation deteriorating by the minute.

When the Council resumed discussion the next afternoon, 31 October, reports had been received that French and British aircraft had begun air attacks against military targets in Egypt. The Suez Canal subsequently was blocked when Egypt sank ships in the Canal, closing it to navigation. The Secretary-General was the first speaker at the meeting. Stating that he would himself have called for a meeting of the Council had not the initiative already

been taken, he declared that, as a servant of the Organization, he had the duty to maintain his usefulness by avoiding public stands on conflicts between Member nations unless and until such an action could help to resolve the conflict. However, the discretion and impartiality imposed on the Secretary-General by the character of his immediate task could not degenerate into a policy of expediency. He had also to be a servant of the principles of the Charter, and its aims must ultimately determine what for him was right and wrong. For that he must stand. He stated further that a Secretary-General could not serve on any other assumption than that—within the necessary limits of human frailty and honest differences of opinion—all Member nations honoured their pledge to observe all Articles of the Charter. He should also be able to assume that those organs which were charged with the task of upholding the Charter would be in a position to fulfil their task. He concluded that, were the Members to consider that another view of the duties of the Secretary-General than the one stated would better serve the interests of the Organization, it was their obvious right to act accordingly.

The representatives of France and the United Kingdom stated that the Egyptian Government had rejected the Franco-British communication of 30 October. As a consequence, the United Kingdom and French Governments had intervened. The action being taken was strictly limited to military targets, primarily airfields. The intervention had as its overriding purposes the safeguarding of the Suez Canal and the restoration of peaceful conditions in the Middle East. The intervention was a temporary measure. It was not aimed at the sovereignty of Egypt. The representative of the United Kingdom emphasized that he did not condone any Israel action aimed at the occupation of positions in Egyptian territory. In his view, Israel should withdraw its forces as soon as that could be satisfactorily arranged.

Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution whereby the Security Council, taking into account that the lack of unanimity of its permanent members at its 749th and 750th meetings had prevented it from exercising its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, would call an emergency special session of the General Assembly,

as provided in the Assembly's "Uniting for Peace" resolution (377(V)), in order to make appropriate recommendations.

The representatives of France and the United Kingdom both held that the draft resolution was out of order. The latter argued that no resolution under Chapter VII of the Charter on the substance of the item then before the Council had been submitted and voted upon, and therefore it could not be determined that the Council had failed to take a decision owing to the lack of unanimity of the permanent members, thus establishing the pre-condition of invoking the procedure of the "Uniting for Peace" resolution. He also declared that neither of the two resolutions voted upon at the previous meetings could be invoked to support the Yugoslav proposal. After rejecting, by 6 votes to 4, with 1 abstention, the proposal of the United Kingdom that the draft resolution should be ruled out of order, the Council voted upon the Yugoslav draft resolution and adopted it by 7 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions.

ACTION AT GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S FIRST EMERGENCY SPECIAL SESSION (31 OCTOBER-5 NOVEMBER 1956)

On 31 October 1956, the Secretary-General informed Member States of the Security Council's decision on that day to call an emergency special session of the General Assembly under the terms of Assembly resolution 377(V). The Assembly convened on 1 November and adopted, by 62 votes to 2, with 7 abstentions, the agenda of the session: "Question considered by the Security Council at its 749th and 750th meetings held on 30 October 1956". The Assembly considered the question at seven plenary meetings between 1 and 10 November.

At the first meeting, the United States introduced a draft resolution according to which the General Assembly, *inter alia*, would: (1) urge as a matter of priority that all parties involved in hostilities in the area should agree to an immediate cease-fire and, as part thereof, halt the movement of military forces and arms into the area; (2) urge the parties to the Armistice Agreements promptly to withdraw all forces behind the Armistice Line, to desist from raids across the Armistice Line into neighbouring territory, and to observe scrupulously the provisions of the Armistice Agreements; (3) re-

commend that all Member States should refrain from introducing military goods in the area of hostilities and, in general, refrain from any acts which would delay or prevent the implementation of the present resolution; (4) urge that, upon the cease-fire being effective, steps should be taken to reopen the Suez Canal and restore secure freedom of navigation; (5) request the Secretary-General to observe and report promptly on compliance with the resolution to the Security Council and to the General Assembly, for such further action as they might deem appropriate in accordance with the Charter.

In the early hours of 2 November, the Assembly, by a roll-call vote of 64 to 5, with 6 abstentions, adopted the United States draft resolution as resolution 997(ES-I).

In pursuance of paragraph 5 of this resolution, the Secretary-General reported, on 3 November, that the Egyptian Government had accepted the resolution, stating that it could not implement the resolution in case attacking armies continued their aggression. He reported, further, that the Governments of France and the United Kingdom continued to maintain their view that police action must be carried through urgently to stop the hostilities which were now threatening the Suez Canal, to prevent a resumption of those hostilities and to pave the way for a definitive settlement of the Arab-Israel war which threatened the legitimate interests of so many countries. They would stop military action provided that, among other things, the Egyptian and the Israel Governments agreed to accept a United Nations force to keep the peace, the Force to be established and maintained until an Arab-Israel peace settlement was reached and satisfactory arrangements agreed upon in regard to the Suez Canal, both agreements to be guaranteed by the United Nations. The Secretary-General reported further that the Gaza Strip and the Red Sea islands of Tiran and Sinafir had been occupied by Israel military forces, and that air operations over Egyptian territory had continued without interruption.

At the same meeting, the representative of Israel declared that his Government had empowered him to announce that Israel agreed to an immediate cease-fire provided a similar answer was forthcoming from Egypt.

India, jointly with 18 other African and Asian countries, submitted a draft resolution according to which the General Assembly, noting with regret that not all the parties concerned had yet agreed to comply with resolution 997(ES-I), would: (1) reaffirm that resolution and once again call upon the parties immediately to comply with its provisions; (2) authorize the Secretary-General immediately to arrange with the parties concerned for the implementation of the cease-fire and the halting of the movement of military forces and arms into the area and request him to report compliance, not later than twelve hours from the time of adoption of the resolution; (3) request the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Chief of Staff and the members of UNTSO, to obtain compliance of the withdrawal of all forces behind the Armistice Lines.

Canada also submitted a draft resolution, by which, as amended, the Assembly, bearing in mind the urgent necessity of facilitating compliance with resolution 997(ES-I), would request the Secretary-General to submit within 48 hours a plan for the setting up, with the consent of the nations concerned, of an emergency international United Nations force to secure and supervise the cessation of hostilities in accordance with all the terms of that resolution.

Earlier in the evening of 3 November, the United States representative had submitted two comprehensive draft resolutions, one regarding the settlement of the major problems outstanding between the Arab States and Israel, and the other regarding the settlement of the Suez Canal question. Since these were long-range questions, he now asked that priority should be given to the Canadian draft resolution concerning an emergency international force.

The Canadian and the 19-Power draft resolutions were put to the vote in the early morning of 4 November. The former was adopted by 57 votes to 0, with 19 abstentions, as resolution 998(ES-I); the latter was adopted by 59 votes to 5, with 12 abstentions, as resolution 999(ES-I).

On 4 November, the Secretary-General, reporting on implementation of the resolutions of 2 and 4 November 1956, stated that, in response to *démarches* made on the basis of resolution 999(ES-I), he had as yet received a reply from

only one of the four Governments directly concerned, the Government of Egypt, which said it accepted the cease-fire resolution of 4 November 1956.

The Secretary-General also reported that the Chief of Staff of UNTSO had advised that the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Israel had informed him, on 4 November, that the General Armistice Agreement no longer had validity and that he had been asked to order UNTSO personnel out of the Gaza area. Such an order would have been contrary to the instructions he had from the Secretary-General.

In a reply to the Secretary-General, on the same day, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Israel requested clarification on whether the Government of Egypt: (1) had unequivocally agreed to a cease-fire; (2) still maintained that it was in a state of war with Israel; (3) was prepared to negotiate with Israel with a view to the establishment of peace; (4) agreed to cease its economic boycott against Israel; and (5) agreed to recall the *fedayeen* gangs under its control in other Arab countries.

Also on 4 November, the Secretary-General submitted a first report on the plan for an emergency international United Nations force requested in resolution 998(ES-I). He reported his conclusion that, without waiting for his final report, the Assembly should decide that a United Nations Command for "an emergency international force to secure and supervise the cessation of hostilities in accordance with all the terms" of its resolution 997(ES-I) of 2 November 1956 should be established; that the Assembly should further appoint, on an emergency basis, Major-General Burns, at present Chief of Staff of UNTSO, to be Chief of the new Command; that General Burns, in that capacity, should be authorized immediately to organize the necessary staff of officers by recruitment from the observer corps of UNTSO and, in consultation with the Secretary-General, from various Member States, drawn from countries which were not permanent members of the Security Council. In the continuing consultations on setting up a United Nations force, he would endeavour to develop a plan by which, as a matter of principle, troops should not be drawn from countries which were permanent members of the Council.

A draft resolution was submitted the same

day by Canada, Colombia and Norway whereby the General Assembly would note with satisfaction this first report of the Secretary-General and establish a United Nations Command for an emergency international force to secure and supervise the cessation of hostilities in accordance with all the terms of resolution 997(ES-I) of 2 November, and authorize immediate recruitment of officers by General Burns, who was appointed Commander. The draft resolution was adopted the next day, 5 November, by 57 votes to 0, with 19 abstentions, as resolution 1000(ES-I).

*NON-COMPLIANCE WITH CEASE-FIRE
RESOLUTION OF 2 NOVEMBER 1956;
USSR REQUEST FOR COUNCIL
CONSIDERATION*

On 5 November 1956, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR requested an immediate meeting of the Security Council to discuss "Non-compliance by the United Kingdom, France and Israel with the decision of the emergency special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations of 2 November 1956 and immediate steps to halt the aggression of the aforesaid States against Egypt". He submitted a draft resolution whereby the Council, noting the fact that resolution 997(ES-I) of the emergency special session of 2 November 1956 had not been observed by the Governments of the United Kingdom, France and Israel, and proposing that the aforesaid Governments should immediately and not later than twelve hours after the adoption of the resolution cease all military action against Egypt and withdraw within three days their troops from Egypt, would, in accordance with Article 42 of the Charter, consider it essential that all Members of the United Nations, especially the United States and the USSR, as permanent members of the Security Council having powerful air and naval forces at their disposal, should give military and other assistance to Egypt by sending armed forces, volunteers, military instructors and other forms of assistance, if the United Kingdom, France and Israel failed to carry out that resolution within the stated time limits.

Before the Council convened that same evening, the Governments of France and the United Kingdom had informed the Secretary-General, in replies to the request for a cease-

fire, that they warmly welcomed the idea of interposing an international force between Israel and Egypt to prevent the continuance of hostilities between them, to secure the speedy withdrawal of Israel forces, to take the necessary measures to remove obstructions and restore traffic through the Canal, and to promote a settlement of the problems of the area. As soon as the Israel and Egyptian Governments signified acceptance of, and the United Nations endorsed a plan for, an international force with the above functions, the two Governments, it was stated, would cease all military action.

At the opening of the evening meeting, the Secretary-General informed the Council on the status of his efforts to achieve a cease-fire, which he considered of significance to its considerations. After referring to the United Kingdom and French replies mentioned above, he stated that, by the adoption of resolution 1000(ES-I) of 5 November, providing for the establishment of a United Nations Command, the Assembly had taken the first decisive step in the implementation of its previous acceptance in principle of a United Nations force to secure cessation of hostilities under all the terms established in resolution 997(ES-I) of 2 November on that subject. The Government of Egypt had accepted the Assembly's resolution of 5 November, and might thus be considered as having accepted the establishment of an international force under terms fixed by the United Nations. The Government of Egypt had further accepted the request for a cease-fire without any attached conditions. He added that he had received a further statement from the Government of Israel to the effect that, in the light of Egypt's declaration of willingness to cease fire, Israel wished to confirm its readiness to agree to a cease-fire. The conditions for a general cease-fire would thus, it seemed to him, depend on the possibility of an agreement concerning the plan for an international force. He hoped to present such a plan to the Assembly the next day.

After a brief discussion on the question of the adoption of the agenda, the Council rejected, by 4 votes (Australia, France, United Kingdom, United States) to 3 (Iran, USSR, Yugoslavia), with 4 abstentions (Belgium, China, Cuba, Peru), the adoption of the item proposed by the USSR.

After the vote, several representatives referred to the military action undertaken by the USSR against the people of Hungary and termed the USSR proposal unthinkable. The representatives of Belgium, China, Cuba, Peru and the United States shared the view that consideration of that proposal would only hamper the peace-making process in Egypt which the Assembly in special emergency session had initiated and which was being actively dealt with by the Assembly and the Secretary-General.

FURTHER ASSEMBLY ACTION (5-10 NOVEMBER 1956)

In a further communication of 5 November, Israel informed the Secretary-General that it agreed unconditionally to cease fire and that, since morning, all fighting had ceased between Israel and Egyptian forces.

By 2 November, virtually the whole Sinai peninsula had come under Israel control, Gaza having been occupied on 1 November. The Israel armed forces had occupied the Egyptian positions at the entrance of the Gulf of Aqaba on 4-5 November.

On the morning of the same day, Anglo-French landings had taken place in the Port Said area at the northern entrance to the Canal. Before the Security Council meeting on 5 November the Secretary-General had, in the light of the other developments, addressed an *aide-mémoire* to the Governments of France and the United Kingdom, regarding an Anglo-French cease-fire. Replies to this *aide-mémoire* were received on 6 November. In those replies, the representatives of the United Kingdom and France stated that their Governments would agree to stop further military operations if the Secretary-General would confirm that Israel and Egypt had accepted an unconditional cease-fire, and that the international force to be set up would be competent to secure the objectives of resolution 997(ES-I) of 2 November. They proposed that technicians accompanying the Franco-British force should begin at once the urgent task of clearing the Canal. Pending confirmation, their forces, unless attacked, would be ordered to cease fire at midnight 6-7 November.

In a letter of 7 November, the Secretary-General gave the assurances requested in their

communications. A cease-fire had then taken effect, after the Anglo-French forces had occupied Port Said and Port Fuad. In his letter, the Secretary-General called attention to a reported statement by the Prime Minister of Israel on that date that the Armistice Lines between Israel and Egypt had no validity and that Israel would not agree to the stationing of a foreign force, no matter how called, in its territory or in any of the areas occupied by it. Regarding the Suez Canal, the Secretary-General added that he was exploring the possibility of having the work carried out under United Nations auspices.

At the meeting of the Assembly on 7 November, the Secretary-General submitted his second report on the requested plan for an emergency international United Nations Force. In its decision on the establishment of the United Nations Command on 5 November 1956, the Assembly had decided, the Secretary-General noted, that a force should be set up on the basis of principles reflected in the constitution of the United Nations itself, with its responsible officers appointed, like the Chief of Staff of UNTSO, by the United Nations and fully independent of the policies of any nation.

The recruitment procedure for officers authorized in resolution 1000(ES-I) afforded an important indication of the character of the Force to be set up. On the one hand, the independence of the Chief of Command in recruiting officers had been recognized. On the other hand, the principle had been established that the Force should be recruited from Member States other than the permanent members of the Security Council. Analysis of the concept of the United Nations Force also indicated that the Assembly intended that the Force should be of a temporary nature, the length of its assignment being determined by the needs arising out of the present conflict. It was further clear that the General Assembly, in its resolution 1000(ES-I) of 5 November 1956, by the reference to its resolution 997(ES-I) of 2 November, had wished to reserve for itself the full determination of the tasks of the Emergency Force, and of the legal basis on which it must function. It followed from its terms of reference that there was no intent in the establishment of the Force to influence the military balance in the present conflict and, thereby, the political balance af-

fecting efforts to settle the conflict. By the establishment of the Force, therefore, the General Assembly had not taken a stand in relation to aims other than those which were clearly and fully indicated in its resolution 997(ES-I) of 2 November.

Functioning, as it would, on the basis of a decision reached under the terms of resolution 337(V), on "Uniting for Peace", the stationing and operations of the Force, if established, would be limited to the extent that consent of the Governments of the countries concerned was required under generally recognized international law. The Secretary-General stated, further, that there was an obvious difference between establishing the Force in order to secure the cessation of hostilities, with a withdrawal of forces, and establishing such a Force with a view to enforcing a withdrawal of forces.

As to the functions of the Force, the Secretary-General stated that in accordance with resolution 997(ES-I) they would be, when a cease-fire was established, to enter Egyptian territory, with the consent of the Egyptian Government, in order to help maintain quiet during and after the withdrawal of non-Egyptian troops, and to secure compliance with the other terms established in that resolution. The Force obviously should have no rights other than those necessary for the execution of its functions, in co-operation with local authorities. It would be more than an observers' corps, but in no way a military force temporarily controlling the territory in which it was stationed; nor, moreover, should the Force have military functions exceeding those necessary to secure peaceful conditions on the assumption that the parties to the conflict took all necessary steps for compliance with the recommendations of the General Assembly. Its functions could, on that basis, be assumed to cover an area extending roughly from the Suez Canal to the Armistice Demarcation Lines established in the Armistice Agreement between Egypt and Israel.

Referring to the questions of size and organization of the Force, the Secretary-General reported that general experience seemed to indicate that it was desirable that countries participating in the Force should provide self-contained units in order to avoid the loss of time and efficiency which was unavoidable when new

units were set up through joining together small groups of different nationalities. Initially, the Force would have to be composed of a few units of battalion strength. It was his endeavour in the approaches to Governments to build a panel sufficiently broad to permit such a choice of units as would provide for a balanced composition. Attached to the Secretary-General's report as annexes were offers of participation in the Force from six Member States. Subsequently, eighteen other such offers of participation were made in addition to three offers of logistical support.

As regards the question of financing the Force, the Secretary-General reported that it required further study, but a basic rule which, at least, could be applied provisionally would be that a nation providing a unit would be responsible for all costs for equipment and salaries, while all other costs should be financed outside the normal budget of the United Nations.

Finally, the Secretary-General suggested that an advisory committee to the Secretary-General should be established to consider matters left open and for questions relating to the operations.

The Secretary-General later replied to requests for clarification made during the debate. The representative of Syria had expressed the fear that, in case of non-compliance by Israel with the request for the withdrawal of forces behind the Armistice Demarcation Line, there might arise, on the basis of the position taken in his report, a situation where Egypt would be presented with a *fait accompli*, as the United Nations Force was not at present established with a view to enforcing the withdrawal of forces. The Secretary-General replied that, were that unfortunate situation to arise, he would consider it his duty to bring it at once to the attention of the General Assembly or of the Security Council.

In reply to a further question, the Secretary-General stated that it followed, in his view, from resolution 997(ES-I) that all non-Egyptian forces—with the exception of the United Nations Force, which would be there with the consent of the Egyptian Government—had to withdraw from Egyptian territory, "Egyptian territory" in that context being understood in

the sense which followed from international law and the Armistice Agreement.

As to his indication of the area within which the United Nations Force would have to operate, he had meant that the Force would have to come in at what was at present the dividing line between the Egyptian and Israel forces. It was at whatever might come to be the dividing line that it would have to function. That meant that United Nations activities would have to start close to the Suez Canal, but that after the expected compliance with the recommendations of the General Assembly they would end up at the Armistice Demarcation Line.

At the same meeting, Denmark introduced a draft resolution in the name of Argentina, Burma, Ceylon, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia and Sweden, according to which, as later amended, the General Assembly, recalling its resolutions of 2, 4 and 5 November 1956, and noting with appreciation the second and final report of the Secretary-General, would: (1) express its approval of the guiding principles for the organization and functioning of the Force as expounded in that report; (2) concur in the definition of the functions of the Force as stated; (3) invite the Secretary-General to continue discussions with Member Governments concerning offers of participation in the Force, toward the objective of its balanced composition; (4) request the Chief of Command, in consultation with the Secretary-General as regards size and composition, to proceed forthwith with the full organization of the Force; (5) approve, provisionally, the basic rule concerning the financing of the Force laid down in the report; (6) establish an Advisory Committee composed of one representative from each of the following countries: Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Colombia, India, Norway and Pakistan, and request the Committee, whose Chairman should be the Secretary-General, to undertake the development of those aspects of the planning for the Force and its operation not already dealt with by the Assembly and which did not fall within the area of the direct responsibility of the Chief of Command; (7) authorize the Secretary-General to issue all regulations and instructions which might be essential to the effective functioning of the Force, following consultation with the Advisory Com-

mittee, and to take all other necessary administrative and executive actions; (8) determine that, following the fulfilment of the immediate responsibilities defined for it in points (6) and (7), the Advisory Committee should continue to assist the Secretary-General in the responsibilities falling to him under the present and other relevant resolutions; (9) decide that the Advisory Committee, in the performance of its duties, should be empowered to request, through the usual procedure, the convening of the Assembly and to report to it whenever matters arose which, in its opinion, were of such urgency and importance as to require their consideration; and (10) request all Member States to afford assistance as necessary to the United Nations Command in the performance of its functions, including arrangements for passage to and from the area involved.

Poland proposed the inclusion of Czechoslovakia in the list of members of the Advisory Committee. The Polish amendment was rejected by 31 votes to 23, with 14 abstentions.

The seven-Power draft resolution, as amended, was adopted on 7 November by 64 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions, as resolution 1001(ES-I).

The representative of the USSR, in explaining his vote, commented that, as regards the creation and stationing on Egyptian territory of an international police force, the Soviet delegation was obliged to point out that the Force was being created in violation of the United Nations Charter. He cited Chapter VII of the Charter as empowering only the Security Council, not the General Assembly, to set up an international armed force and to take such action as it deemed necessary.

Another draft resolution was introduced on 7 November by the representative of Ceylon on behalf of nineteen African-Asian nations, whereby the Assembly would: (1) reaffirm its resolutions of 2, 4 and 5 November; (2) call upon Israel once again to withdraw immediately all its forces behind the armistice lines established by the Armistice Agreement; (3) call upon the United Kingdom and France once again immediately to withdraw all their forces from Egyptian territory, consistently with the above-mentioned resolutions; (4) and request the Secretary-General promptly to report on compliance with the resolution.

The 19-Power draft resolution was adopted on the same day by a roll-call vote of 65 to 1, with 10 abstentions, as resolution 1002(ES-I).

By a letter dated 8 November, the representative of Israel informed the Secretary-General that his Government would withdraw its forces from Egypt immediately after the conclusion of satisfactory arrangements with the United Nations in connection with the Emergency International Force, while at the same time urgently requesting the United Nations to call upon Egypt for an affirmative response to the last four questions posed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Israel in her reply of 4 November to the Secretary-General.

On 10 November, a draft resolution by the

United States was circulated whereby the General Assembly would: (1) decide to place on the provisional agenda of the eleventh regular session (to open on 12 November) as a matter of priority the question on the agenda of its first emergency special session; (2) refer to that session for its consideration the records of the meetings and the documents of the first emergency special session; and (3) request it to give urgent consideration to the United States draft resolutions on the Palestine and Suez Canal questions. The draft resolution, as amended by the United States representative to delete point (3), was adopted by a roll-call vote of 66 to 0, with 2 abstentions, as resolution 1003(ES-I).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL (29-31 OCTOBER 1956)

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 748-751.

S/3706. Letter of 29 October 1956 from representative of United States.

S/3707. Cable of 30 October 1956 from Permanent Representative of Jordan.

S/3710. United States draft resolution. Failed to be adopted by Council, 30 October 1956, meeting 749, owing to negative votes of permanent members. The vote was 7 in favour, 2 against, with 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: China, Cuba, Iran, Peru, USSR, United States, Yugoslavia.

Against: France, United Kingdom.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium.

S/3711. Letter of 30 October 1956 from representative of United Kingdom, transmitting text of statement by Sir Anthony Eden.

S/3712. Letter of 30 October 1956 from representative of Egypt.

S/3717 and Rev.1. USSR draft resolution and revision. Failed to be adopted by Council, 30 October 1956, meeting 750, owing to negative votes of permanent members. The vote was 7 in favour, 2 against, with 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Australia, China, Cuba, Iran, Peru, USSR, Yugoslavia.

Against: France, United Kingdom.

Abstaining: Belgium, United States.

S/3718. Letter of 31 October 1956 from representative of Norway.

S/3719. Yugoslavia draft resolution.

S/3720. Letter of 31 October 1956 from representative of India.

S/3721. Resolution as submitted by Yugoslavia, S/3719, adopted by Security Council on 31 October, meeting 751, by 7 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: China, Cuba, Iran, Peru, USSR, United States, Yugoslavia.

Against: France, United Kingdom.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium.

"The Security Council,

"Considering that a grave situation has been created by action undertaken against Egypt;

"Taking into account that the lack of unanimity of its permanent members at the 749th and 750th meetings of the Security Council has prevented it from exercising its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security;

"Decides to call an emergency special session of the General Assembly as provided in the General Assembly's resolution 377(V) in order to make appropriate recommendations."

ACTION AT GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S FIRST EMERGENCY SPECIAL SESSION (31 OCTOBER- 5 NOVEMBER 1956)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 1ST EMERGENCY SPECIAL
SESSION

PLENARY MEETINGS, 561-563, 565.

A/3213. Note by Secretary-General. Summoning of 1st emergency special session of Assembly.

A/3214. Provisional agenda.

A/3215-3250, A/3252-3255, A/3257-3265, A/3271. Letters and cables of 31 October and 1 November 1956 from following Governments: Argentina, Guatemala, Ukrainian SSR, Byelorussian SSR, Pakistan, Ceylon, Iran, India, Egypt, Lebanon, Greece, Yugoslavia, Nicaragua, Jordan, Indonesia, Afghanistan, Poland, Sweden, Nepal, Costa Rica, Paraguay, USSR, Norway, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Spain, Syria, Romania, Albania, United States, Liberia, Bulgaria, Philippines, Venezuela, Brazil, Bolivia, Burma, Ecuador, Honduras, Uruguay, Ethiopia, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Yemen, Iraq, Mexico, Thailand, Hungary, Haiti, Panama.

A/3256. United States draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 997(ES-I), as proposed by United States, A/3256, adopted by Assembly on 2 November 1956, meeting 662, by roll-call vote of 64 to 5, with 6 abstentions. The vote was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, France, Israel, New Zealand, United Kingdom.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Laos, Netherlands, Portugal, Union of South Africa.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting the disregard on many occasions by parties to the Israel-Arab armistice agreements of 1949 of the terms of such agreements, and that the armed forces of Israel have penetrated deeply into Egyptian territory in violation of the General Armistice Agreement between Egypt and Israel of 24 February 1949,

"Noting that armed forces of France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are conducting military operations against Egyptian territory,

"Noting that traffic through the Suez Canal is now interrupted to the serious prejudice of many nations,

"Expressing its grave concern over these developments,

"1. Urges as a matter of priority that all parties now involved in hostilities in the area agree to an immediate cease-fire and, as part thereof, halt the movement of military forces and arms into the area;

"2. Urges the parties to the armistice agreements promptly to withdraw all forces behind the armistice lines, to desist from raids across the armistice lines into neighbouring territory, and to observe scrupulously the provisions of the armistice agreements;

"3. Recommends that all Member States refrain from introducing military goods in the area of hostilities and in general refrain from any acts which would delay or prevent the implementation of the present resolution;

"4. Urges that, upon the cease-fire being effective, steps be taken to reopen the Suez Canal and restore secure freedom of navigation;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to observe and report promptly on the compliance with the present resolution to the Security Council and to the General Assembly, for such further action as they may deem appropriate in accordance with the Charter;

"6. Decides to remain in emergency session pending compliance with the present resolution."

A/3266. *Aide-mémoire* of 2 November 1956 from Permanent Representative of Egypt.

A/3267. Report of Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of resolution 997(ES-I). Annex: communication from representative of UNTSO in Cairo.

A/3268. Letter of 3 November 1956 from Alternate Permanent Representative of France.

A/3269. Letter of 3 November 1956 from Permanent Representative of United Kingdom.

A/3270. Note by Secretary-General, transmitting text of identical communications from Permanent Representative of Egypt.

A/3272. United States draft resolution.

A/3273. United States draft resolution.

A/3274. Letter of 3 November 1956 from Permanent Representative of United Kingdom, and statement issued by Ministry of Defence in London on 3 November 1956.

A/3275. Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Yemen draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 999(ES-I), as submitted by 19 Powers, A/3275, adopted by Assembly on 4 November 1956, meeting 563, by roll-call vote of 59 to 5, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, France, Israel, New Zealand, United Kingdom.

Abstaining: Belgium, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, Iceland, Laos, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Union of South Africa.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting with regret that not all the parties concerned have yet agreed to comply with the provisions of its resolution 997(ES-I) of 2 November 1956,

"Noting the special priority given in that resolution to an immediate cease-fire and, as part thereof, to the halting of the movement of military forces and arms into the area,

"Noting further that the resolution urged the parties to the armistice agreements promptly to withdraw all forces behind the armistice lines, to desist from raids across the armistice lines into neighbouring territory, and to observe scrupulously the provisions of the armistice agreements,

"1. Reaffirms its resolution 997(ES-I), and once again calls upon the parties immediately to comply with the provisions of the said resolution;

"2. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General immediately to arrange with the parties concerned for the implementation of the cease-fire and the halting of the movement of military forces and arms into the area, and requests him to report compliance forthwith and, in any case, not later than twelve hours from the time of adoption of the present resolution;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Chief of Staff and the members of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, to obtain compliance of the withdrawal of all forces behind the armistice lines;

"4. *Decides* to meet again immediately on receipt of the Secretary-General's report referred to in paragraph 2 of the present resolution."

A/3276. Canada draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 998(ES-I), as submitted by Canada, A/3276, adopted by Assembly on 4 November 1956, meeting 563, by roll-call vote of 57 to 0, with 19 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Hungary, Israel, Laos, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, Union of South Africa, USSR, United Kingdom.

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Bearing in mind* the urgent necessity of facilitating compliance with its resolution 997(ES-I) of 2 November 1956,

"*Requests,* as a matter of priority, the Secretary-General to submit to it within forty-eight hours a plan for the setting up, with the consent of the nations concerned, of an emergency international United Nations Force to secure and supervise the cessation of hostilities in accordance with all the terms of the aforementioned resolution."

A/3277. Letter of 3 November 1956 from Permanent Representative of Israel.

A/3278. Letter of 3 November 1956 from Permanent Representative of Syria.

A/3279. *Aide-mémoire* of 3 November 1956 from Permanent Representative of Israel.

A/3282. Letter of 4 November 1956 from Permanent Representative of United Kingdom.

A/3283. Cable of 4 November 1956 from Director-General of UNRWA.

A/3284. Second report of Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of resolution 997(ES-I).

A/3287. Report of Secretary-General on communications with the four Governments on implementation of resolutions 997(ES-I) and 999(ES-I) of 2 and 4 November 1956, respectively. Annexes I-IV: Cables of 1 November 1956 from Secretary-General to Egypt, France, Israel and United Kingdom, and reply of Egypt, 4 November 1956.

A/3288. Letter of 4 November 1956 from Permanent Representative of Egypt.

A/3289. First report of Secretary-General on plan for emergency international United Nations force requested in resolution 998(ES-I) of 4 November 1956.

A/3290. Canada, Colombia, Norway draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1000(ES-I), as submitted by three Powers, A/3290, adopted by Assembly on 5 November 1956, meeting 565, by roll-call vote of 57 to 0, with 19 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Hungary, Israel, Laos, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, Union of South Africa, USSR, United Kingdom.

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Having requested* the Secretary-General, in its resolution 998(ES-I) of 4 November 1956, to submit to it a plan for an emergency international United Nations Force, for the purposes stated,

"*Noting with satisfaction* the first report of the Secretary-General on the plan, and having in mind particularly paragraph 4 of that report,

"1. *Establishes* a United Nations Command for an emergency international Force to secure and supervise the cessation of hostilities in accordance with all the terms of General Assembly resolution 997(ES-I) of 2 November 1956;

"2. *Appoints,* on an emergency basis, the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, Major-General E. L. M. Burns, as Chief of the Command;

"3. *Authorizes* the Chief of the Command immediately to recruit, from the observer corps of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, a limited number of officers who shall be nationals of countries other than those having permanent membership in the Security Council, and further authorizes

him, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to undertake the recruitment directly, from various Member States other than the permanent members of the Security Council, of the additional number of officers needed;

"4. *Invites* the Secretary-General to take such administrative measures as may be necessary for the prompt execution of the actions envisaged in the present resolution."

A/3317. Confirmation of appointment of Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns as Chief of United Nations Command for Emergency International Force.

NON-COMPLIANCE WITH CEASE-FIRE RESOLUTION; USSR REQUEST FOR COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

A/3291. Letter of 4 November 1956 from Permanent Representative of Israel.

A/3293. Letter of 5 November 1956 from Permanent Representative of United Kingdom.

A/3294. Letter of 5 November 1956 from Permanent Representative of France.

A/3295. Cable of 5 November 1956 from Minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt.

A/3296. Third report of Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of resolution 997(ES-I). Annex: Cable of 5 November 1956 from General Burns.

A/3297. Letter of 5 November 1956 from Permanent Representative of Israel.

A/3298. Letter of 5 November 1956 from Permanent Representative of USSR, transmitting note of 4 November 1956 from USSR Government to United Kingdom.

SECURITY COUNCIL, meeting 755.

S/3736. Cable of 5 November from Minister of Foreign Affairs of USSR, and draft resolution (rejected).

**FURTHER ASSEMBLY ACTION
(5-10 NOVEMBER 1956)**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 1ST EMERGENCY SPECIAL SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 566, 567, 572.

A/3292. Letter of 5 November 1956 from Permanent Representative of Egypt.

A/3299. Letter of 5 November 1956 from Permanent Representative of United Kingdom.

A/3301. Letter of 5 November 1956 from Permanent Representative of Israel.

A/3303. Letter of 6 November 1956 from Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia.

A/3304, A/3305. Letters of 6 November 1956 from Permanent Representative of Egypt.

A/3306. Letter of 6 November 1956 from Permanent Representative of United Kingdom.

A/3307. Letter of 6 November 1956 from Permanent Representative of France.

A/3310. Note by Secretary-General circulating *aide-mémoire* (communication referred to in first paragraph of messages received by Secretary-General on 6 November, A/3306 and A/3307).

A/3312. Cable of 7 November 1956 from Minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt.

A/3313. Letter of 7 November 1956 from Secretary-General to Minister of Foreign Affairs of France.

A/3314. Letter of 7 November from Secretary-General to Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of United Kingdom.

A/3302 and Add.1-30 and Add.4/Rev.1. Second and final report of Secretary-General on plan for emergency international United Nations force requested in resolution 998(ES-I) of 4 November 1956. Annexes and addenda giving replies of following Governments: Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Finland, Ceylon, India, Czechoslovakia, Romania, New Zealand, United States, Burma, Yugoslavia, Brazil, Iran, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Ecuador, Philippines, Peru, Afghanistan, Laos, Chile, Switzerland, Italy.

A/3308. Argentina, Burma, Ceylon, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Sweden draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1001(ES-I), as submitted by seven Powers, A/3308, and with amendments proposed by Australia, Iran and Denmark, adopted by Assembly on 7 November 1956, meeting 567, by roll-call vote of 64 to 0, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Hungary, Israel, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, Union of South Africa, USSR.

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolution 997(ES-I) of 2 November 1956 concerning the cease-fire, withdrawal of troops and other matters related to the military operations in Egyptian territory, as well as its resolution 998(ES-I) of 4 November 1956 concerning the request to the Secretary-General to submit a plan for an emergency international United Nations Force,

"*Having established* by its resolution 1000(ES-I) of 5 November 1956 a United Nations Command for an emergency international Force, having appointed the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization as Chief of the Command with authorization to him to begin the recruitment of officers for the Command, and having invited

the Secretary-General to take administrative measures necessary for the prompt execution of that resolution,

"*Noting with appreciation* the second and final report of the Secretary-General on the plan for an emergency international United Nations Force as requested in General Assembly resolution 998(ES-I), and having examined that plan,

"1. *Expresses its approval* of the guiding principles for the organization and functioning of the emergency international United Nations Force as expounded in paragraphs 6 to 9 of the Secretary-General's report;

"2. *Concurs* in the definition of the functions of the Force as stated in paragraph 12 of the Secretary-General's report;

"3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue discussions with Governments of Member States concerning offers of participation in the Force, toward the objective of its balanced composition;

"4. *Requests* the Chief of the Command, in consultation with the Secretary-General as regards size and composition, to proceed forthwith with the full organization of the Force;

"5. *Approves provisionally* the basic rule concerning the financing of the Force laid down in paragraph 15 of the Secretary-General's report;

"6. *Establishes* an Advisory Committee composed of one representative from each of the following countries: Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Colombia, India, Norway, and Pakistan, and requests this Committee, whose Chairman shall be the Secretary-General, to undertake the development of those aspects of the planning for the Force and its operation not already dealt with by the General Assembly and which do not fall within the area of the direct responsibility of the Chief of the Command;

"7. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to issue all regulations and instructions which may be essential to the effective functioning of the Force, following consultation with the Committee aforementioned, and to take all other necessary administrative and executive action;

"8. *Determines* that, following the fulfilment of the immediate responsibilities defined for it in operative paragraphs 6 and 7 above, the Advisory Committee shall continue to assist the Secretary-General in the responsibilities falling to him under the present and other relevant resolutions;

"9. *Decides* that the Advisory Committee, in the performance of its duties, shall be empowered to request, through the usual procedures, the convening of the General Assembly and to report to the Assembly whenever matters arise which, in its opinion, are of such urgency and importance as to require consideration by the General Assembly itself;

"10. *Requests* all Member States to afford assistance as necessary to the United Nations Command in the performance of its functions, including arrangements for passage to and from the area involved."

A/3309. Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia,

Libya, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Yemen draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1002(ES-I), as submitted by 19 Powers, A/3309, adopted by Assembly on 7 November 1956, meeting 567, by roll-call vote of 65 to 1, with 10 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Israel.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, France, Laos, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom.

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolutions 997(ES-I) of 2 November 1956, 998(ES-I) and 999(ES-I) of 4 November 1956 and 1000(ES-I) of 5 November 1956, adopted by overwhelming majorities,

"*Noting in particular* that the General Assembly, by its resolution 1000(ES-I), established a United Nations Command for an emergency international Force to secure and supervise the cessation of hostilities in accordance with all the terms of its resolution 997(ES-I),

"1. *Reaffirms* the above-mentioned resolutions;

"2. *Calls once again upon* Israel immediately to withdraw all its forces behind the armistice lines established by the General Armistice Agreement between Egypt and Israel of 24 February 1949;

"3. *Calls once again upon* the United Kingdom and France immediately to withdraw all their forces from Egyptian territory, consistently with the above-mentioned resolutions;

"4. *Urges* the Secretary-General to communicate the present resolution to the parties concerned, and requests him promptly to report to the General Assembly on the compliance with this resolution."

A/3320. Letter of 8 November 1956 from Permanent Representative of Israel transmitting message from Minister of Foreign Affairs of Israel.

A/3329. United States draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1003(ES-I), as submitted by United States, A/3329, and as amended by sponsor, adopted by Assembly on 10 November 1956, meeting 572, by 66 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

"*The General Assembly,*

"1. *Decides* to place on the provisional agenda of its eleventh regular session, as a matter of priority,

the question on the agenda of its first emergency special session;

"2. *Refers* to its eleventh regular session, for consideration, the records of the meetings and the documents of its first emergency special session;

"3. *Decides* that, notwithstanding paragraph 1 above, the first emergency special session may continue to consider the question, if necessary, prior to the eleventh regular session of the Assembly."

ACTION AT GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S ELEVENTH SESSION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ISRAEL, FRENCH AND UNITED KINGDOM FORCES AND FOR PROMOTING PEACEFUL CONDITIONS IN PALESTINE AREA

RENEWED CALL FOR WITHDRAWAL, 24 NOVEMBER 1956

On 13 November, the General Assembly decided, without objection, to consider directly in plenary meeting the question considered by its first emergency special session between 1 and 10 November. The Assembly discussed various phases of the question at four groups of meetings between 23 November 1956 and 8 March 1957: seven meetings between 23 and 27 November; five between 18 and 21 December 1956; twelve meetings between 17 January and 2 February 1957; and nine between 22 February and 8 March.

Between 15 and 18 November 1956, the Secretary-General visited Italy and Egypt and held conversations in Cairo with the President and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt. The results of these conversations were put before the Assembly on 23 November in reports to which further reference is made below. An *aide-mémoire* from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt of 17 November noted that in the conversations in Cairo attention had been called to the fact that, 13 days after the latest Assembly resolution calling for withdrawal, the armed forces of France, the United Kingdom and Israel had not only not withdrawn from Egyptian territory but had consolidated their positions. Attention had also been called to provocative acts by those forces in the Port Said and Suez Canal area. A letter from the representative of Egypt dated 21 November subsequently drew attention to continuing actions by the Anglo-French forces against the civilian population of Port Said.

The Secretary-General, in a report dated 21 November, stated that, in compliance with resolutions 997 and 1002(ES-I), he had on 19 November orally requested the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and Israel to inform him of the status of their compliance with

those resolutions. While all three Governments had reported that they were strictly observing the cease-fire despite certain breaches by Egypt, France had reported on 21 November a partial withdrawal and expressed readiness to withdraw when the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) was in a position to function. The United Kingdom reply, of the same date, had stated that no significant withdrawal had yet taken place, though it had been agreed that a unit of UNEF would that day enter Port Said and, as an indication of its intentions, the United Kingdom Government was withdrawing at once one infantry battalion from Port Said. As UNEF became effective, other withdrawals would take place. Israel had reported withdrawal of its forces for varying distances, along the entire Egyptian front, and also the withdrawal since 7 November of the equivalent of two infantry brigades from Egyptian territory into Israel. Israel had reiterated its position of 8 November that it would withdraw from Egypt immediately upon the conclusion of satisfactory arrangements in connexion with the international Force, those arrangements to include insurance of Israel's security against the danger of attack and acts of belligerency, and satisfactory information on the method proposed for the discharge of all the functions of UNEF. Israel had stated that it had not yet had the opportunity of discussing those arrangements with the United Nations.

On 21 November, 22 Asian-African States, in view of the reported deteriorating situation in the Gaza Strip, requested urgent action to secure the withdrawal of Israel forces and to provide relief to the population of the area. In an enquiry to Israel on the situation, the Secretary-General repeated an earlier request that observers from UNEF should be permitted to function as authorized by the Assembly within the Gaza area. Israel stated, in reply, that on 10 and 12 November Egyptian-instigated riots

had taken place in Gaza resulting in casualties, but that tranquillity had been restored and civilian services, including relief activities, were functioning normally. The Secretary-General accepted an invitation to send a personal representative to Gaza to report on the situation.

Before the Assembly began its discussion of the problem on 23 November, the Secretary-General had, on the basis of his conversations in Cairo, submitted three reports on problems connected with UNEF and on arrangements for clearing the Suez Canal. These reports are discussed below.

The Assembly had before it on 23 November a draft resolution sponsored by 21 Asian-African Powers under which, having received the Secretary-General's report on compliance with the resolutions of 2 and 7 November (A/3384), the Assembly would: (1) note with grave concern that its repeated resolutions calling for withdrawal had not been complied with; and (2) reiterate its call for compliance forthwith. A revision was introduced on 24 November on behalf of the same sponsors except Egypt, in which the original first operative paragraph was replaced by one whereby the Assembly would note with regret that two-thirds of the French forces remained in Egyptian territory, that all the United Kingdom forces remained, although arrangements were being made for the withdrawal of one battalion, and that no Israel forces had been withdrawn behind the Armistice Lines though a considerable time had elapsed.

After a Belgian amendment had been rejected, the Assembly adopted the revised 20-Power draft resolution the same day by 63 votes to 5, with 10 abstentions, as resolution 1120 (XI).

During the discussion, many representatives emphasized the possibly serious consequences of any delay in the withdrawal and declared that it could not be made dependent on conditions, such as linking it with the competence of UNEF. Clearing the Suez Canal was an urgent necessity and withdrawal was a prerequisite to clearance operations, and indeed to the solution of other basic problems. Some did not believe that the beginning of the clearing process must await completion of the withdrawals which, in their understanding, would be phased with the arrival of UNEF.

The representative of Egypt demanded im-

mediate unconditional withdrawal within a very few days and declared it was impossible to conceive of any Canal clearance so long as the invading Powers remained in Egypt. He said that the Government of Egypt would, with the assistance of the United Nations, assume the clearance work in pursuance of Assembly resolution 1121(ES-I) of 24 November and of the agreements which would be concluded between the Secretary-General and the Government of Egypt. Commenting on the importance of the precedent being created by UNEF, he declared his Government's understanding that UNEF could operate in Egypt only with Egypt's consent. The Force was in Egypt to put an end to the aggression and to the presence of invading forces in Egyptian territory; it was not there as an occupation force, nor to clear the Canal of obstructions, nor to resolve any question or settle any problem, be it in relation to the Suez Canal, to Palestine or to any other matter.

The United Kingdom representative declared that the principal reason for the British action on 29 and 30 October had been the failure of the United Nations to keep the peace or to secure compliance with its resolutions or to pave the way for final settlement as far as the Middle East was concerned. The Anglo-French intervention was of a temporary character designed to prevent the spread of hostilities. British forces would withdraw as soon as possible, as UNEF became effective and competent to discharge its functions. British withdrawal had begun; it seemed reasonable that the clearance of the Canal should also begin.

The representative of Israel declared his Government had found no reason to revise its view that its action on 29 October was the only alternative to early destruction by the concerted aggressive action of Egypt and its neighbours. His Government stood on its undertaking on 8 November to withdraw its forces from Egypt but the process should be integrated with the plans for UNEF, and carried out in a way to avoid a return to the *status quo* of belligerency and to prevent a recurrence of the conflict and give a chance of peace.

DEVELOPMENT OF UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE

Immediately after the adoption of resolutions 1000(ES-I) and 1001(ES-I) of 5 and 7 Novem-

ber 1956 concerning the establishment of UNEF, the Secretary-General approached the Government of Egypt to prepare for their prompt implementation. Following clarifying interpretations by the Secretary-General of those resolutions in reply to questions from Egypt regarding the functions of the Force, Egypt consented to the arrival of UNEF. The Advisory Committee of seven Members approved the interpretations and recommended that the Secretary-General should start transferring the Force to Egypt.

At this time, there began a series of meetings between the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on various aspects of the planning for, and operations of, the Force. All important policy decisions were taken with that Committee's concurrence.

In direct response to resolution 1001 (ES-I) of 7 November, the following 24 Member States offered to participate in the Force: Afghanistan, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Laos, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sweden and Yugoslavia. Constant consultation took place between the Secretary-General and General Burns about the selection of units to meet his needs. Offers of troop units were finally activated from 10 States: Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, India, Indonesia, Norway, Sweden and Yugoslavia. The offers from the other 14 States remained outstanding and available for activation as need might develop. The Secretary-General stated, on 12 November, that he had refused no contribution but that practical considerations had made necessary a selection in order to arrive at the required balanced composition with a reasonably limited and representative number of participants. In addition, logistical support offered by Italy, Switzerland and the United States facilitated the speedy assembling, transporting and supplying of UNEF.

The first troop contingent having reached the staging area at Capodichino Airport, Italy, on 10 November, and the first 10 observers from UNTSO having been transferred for service in Egypt on 12 November, the first UNEF unit was flown to Abu Suweir, near Ismailia on the Canal, on 15 November. By 20 November, 696 men had arrived there.

Between 16 and 18 November, the Secretary-General held talks in Cairo with the President and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt. As one result, he stated, in an *aide-mémoire*, their understanding on three basic points for the presence and functioning of UNEF in Egypt: (1) The Government of Egypt declared that, when exercising its sovereign rights on any matter concerning the presence and functioning of UNEF, it would be guided, in good faith, by its acceptance of resolution 1000 (ES-I) of 5 November; (2) the United Nations declared that the activities of UNEF would be guided, in good faith, by the task established for the Force in the relevant resolutions and, understanding this to correspond to the wishes of the Government of Egypt, reaffirmed its willingness to maintain UNEF until its task had been completed; and (3) the Government of Egypt and the Secretary-General declared their intention to proceed forthwith to explore jointly concrete aspects of the functioning of UNEF; the Government of Egypt, confirming its intention to facilitate the functioning of UNEF, and the United Nations were agreed to expedite the implementation of guiding principles so arrived at.

The Secretary-General reported these preliminary steps to the General Assembly on 20 November (A/3375). In its resolution 1121 (XI) of 24 November, the Assembly noted with approval the content of the *aide-mémoire*.

In a second report dated 21 November on administrative and financial arrangements for the establishment and operation of UNEF (A/3383), the Secretary-General outlined provisional arrangements concerning the Chief of Command's personnel, administrative and logistical responsibilities, and noted the final authority of the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee, for all administrative and financial operations of the Force, including arrangements with Governments contributing troop units, supplies or services required by the Force. The report also raised certain policy questions and proposed arrangements for financing the Force.

On the latter question the Assembly, on 26 November, by 52 votes to 9, with 13 abstentions, adopted a draft resolution submitted by the Secretary-General, providing for interim measures for financing UNEF outside the normal

budget of the United Nations pending recommendations from the Administrative and Budgetary Committee (resolution 1122(XI)).

By the time the Assembly resumed discussion of the Middle East question between 18 and 21 December, the strength and organization, as well as the activities, of UNEF had developed substantially. On 28 November, the Secretary-General stated that the Force would, by 12 December, be an "organized military force", with adequate staff and supporting troops. By 30 November, nearly 2,500 men had reached Egypt and, by 13 December, at the end of the fourth week of the airlift, more than 3,700 men from eight Member States were on duty in Egypt. By early February 1957, the arrival of the Indonesian and Brazilian contingents had brought the total strength of UNEF in Egypt to nearly its full complement of some 6,000 officers and men from 10 Member States.

As its strength grew, UNEF gradually undertook its functional role. On 21 November 1956, the first United Nations troops moved from their base at Abu Suweir across the cease-fire line and entered Port Said; on 30 November, UNEF elements crossed the Suez Canal to El Cap on the east bank and, on 3 December, took up positions between the Israel and Egyptian lines. On 21 December, UNEF supervised in the buffer zone the exchange of 472 British civilian internees (Suez Base personnel) and 375 Egyptian service personnel and civilian detainees, prior to assuming temporary control of Port Said on 22 December, when the Anglo-French forces completed their withdrawal. As the Israel forces were gradually withdrawn between December 1956 and 8 March 1957, under circumstances described below, UNEF followed, proceeding from its initial position close to the Canal to its present position along the Egyptian-Israeli Armistice Demarcation Line, with Headquarters at Gaza, which it entered on 7 March. Between 28 January and 6 February, it had effected the exchange of Israeli and Egyptian prisoners of war.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR UNEF

Meanwhile, in pursuance of resolution 1122 (XI) of 26 November, the Administrative and Budgetary (Fifth) Committee of the Assembly

had considered various administrative and financial arrangements for UNEF. Regarding the method of assessment, the Secretary-General had concluded that such expenses should be shared by Member States in accordance with the regular 1957 budget scale of assessments. The Assembly had established the Force as a United Nations instrument fully independent of the policies of any one nation; hence, the United Nations must assume full responsibility for its functioning. Expenses other than those assumed voluntarily by individual Governments were United Nations expenditures within the general scope and interest of Article 17 of the Charter, which stated that the Organization's expenses should be borne by the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly. On 21 December, the Assembly adopted, by 62 votes to 8, with 7 abstentions, a resolution recommended by the Fifth Committee by which it decided: (1) that the expenses of UNEF other than for items furnished without charge by Member States should be apportioned among the Member States to the extent of \$10 million in accordance with the ordinary 1957 budget scale of assessments for contributions; (2) that the decision would be without prejudice to the subsequent apportionment of any expenses in excess of \$10 million incurred in connexion with UNEF; (3) to establish a Committee composed of Canada, Ceylon, Chile, El Salvador, India, Liberia, Sweden, the USSR and the United States of America to examine the question of apportionment of expenses in excess of \$10 million and to report as soon as possible (resolution 1089 (XI)).

During discussions of the financing of UNEF a number of Members took the position that the cost of maintaining the Force should be borne by the States that had undertaken the action against Egypt.

In the next two months, the original arrangements for UNEF were more fully developed by an agreement with Egypt defining its status there, by issuing Regulations for the Force and by further providing for its finances.

In a report dated 8 February (A/3526), the Secretary-General stated that, as authorized by resolution 1001(ES-I) of 7 November 1956, he had, in consultation with the Advisory Committee established under that resolution, negoti-

ated arrangements with the Government of Egypt about the status of UNEF in Egypt. The report submitted to the Assembly for approval an exchange of letters constituting an agreement on arrangements defining certain of the conditions necessary for the effective discharge of the functions of UNEF while it remained in Egypt. In his letter of agreement, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt recalled his Government's declaration that, when exercising its sovereign power on any matter concerning the presence and functioning of UNEF, it would be guided, in good faith, by its acceptance of the Assembly resolution 1000(ES-I) of 5 November.

The agreement, stated the Secretary-General, was based on Article 105 of the Charter, the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, to which Egypt had acceded in September 1948, and the resolutions providing for UNEF. Among other things, it provided for: (a) arrangements respecting criminal and civil jurisdiction, having regard to the special functions of the Force and to the interests of the United Nations; (b) the enjoyment by UNEF, as a subsidiary organ, of the status, privileges and immunities of the Organization; and (c) dealing with all differences arising out of the interpretation or application of the arrangements, either according to the Convention, if applicable, or by reference for final settlement to a tribunal of three arbitrators. The agreement was to remain in force until the departure of the Force from Egypt, the effective date of that departure to be defined by the Secretary-General and the Government of Egypt. On 22 February, the Assembly adopted a draft resolution, sponsored by the 10 Members that had furnished contingents to UNEF, noting with approval this report by the Secretary-General on arrangements concerning the status of UNEF in Egypt (resolution 1126(XI)).

On the previous day, the Secretary-General had circulated for the information of the Assembly the "Regulations for the United Nations Emergency Force", which he had issued pursuant to resolution 1001(ES-I) of 7 November 1956 and following consultation with the Advisory Committee and the participating States. The Regulations affirmed the international

character of the Force as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly.

On 27 February 1957, the Assembly adopted a resolution (1090(XI)) on the question of the finances of UNEF, by 52 votes to 8, with 3 abstentions. This resolution was recommended by the Assembly's Fifth Committee and had been prepared by the Committee of nine appointed under resolution 1089(XI) of 21 December 1956. It dealt with the expenses for UNEF, which the Secretary-General had estimated would exceed the \$10 million which resolution 1122(XI) of 26 November 1956 had authorized him to commit. By the resolution of 27 February, the Assembly noted that UNEF expenses already approved for 1957 represented a grave increase in assessments placed on Member States. Acknowledging that certain Governments had borne certain UNEF expenses without charge, such as pay, equipment, supplies and services, it authorized the Secretary-General to incur, through December 1957, expenses for UNEF up to a total of \$16.5 million and invited Member States to make voluntary contributions to meet the sum of \$6.5 million so as to ease the financial burden for 1957 on the membership as a whole. It also authorized the Secretary-General, pending receipt of contributions to the Special Account, to advance sums required from the Working Capital Fund or, where necessary, to arrange for loans to the Special Account from other appropriate funds under his control, provided that such loans should not affect current operational programmes. In addition, the Assembly decided to consider, at its twelfth session, the basis for financing any cost of UNEF in excess of the \$10 million not covered by voluntary contributions.

TREATMENT OF BRITISH AND FRENCH NATIONALS AND JEWISH COMMUNITY IN EGYPT

Between 21 November and 14 December 1956, the representatives of France, the United Kingdom and Israel drew the attention of the United Nations to charges of mistreatment by the Government of Egypt of French and British nationals and the Jewish community in Egypt. That question was discussed at five meetings of the Assembly between 18 and 21 December.

The main charges concerned the expulsion from Egypt of a number of British and French nationals and of Jews and the sequestration of British-, French- and Jewish-owned property. The substance of the Egyptian reply was that, subjected to unprovoked aggression, Egypt had been constrained to take certain measures to avoid jeopardizing its security through the presence of foreigners and had exercised its sovereign right of sequestering the property of enemy aliens.

A draft resolution was submitted on 21 December by Egypt, whereby the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General: (1) to arrange to assess the total damage caused by the military operations against Egypt by Israel, France and the United Kingdom, in particular the casualties, the destruction in Egyptian areas, the damage to and interruption of navigation in the Canal; and (2) to report on the required assessment as a basis for the payment of adequate compensation to Egypt. No action was taken on this draft resolution.

**SECRETARY-GENERAL'S ORAL
REPORT OF 21 DECEMBER 1956
ON WITHDRAWAL OF FORCES
FROM EGYPT**

On 21 December 1956, the Secretary-General replied in the General Assembly to certain questions asked by the representative of Jordan in the course of the latter's remarks on non-compliance with resolution 1120(XI) calling for withdrawal forthwith of French, British and Israel forces from Egypt, which was impeding the advance of UNEF to a position astride the Egyptian-Israel Armistice Demarcation Line.

The Secretary-General stated that the representative of Israel had informed him, on 1 December, that Israel forces would, on 3 December, be removed from a wide belt of territory (about 50 kilometres) in proximity to the Suez Canal along its entire length. Elements of UNEF had immediately entered the area east of the Canal between the Egyptian and Israel lines, although progress had been impeded because of mine fields and destroyed roads. After the representative of Israel had informed him on 11 December that Israel was ready to effect further withdrawals in the Sinai peninsula, General Burns, the Commander of UNEF, had, on instructions, conferred with the Israel Com-

mander on 16 December, had accepted certain specific withdrawal arrangements for 18-19 December, but had expressed the view that the proposed withdrawal rate of 25 kilometres per week would not be acceptable to the Secretary-General. On 17 December, it had been confirmed to the Israel delegation that such a schedule, which would have meant the lapse of from four to six weeks before withdrawal "behind the Armistice Lines", would not be acceptable to the Secretary-General. Further proposals for withdrawal by Israel made on that day had been declared inadequate by General Burns and, after discussion of other proposals, the representative of Israel had been informed on 20 December that a schedule of withdrawal which had no completion date was inconsistent with the resolution of the Assembly and unsatisfactory. On that day (21 December), the representative of Israel had presented a new schedule envisaging withdrawal in two phases. In the first phase, no Israel forces would be "west of El Arish" after the first week in January, although Israel occupation of Sharm el Sheikh and Tiran would continue. The second phase would involve full Israel withdrawal, understood to mean behind the Armistice Lines, at an unstated date.

The position concerning French and British troops was that their withdrawal from Port Said was now nearing completion. Previously, on 3 December, the Secretary-General had transmitted communications from the United Kingdom and France in which, noting that an effective United Nations force was now arriving and that the Secretary-General had accepted responsibility for organizing the task of clearing the Canal, and that free transit would be re-established when clear in accordance with the resolution of 2 November, the two Governments had confirmed their decision to continue their withdrawal without delay. It was later announced that the Anglo-French forces completed their withdrawal on 22 December, with UNEF contingents moving in and taking up positions.

REPORTS ON GAZA STRIP

On 10 January 1957 the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) submitted a report on the effects of military

operations on the Gaza refugees between 1 November and mid-December 1956, and, on the same day, the Secretary-General issued a report dated 3 December 1956 by a staff officer of UNEF, who had been designated as his personal representative, and who had visited the Gaza Strip from 27 to 30 November.

The Director of UNRWA reported on incidents involving the killing of civilians by Israel troops during the occupation of Khan Yunis on 3 November. On 12 November, another serious incident had occurred at the Agency's camp at Rafah during a screening operation by Israel troops to find former members of the "Palestine Brigade" and of *fedayeen* units. To an Agency protest against these actions, the Israel Government had replied that it was taking urgent steps to establish the facts and was doing its best to ensure that there would be no repetition of such incidents. At the end of November, the Director stated that he had found relative calm in the Gaza Strip.

The report of the Secretary-General's representative was limited to the investigation of conditions as they existed at the time of his visit from 27 to 30 November. The situation was reported as calm. The report concluded by noting that some administrative measures appeared to indicate a trend toward facilitating the permanency of the existing situation achieved through military action by Israel.

**FURTHER ASSEMBLY ACTION FOR
WITHDRAWAL OF ISRAEL FORCES
AND REPORTS OF SECRETARY-
GENERAL (22 DECEMBER 1956-
8 MARCH 1957)**

**SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT OF
15 JANUARY 1957 AND ASSEMBLY CALL OF
19 JANUARY FOR WITHDRAWAL WITHIN
FIVE DAYS**

When the General Assembly, at the request of Egypt, resumed debate on the Middle East question between 17 January and 2 February 1957, it had before it a report from the Secretary-General dated 15 January covering developments since his oral report to the Assembly on 21 December 1956 about compliance with the requirements for withdrawal of forces defined in resolutions 997(ES-I), 999(ES-I), 1002(ES-I) and 1120(XI) of 2, 4, 7 and 24

November 1956 respectively. Since the complete withdrawal of the Anglo-French forces on 22 December, only Israel troops had been involved. In the course of his extensive discussions with representatives of Israel seeking compliance by the earliest possible date, Israel representatives had announced further withdrawals, following the initial one on 24 November, as follows: (1) on 3 December 1956, withdrawal eastward to a distance of some 50 kilometres from the Canal; (2) on 2-8 January 1957, withdrawal to a north-south line leaving no Israel forces west of El Arish, some 40 kilometres from the southern edge of the Gaza Strip; (3) on 15 January, withdrawal eastward another 25-30 kilometres, except in the Sharm el Sheikh area. On 14 January, an intended further withdrawal had been announced which, by 22 January, would leave the Sinai desert entirely evacuated except for the Sharm el Sheikh area which, it was stated, at present ensured freedom of navigation through the Straits of Tiran and in the Gulf of Aqaba. In connexion with the evacuation of that area, Israel had stated that it was prepared to enter forthwith into conversation with him.

That area and the islands opposite Sharm el Sheikh were, the Secretary-General noted, Egyptian territory, or territory under Egyptian jurisdiction. Under the Assembly resolution, the forces should be withdrawn from those territories. The Secretary-General added that the international significance of the Gulf of Aqaba might be considered to justify the right of innocent passage through the Straits of Tiran and the Gulf in accordance with recognized rules of international law. He stated that he had not considered discussion of the matter, and its possible relation to the action requested in the Assembly resolutions, to fall within the mandate established for him in resolution 999(ES-I) of 4 November.

His discussions had been based on resolution 999(ES-I), asking him to obtain the withdrawal of all forces behind the Armistice Lines. The basic resolution 997(ES-I) of 2 November on the Middle East crisis not only urged prompt withdrawal behind the Armistice Lines, but also covered two other points of significance: the parties were urged to desist from raids across the Lines and to observe scrupulously the provisions of the Armistice Agreements. The three

points, the Secretary-General noted, were not linked together conditionally.

When, on 22 January, in consequence of the intended Israel withdrawal, UNEF reached the Armistice Line wherever it followed the north-eastern boundary of the "Sinai Desert", those two other points, he reported, would assume added importance. They made it clear that the Israel withdrawal must be behind the Armistice Line established in the Egypt-Israel Agreement. The latest Israel communication had been silent about withdrawal from the Gaza Strip, which fell on the Egyptian side of the line. The representative of Israel had orally stated that his Government was prepared at an early stage to discuss proposals for arrangements for the Gaza Strip.

The Secretary-General noted further that the Assembly's call for scrupulous observance of the Armistice Agreements reinforced the specific request to the parties to desist from raids. The cease-fire assurance given to him by the parties in April and May 1956 lent further legal solemnity to the relevant articles in the Agreements. A main duty of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) was to assist in the prevention of incursions and raids. The parties should give UNTSO the support necessary to make it fully effective. Liaison should also be established between UNTSO and UNEF, and consideration might have to be given to the question of how far the Force might have to assume responsibilities of UNTSO. It would also be of assistance if the parties formally reaffirmed their undertakings to desist from raids and to take active steps to prevent incursions.

Like the cease-fire, withdrawal was an essential preliminary to development of a stable basis for peaceful conditions. The basic function of UNEF, "to help maintain quiet", gave the Force great value as a background for efforts toward resolving the other aims of the Assembly, which had to be achieved to improve on the conditions prevailing before the crisis. It was essential, he concluded, that Governments should be enabled to turn to the constructive tasks to which a prompt conclusion of the first phase of implementation of the Assembly resolution would open the way.

On 17 January 1957, the representative of Ceylon submitted a joint draft resolution on behalf

of 25 Members. By this, the General Assembly, recalling its resolutions 997(ES-I), 998(ES-I), 999(ES-I), 1002(ES-I) and 1120(XI), and noting the report of the Secretary-General of 15 January, would: (1) note with regret and concern the failure of Israel to comply with those resolutions; and (2) request the Secretary-General to continue his efforts for securing the complete withdrawal of Israel in pursuance thereof and to report on such completion within five days. On 19 January, the Assembly adopted the draft resolution by 74 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions, as resolution 1123(XI).

In the debate, the representative of Israel noted that while Israel had for weeks co-operated actively with the United Nations in a phased withdrawal of troops, there had been no single act of compliance by Egypt with such other recommendations in the 2 November resolution as the injunction to desist from raids across the Armistice Lines into neighbouring territory and urging that, "upon the cease-fire being effective, steps be taken to reopen the Canal and restore freedom of navigation". The problem of the Sharm el Sheikh and Gaza areas had been reserved for discussion at a later stage in the withdrawal process because they touched Israel's security at its most sensitive point. It was necessary for the withdrawal to be accompanied by related steps which would in the case of the Gulf of Aqaba guarantee freedom of navigation and the absence of hostile acts and in the case of Gaza guarantee the maintenance of order and the prevention of a recrudescence of border warfare.

Many speakers emphasized that, two and a half months having passed, the Assembly must now secure unconditional compliance by Israel with the Assembly resolutions. Otherwise there might be serious consequences. The time for considering constructively any other problems concerning Israel and her Arab neighbours would not arrive until complete withdrawal behind the Armistice Line had established the correct atmosphere.

Several representatives, while recognizing the need for priority for the task of achieving complete Israel withdrawal, expressed concern about a return to conditions which had helped provoke the military action and suggested that UNEF should be deployed in the Gaza and Gulf of Aqaba areas in some way to prevent a

recurrence of hostile activities pending that political settlement which could alone establish lasting peace in the area. Some Members, however, were opposed to any extension of the functions of UNEF and to its deployment in the Gaza and Aqaba areas.

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT OF 24 JANUARY:
STATUS OF COMPLIANCE AND MEASURES TO
PROMOTE PEACEFUL CONDITIONS

During discussions with the Secretary-General on withdrawal in pursuance of resolution 1123 (XI) of 19 January 1957, Israel submitted on 23 January 1957 an *aide-mémoire* outlining its view on the Israel position in the Sharm el Sheikh area and the Gaza Strip. Israel's approach was stated to be influenced primarily by the policy of belligerency maintained by Egypt for six years. In the face of this, Israel was concerned that its withdrawal from Egypt should not strengthen the serious likelihood of warlike acts against it. Withdrawal from the Sharm el Sheikh area needed to be accompanied by related measures ensuring free navigation in the Straits of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba, which had the character of international waterways in which the right of innocent passage existed. Egypt's refusal to comply with the basic decision of the Security Council of 1 September 1951 about the Suez Canal made it imperative to ensure that the Egyptian blockade was never restored to the Gulf of Aqaba. UNEF could be a factor in the solution of the problem if it were to hold Israel-evacuated positions and remain there until, by a peace settlement or by other international instruments, another effective means were agreed upon for ensuring permanent freedom of navigation and the absence of belligerent acts. For such a purpose more precise definition was needed of UNEF's functions, particularly the duration of its tenure and the conditions for the termination of its assignments. As for the Gaza Strip, Israel suggested, in view of the situation there since 1948, and its use as a springboard for assaults against Israel, that no Israel military forces should remain there but that Israel should continue to perform the functions of administration and security, the latter by the Israel police. Its plan did not envisage entry of UNEF into the area. Israel was ready to work out with the United Nations a suitable relationship with respect to the Strip.

On 24 January, the Secretary-General reported (A/3512) that, at the expiration of the five-day time limit set by resolution 1123(XI), Israel had not fully complied with the Assembly's requests for withdrawal. A map attached to the report showed that Israel had not withdrawn from the Gaza Strip and from a strip along the west shore of the Gulf of Aqaba.

In contributing towards peaceful conditions in the area, the Secretary-General reported, positive and effective United Nations measures had to be developed within the following limits: (1) The United Nations could not condone a change of the *status juris* resulting from military action contrary to the Charter. The Assembly resolutions on withdrawal reflected that point. (2) The use of military force by the United Nations other than that under Chapter VII of the Charter required the consent of the States in which the Force was to operate and must not serve as a means to force settlement, in the interest of one party, of political or legal issues recognized as controversial. (During the Assembly debate described below, the Secretary-General clarified the principle by stating that, in practice, the consent obviously must be qualified in such a way as to provide a reasonable basis for the operations of the United Nations Force, as Egypt's consent had been qualified in the case of UNEF.) (3) There must be full respect, the report continued, for the rights of Member Governments recognized in the Charter and for international agreements concluded in exercise of those rights.

The Secretary-General pointed out that the Egyptian-Israel Armistice Agreement had resulted in a *de facto* situation by which the administration and security in the Gaza Strip were left in the hands of Egypt, as the power having "control". That situation could be legally changed only through settlement between the parties, and the United Nations could not assist in the maintenance of a situation contrary to the one created by the Armistice Agreement, such as the suggested acceptance of Israel control, even of a non-military character. Furthermore, any function for UNEF in the Gaza area broader than that authorized in the Assembly resolutions or a widening of United Nations administrative responsibilities beyond those involving the refugees would require the consent of Egypt.

Article I of the Armistice Agreement assimilated that Agreement to a non-aggression pact. Restoration of more stable relations than those prevailing between the parties could be based on a reaffirmation which should naturally extend to such other clauses as articles VII and VIII. The restrictions of those articles on the deployment of the military forces of both parties along both sides of the Armistice Demarcation Lines were not being fulfilled at the beginning of the crisis. That condition of affairs should not be permitted to return. Full implementation would reduce tension and had a positive bearing on other problems in the region. Under those articles Egyptian and Israel "defensive forces" only might be maintained in the area of the western front under their respective control, and the area around El-Auja was to be demilitarized, with the headquarters of the Mixed Armistice Commission to be maintained there. UNEF, now on the dividing line between the forces of Israel and Egypt, would eventually be deployed, in accordance with the Assembly's concurrence with the Secretary-General's second report on UNEF, only on the Egyptian side of the Armistice Line in the Gaza area and opposite El-Auja. With demilitarization of the El-Auja Zone in accordance with the Armistice Agreement, it might be indicated that units of the Force should be stationed also on the Israel side of the line, at least in that Zone. Such deployment, which would require a new decision by the Assembly, would have the advantage of the Force being in a position to assume all the supervisory duties of UNTSO relating to the Egyptian-Israel Armistice Line, a new arrangement not foreseen by the Armistice Agreement and therefore requiring the consent of the two parties.

Regarding co-operation between UNEF and UNTSO in the prevention of incursions and raids, discussed in his previous report, the Secretary-General had since then been informed of Egypt's desire for such assistance in order that all raids and incursions, in both directions, be brought to an end.

As to the longer-term problem, not directly related to the present crisis, of freedom of passage in the Gulf of Aqaba, military action by Israel should not influence the solution. A legal controversy existed as to the extent of the right of innocent passage through those waters. What-

ever rights there might be should be exercised with restraint on all sides. The Security Council's resolution of 1 September 1951 calling upon Egypt to terminate restrictions on Suez Canal shipping had a direct bearing on the present question. The armistice régime, on which the resolution was based, had been subjected to ever-widening non-compliance in later years. However, that régime might be considered as operative, at least in part, provided forces were withdrawn behind the Armistice Lines, even if there were continued non-compliance with other armistice clauses. Were articles VII and VIII in particular again to be implemented, the case against all acts of belligerency would gain full cogency and the parties should then give assurances not to assert any belligerent rights, including such rights in the Gulf of Aqaba and the Straits of Tiran.

Upon withdrawal of Israel troops from the Sharm el Sheikh area, UNEF would follow them in the same way as in other parts of Sinai. The duties of the Force in respect of the cease-fire and the withdrawal would determine its movements. However, if it were recognized that there was need for such an arrangement, it might be agreed that UNEF units would assist in maintaining quiet in the area beyond what followed from this general principle. In accordance with the general legal principles, recognized as decisive for the deployment of UNEF, the Force should not be used so as to prejudice the solution of the controversial questions involved. UNEF, thus, was not to be deployed in such a way as to protect any special position on these questions, although, at least transitionally, it might function in support of mutual restraint.

ASSEMBLY CALLS OF 2 FEBRUARY 1957 FOR COMPLETE WITHDRAWAL AND PROVISIONS FOR MEASURES TO PROMOTE PEACEFUL CONDITIONS

During its renewed discussion of Israel's non-compliance at seven meetings between 28 January and 2 February 1957, the General Assembly had before it the *aide-mémoire* of Israel, the Secretary-General's report and two draft resolutions submitted on 1 February by Brazil, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Norway, the United States and Yugoslavia.

Under the first draft resolution the Assembly would: (1) deplore the non-compliance of Is-

rael with the Assembly's repeated requests to it to complete its withdrawal behind the Armistice Demarcation Line; (2) call upon Israel to complete its withdrawal without further delay. Under the second, which dealt with the measures set forth in the Secretary-General's report, the Assembly, recognizing that Israel's withdrawal must be followed by action which would assure progress towards the creation of peaceful conditions, would: (1) note with appreciation the Secretary-General's report of 24 January and the measures therein to be carried out upon Israel's complete withdrawal; (2) call upon Egypt and Israel scrupulously to observe the 1949 Armistice Agreement; (3) consider that scrupulous maintenance of that Agreement, after full withdrawal of Israel from the Sharm el Sheikh and Gaza areas, required placing UNEF on the Armistice Demarcation Line and the implementation of other measures as proposed in the report, with due regard to the considerations set out therein with a view to assist in achieving situations conducive to the maintenance of peaceful conditions in the area; and (4) request the Secretary-General, in consultation with the parties concerned, to take steps to carry out those measures and to report, as appropriate, to the Assembly.

In the course of the debate, several Members expressed the view that, as an essential prerequisite to any further measures on the Middle East situation, Israel must withdraw its forces forthwith behind the Armistice Line, and that such withdrawal must not be conditional upon the prior provision of certain guarantees by the United Nations. A number, who warned of the serious consequences if Israel persisted in its stand, considered the first draft resolution as far from adequate, and proposed condemnation of and sanctions against Israel. To submit to Israel's attempt to impose conditions outlined in its *aide-mémoire* and to change UNEF functions without Egypt's consent would be, they said, to reward aggression.

While primary emphasis was laid on the issue of withdrawal, it was also recognized that, to avoid a return to the conditions prevailing in October 1956, there was a need for further action which would represent concrete progress towards the creation of peaceful conditions in the Middle East.

Much attention was paid to the disputed

question of the right of "innocent passage" and the right of a coastal State to take the necessary steps for defending its security in the narrow waters of the Straits of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba leading to the Israel port of Eilat, and on the development of the situation in the Gaza Strip and along the Armistice Line. Several said that the right place for resolving the question of free passage was the International Court of Justice.

Many felt that, following Israel's withdrawal, units of UNEF should move in, not only, as previously, in order to ensure the implementation of resolution 997(ES-I) of 2 November 1956, but also to be deployed in the sensitive areas of the Gaza Strip and Sharm el Sheikh pending a settlement of the particular problems involved. They stressed the need to restore and revitalize the Egyptian-Israeli Armistice Agreement of 1949 and endorsed the Secretary-General's premise that UNEF should co-operate with UNTSO and be deployed on both sides of the Armistice Demarcation Line to guarantee respect for the Armistice obligations, including, some declared, that of not exercising belligerent rights. It was suggested by some that the United Nations should be associated with steps to replace the present civil administration of the Gaza Strip to ensure that it would not again be used as a base for raids.

Some held it essential to station UNEF at the Straits of Tiran, without prejudice to any ultimate determination of legal questions involved, to achieve there the separation of Egyptian and Israel land and sea forces until it was clear that the non-exercise of belligerent rights had established in practice the peaceful conditions which must govern navigation in waters having such an international interest.

Other Members, expressing concern over any enlarged UNEF functions, declared that such proposals implied advantages for the aggressors and held that its temporary task would be finished once Israel completed its withdrawal. UNEF must not become a force occupying key areas indefinitely, nor be used to exercise pressure in a new attempt to intervene in Egypt's domestic affairs. It was said that the second draft resolution envisaged fulfilment of Israel demands on Egypt as pre-conditions for the evacuation of Egyptian territory and that its plans for the use of UNEF were contrary to the

Charter and in violation of the sovereign rights of Egypt.

The representative of Egypt, who had earlier stated his Government's readiness to implement fully the Armistice Agreement, declared at the end of the debate that his Government's position was based on immediate withdrawal by Israel, followed by UNEF taking positions exclusively on both sides of the Armistice Demarcation Line. He expressed confidence that it was the Assembly's intent to keep UNEF within the bounds of legality.

The representative of Israel stood on the position set forth in Israel's *aide-mémoire* and stated that the Armistice Agreement, which the Prime Minister of Israel had, on 23 January, declared violated and broken and beyond repair, did not offer a framework for establishing peaceful Israel-Egyptian relations. It had foundered on the rock of belligerency. Mutual renunciation of belligerency in all its forms was the prerequisite for any orderly relationship between Egypt and Israel.

On 2 February, the General Assembly, after rejecting a motion by the USSR representative to defer voting on the second draft resolution until 5 February, adopted the first draft resolution by 74 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions, as resolution 1124(XI), and thereafter adopted the second draft resolution by 56 votes to 0, with 22 abstentions, as resolution 1125(XI).

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORT OF 11 FEBRUARY 1957

In a report dated 11 February 1957 (A/3527), the Secretary-General described his efforts to carry out the measures envisaged in resolution 1125(XI) of 2 February.

In an *aide-mémoire* presented on 4 February, the representative of Israel had: (1) requested the Secretary-General to enquire whether Egypt had agreed to a mutual and full abstention from belligerent acts, by land, air and sea, on withdrawal of Israel troops; (2) asked whether, immediately upon Israel withdrawal from the Sharm el Sheikh area, UNEF would be stationed along the western shore of the Gulf of Aqaba as a restraint against hostile acts, and would remain so deployed until another effective means was agreed upon between the parties concerned for ensuring permanent freedom of navigation and the absence of

belligerent acts in the Straits of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba.

Both questions, in effect, reported the Secretary-General, requested action in implementation of resolution 1125(XI) which, although closely related to resolution 1124(XI), had, at least, full and unconditional acceptance of the withdrawal demand in the latter as its prerequisite. The second question, in view of the position of the General Assembly, would require Egyptian consent and make it important to know whether Israel itself consented, in principle, to UNEF deployment on its territory.

Consequently, the Secretary-General had sought clarification: on the withdrawal issue, whether, with regard to Gaza, Israel understood that the withdrawal must cover Israel's civil administration and police as well as its armed forces; and, on the question of the stationing of UNEF, whether, as a question of principle, Israel agreed to stationing of the Force on the Israel side of the Armistice Demarcation Line.

In his reply, the representative of Israel, reiterating the questions raised in the Israel *aide-mémoire*, stated that Israel would formulate its position on all outstanding questions in the light of whether or not Egypt would exercise belligerency after the withdrawal of Israel forces. His Government felt that it was not equitable to ask it to discuss its attitude on any concrete question affecting its security unless it knew whether its answer must be based on the assumption of war or on the assumption of progress to peace.

The Secretary-General stated that his position had been based upon the Assembly's recognition that progress towards the creation of peaceful conditions in the area required, first, full withdrawal of Israel and, second, various measures within the framework of scrupulous observance of the Armistice Agreement, which, in its first article, established the right of each party to its security and freedom from fear of attack by the armed forces of the other.

In regard to the General Armistice Agreement, he reported that Egypt had reaffirmed its intent to observe fully its provisions, as indicated earlier in its acceptance of resolution 997(ES-I) of 2 November, on the assumption, of course, that observance would be reciprocal.

The position of Israel, the Secretary-General

stated, was that the General Armistice Agreement had, since 1949, been consistently violated by Egypt's attack against and blockade of Israel and its central purpose of non-belligerency and its character as a transition to a peaceful settlement had been constantly repudiated. Egypt's action, in the view of Israel, had brought the Agreement to nought, with the result that a new system of relationships must now be constructed.

ASSEMBLY DISCUSSION ON SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPORTS AND WITHDRAWAL OF ISRAEL FORCES (22 FEBRUARY-8 MARCH)

The Assembly resumed discussion of the Middle East question at nine meetings between 22 February and 8 March 1957. When it adjourned, on the latter date, complete withdrawal of Israel forces behind the Egypt-Israel Armistice Demarcation Line had taken place.

On 22 February, the Secretary-General supplemented orally his report of 11 February on the problem of withdrawal. He said he could state with confidence that it was the desire of Egypt that the take-over of Gaza from the military and civilian control of Israel—which, as had been the case, in the first instance would be exclusively by UNEF—would be orderly and safe, as it had been elsewhere. Recognizing the present special complexities of the Gaza area and the responsibility of the United Nations there for the Arab refugees, and having in mind also the objectives and obligations of the Armistice Agreement, Egypt was ready to make special and helpful arrangements with the United Nations and some of its auxiliary bodies, such as UNRWA and UNEF. Arrangements for the use of UNEF should ensure its deployment on the Armistice Line at the Gaza Strip and its effective interposition between the armed forces of Egypt and Israel. The assistance of the United Nations would be enrolled toward putting a definite end to all incursions and raids across the border from either side. Furthermore, with reference to the period of transition, such other arrangements with the United Nations might be made as would contribute toward safeguarding life and property in the area by providing efficient and effective police protection; as would guarantee good civilian administration; as would assure maximum assistance to the United Nations refugee

programme; and as would protect and foster the economic development of the territory and its people.

In a subsequent report, of 26 February (A/3563) summarizing a further exchange of views with the representative of Israel, it was stated that the Secretary-General — in reply to a question of whether a *de facto* United Nations administration in Gaza as outlined above would exclude Egypt's return to the area — had declared that he had intended to indicate practical arrangements, envisaged within the framework of Egyptian control of the territory under the terms of the Agreement. He had not expressed an opinion on the possible *de facto* development which depended on decisions to be taken after Israel withdrawal from the Gaza area, a withdrawal which had to be unconditional according to the decisions of the Assembly.

On 22 February, the representative of Lebanon introduced a draft resolution sponsored by Afghanistan, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan and Sudan. By this, the General Assembly would: (1) condemn Israel for its non-compliance with resolutions 997(ES-I), 998(ES-I), 999(ES-I) and 1002(ES-I) of the first emergency session and resolutions 1120(XI), 1123(XI) and 1124(XI) of the eleventh session; (2) call upon all States to deny all military, economic or financial assistance and facilities to Israel; (3) request all States to provide the Secretary-General with information on their implementation of the present resolution; and (4) request the Secretary-General to report again on the implementation of the present and previous resolutions.

The representative of Lebanon declared that, while Israel maintained it would not withdraw without certain guarantees against the return to the situation before the attack, which it alleged was the immediate cause of its invasion of Egypt, the Arab view was that that situation was the consequence of Israel's disregard of decisions of the United Nations. Reviewing the record with regard to the Armistice Agreement, he contrasted the numerous condemnations of Israel by the Security Council with the fact that Egypt had not once been condemned for such acts. It was absurd, he declared, for Israel to accuse Egypt of not observing one particular Security Council resolution, of 1 September

1951, when it had persistently violated many crucial resolutions of the Council and the Assembly, including those to which Israel owed its existence.

The Arab States were not prepared, he continued, to compromise on the principle of immediate and unconditional withdrawal. Withdrawal must precede all action to be taken by the United Nations to improve the situation. Failure to maintain its stand against aggression would confirm Israel in its belief that only a policy of force paid and that it could settle its problems with its Arab neighbours by force. In such a situation when the rule of law had collapsed, a country which felt the need for outside help, military or economic, might seek it wherever it could find it and thus induce a conflict which might extend far beyond the area.

The representative of Canada declared that the problem was basically one of fear by Israel of extermination by its unremittingly hostile neighbours and fear by the Arab States that the new State established in their midst, with displacement of Arab population, would yield to expansionist ambitions. Those fears on both sides prevented moderation. In the circumstances, he believed the priority objective of withdrawal of Israel troops must be associated with the not unrelated objective of arrangements which would minimize the possibility of having the same problem a year or two later. He put forward detailed proposals including: (1) a firm pledge by Israel and Egypt of scrupulous observance of the 1949 Armistice Agreement, including exclusion of their armed forces from the El-Auja Demilitarized Zone; (2) deployment of UNEF on the Armistice Demarcation Line and its assumption of UNTSO duties there; (3) affirmation by the Assembly that there should be no interference with innocent passage or any assertion of belligerent rights in the Straits of Tiran, and deployment of UNEF in the Sharm el Sheikh area, after Israel withdrawal, to assist in maintaining quiet; (4) UNEF deployment in the Gaza Strip, upon Israel withdrawal, and United Nations assumption of responsibility, by agreement with Egypt, for replacing Israel civil administration by an effective United Nations civil administration, with Egyptian armed forces not to return there.

Support for the six-Power draft resolution was expressed by a number of Members, who

also opposed the Canadian proposals, particularly the transformation of UNEF into what might amount to an occupation force. The policy of satisfying Israel demands was linked, they said, to a policy of forgetting the basic issues of the Palestine problem which remained unsettled because United Nations demands had not been implemented. The representative of Egypt declared that Israel's withdrawal must not be the result of a bargain, which neither Egypt nor the United Nations could possibly recognize.

On 1 March, Israel's Minister of Foreign Affairs announced to the Assembly that Israel was prepared to withdraw its forces from the Gulf of Aqaba and the Straits of Tiran in the confidence that there would be continued freedom of navigation there for international and Israel shipping. Recalling statements by the United States representative about maintaining UNEF there until peaceful conditions were assured, she said it was generally recognized that the function of UNEF in the Straits of Tiran included the prevention of belligerent acts. Concerned about the possibly premature withdrawal of UNEF from the area, her Government had noted the assurance in the Secretary-General's report of 26 February 1957 (A/3563) that any proposal for its withdrawal would first come to the Advisory Committee, which represented the Assembly in the implementation of its resolution 997(ES-I) of 2 November 1956, and that the Assembly would have an opportunity to ensure that no precipitate changes were made which would increase the possibility of belligerent acts. Israel intended to exercise its full rights of free and innocent passage and was prepared to join with others to secure universal respect of those rights. It had learned with gratification that other leading maritime Powers subscribed to the views set forth by the United States on 11 February on the subject and had a similar intention to exercise their rights of free and innocent passage in the Gulf and the Straits. Interference with ships of Israel flag would be regarded by Israel as an attack entitling it to exercise its inherent right of self-defence under Article 51 of the Charter.

Israel, she continued, was making a complete withdrawal from the Gaza Strip on the following assumptions: (1) UNEF would be deployed in Gaza and the take-over from the military and

civilian control of Israel would be exclusively by UNEF; (2) UNEF would carry out the functions there enumerated in the Secretary-General's statement of 22 February; and (3) the responsibility of the United Nations in the administration of Gaza would be maintained until there was a peace settlement or a definitive agreement on the future of the Gaza Strip. If conditions were created there indicating a return to the conditions of deterioration which existed previously, Israel reserved its freedom to act to defend its rights.

The United States representative declared that the views of his Government, most recently set forth by President Eisenhower on 20 February, had remained steadfast in seeking a solution based on justice which would take into account the legitimate interests of all the parties. His Government understood the Israel announcement to mean that withdrawal in accordance with resolution 997(ES-I) would be immediate. It did not consider that the accompanying declarations made the withdrawal "conditional". They constituted re-statements of what had already been said by the Assembly or by the Secretary-General in his reports, or hopes and expectations which seemed not unreasonable in the light of the prior actions of the Assembly. After quoting in full the Secretary-General's statement of 22 February, he stated that, regarding the United Nations measures contemplated for the Gaza Strip, it was the view of his Government that from a juridical standpoint the future of the Strip must, as the Secretary-General had said, be worked out within the framework of the Armistice Agreement. His Government hoped that the suggested United Nations measure might continue until there was a definitive settlement respecting the Gaza Strip. Once Israel had completed its withdrawal, and in view of the measures taken by the United Nations to deal with the situation, there was no basis for either party to the Armistice Agreement to assert or exercise any belligerent rights.

On 4 March, the Secretary-General informed the Assembly that the Commander of UNEF had reached agreement with Israel's Commander-in-Chief on technical arrangements for the withdrawal. General Burns had been instructed to arrange for full and unconditional with-

drawal, with initial take-over exclusively by UNEF.

On 8 March, the Secretary-General reported full compliance by Israel with resolution 1124 (XI) of 2 February and stated that, on 7 March, the population of Gaza had been notified that UNEF, with the consent of Egypt, was being deployed in the area to maintain quiet during and after the Israel withdrawal.

The Secretary-General declared that he would now devote his attention, in consultation with the parties concerned, to carrying out the measures referred to in resolution 1125(XI) about action to follow withdrawal. He noted that paragraph 3 of that resolution indicated that the Assembly wished to leave the choice of the "other measures" to be decided in the light of further study and consultations.

THE SUEZ CANAL CLEARANCE OPERATION

In response to resolution 997(ES-I) of 2 November 1956, in which the General Assembly urged that, "upon the cease-fire being effective, steps be taken to re-open the Suez Canal", the Secretary-General immediately began exploring the possibilities of engaging the service of private firms in the clearance operation. On 8 November, the Secretary-General made approaches to Dutch and Danish salvage firms which had been suggested by the Government of the Netherlands and the Government of Denmark in reply to previous queries. These firms, Smit and Svitser, indicated their agreement to assist as required in the salvage operation. Concurrently, the Secretary-General engaged the services of Lieutenant-General Raymond A. Wheeler to serve as his special representative in the clearing operation. Mr. John J. McCloy agreed to advise him on the financial problems arising in connexion with the operation.

In a report dated 20 November (A/3376), the Secretary-General proposed that the Assembly should authorize him to negotiate agreements for clearing operations with firms in countries outside the present conflict, the question of how costs should be shared to be reserved until approximate costs had been estimated. Although it was not proposed to begin the work until after the withdrawal of non-Egyptian forces from the Port Said and the

Canal areas, the negotiations and survey work, in agreement with Egypt, could be pursued without delay.

The General Assembly, on 24 November, adopted by 65 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions, a draft resolution submitted by Canada, Colombia, India, Norway, the United States and Yugoslavia in which the Assembly noted with approval the progress so far made by the Secretary-General in arrangements for clearing the Suez Canal and authorized him to proceed with the exploration of practical arrangements and the negotiation of agreements, so that the clearing operations might be speedily and effectively undertaken (resolution 1121(XI)).

On the same day, the Secretary-General requested the two contracting firms to dispatch to the scene such salvage ships and other equipment as had been earmarked or put in readiness and to activate arrangements for supplementing their own craft by contracting with other salvage concerns in different countries outside the conflict. A salvage fleet of 32 ships was quickly contracted for through the major contractors, with assistance from United Nations Headquarters and General Wheeler. The ships were drawn from Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Sweden and Yugoslavia. General Wheeler meanwhile proceeded to Egypt on 8 December with a team of salvage surveyors, after the official announcement of the Governments of France and the United Kingdom on 3 December of their intention to withdraw their forces.

In response to offers of technical assistance by the Governments of France and the United Kingdom on 6 November, the Secretary-General had replied that he was exploring the possibility of having the work carried out under United Nations auspices by agents from countries not involved in the conflict. Some days later both France and the United Kingdom expressed support for the Secretary-General's efforts to organize a salvage team under the auspices of the United Nations, and drew attention to various acts of sabotage by the Egyptian authorities to block the Canal. The United Kingdom was willing to release for the clearance work any of the 36 salvage ships it had under charter and informed him that work in Port Said harbour was already under way. On 24 November, the representative of the United Kingdom declared

in the Assembly that his Government would do everything in its power to help and was ready to lend its resources and to work in any way desired in the task. Since the withdrawal of British forces had begun, it seemed reasonable, he said, that clearance should also begin.

During his mid-November visit to Cairo, the Secretary-General had assured the Government of Egypt in principle that the United Nations would seek to provide the assistance it requested in the clearing of obstructions which that Government considered should begin immediately after the withdrawal of non-Egyptian forces from Port Said and the Canal area.

As stated in a report by the Secretary-General to the Assembly, dated 10 January, early in December 1956 it had been felt desirable, in order to prevent unjustified delay or expense, that a limited number of Anglo-French salvage vessels should be incorporated into the United Nations fleet for completing specific salvage tasks on which they were engaged, as required by General Wheeler, on the understanding that each vessel so retained would be phased out when it had completed the work in hand. In addition, the Governments of Egypt, France and the United Kingdom had been advised of the possible need of six selected vessels from the Anglo-French salvage fleet, to be manned by non-British United Nations crews, for use south of El Cap for the purpose of supplementing available United Nations salvage resources.

Upon the withdrawal of the Anglo-French forces on 22 December, the United Nations had taken over responsibility for practically all the Anglo-French salvage ships then in Port Said. At that time, General Wheeler had proposed a re-disposal of the resources available, using vessels from private firms down the Canal instead of the previously intended six selected ships, while reserving the Anglo-French ships to assist in Port Said harbour in bringing to the speediest conclusion specific salvage projects initiated on individual vessels prior to the withdrawal. On 27 December, General Wheeler announced that the Egyptian Government had agreed that the United Nations salvage fleet should immediately start clearing the Canal at its southern mouth at Suez. The salvage operation had started there on 28 December, and at the northern end on 31 December 1956.

The operations were based on a three-stage

plan, approved by the Egyptian authorities, for making possible resumption of normal traffic. It included the clearance of obstructions from the Canal and its ports and harbourages, rehabilitation of workshops, lighting and telecommunication services, and any essential dredging. In addition to the 32 vessels in the United Nations salvage fleet, there were 11 Anglo-French craft and four supply vessels which were used in the salvage operation at Port Said, and which were phased out during the month of January upon completion of their work.

The Secretary-General's report also carried an exchange of letters dated 8 January 1957 between the Secretary-General and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt which, after approval by the Advisory Committee, constituted the necessary agreement for co-operation in the clearance task. Under its terms, the United Nations was to assist the Government of Egypt by undertaking the task, the plans to be approved by that Government. It was confirmed that the Secretary-General was free to use the equipment available which he found necessary for the operation. The undertaking would be a United Nations enterprise, with the property and persons engaged in the operation covered by the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. The Government of Egypt would give its fullest co-operation and assistance to the operation.

On the question of finance, the Secretary-General reported that, pending complete cost estimates, proposals regarding how the costs should be covered had been referred to the Advisory Committee. Meanwhile, he had approached all Member Governments, suggesting, so that operations might proceed without interruption, that they should provide on a loan basis interim financing needed to meet current obligations to the extent of not less than \$10 million. The Secretary-General believed that sufficient funds would be in hand in January 1957 for financing the initial stage of the United Nations Canal clearance operations.

The clearance task consisted of the removal, in addition to the collapsed El Ferdan bridge, of 44 other obstructions. Of these, seven had been cleared by the Anglo-French fleet prior to the United Nations operation.

Between 27 December 1956, when clearance started, and 4 March 1957, the entire Canal

south of Port Said had been cleared except for two sunken ships in the southern reaches of the Canal, the tug *Edgar Bonnet* and the Egyptian frigate *Abukir*, on which work could not be started because of the reported presence of explosives which the Egyptian authorities had indicated they would themselves remove. On 12 and 22 March respectively, work began on those last two ships. The clearance operation was reported completed by mid-April, six weeks ahead of the original schedule, with the telecommunications system restored and the lighting system and essential workshops reinstated except for delivery of certain equipment on order. Three weeks later, the salvage fleet was finally phased out.

On 12 April the Secretary-General announced receipt of loans for the Canal clearance operation, totalling nearly \$11 million from Canada, Sweden, Liberia, Ceylon, Australia, the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands and a pledge from Italy, which was subsequently paid. It was estimated that the advances would be sufficient to cover the costs.

ADJOURNMENT OF DEBATE AND SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENTS

On 8 March 1957, the General Assembly adopted, by 65 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions, a seven-Power draft resolution whereby the Assembly decided to adjourn its eleventh session temporarily and to authorize its President, in consultation with the Secretary-General and with the Member States the representatives of which were serving on the General Committee during the session, to reconvene the Assembly as necessary in order to consider further the agenda item under consideration or that concerning the situation in Hungary (resolution 1119(XI)).

Following its entry into the Gaza Strip on the night of 6-7 March 1957 and into the Sharm el Sheikh area on 8 March, the United Nations Emergency Force, in addition to deploying along the Demarcation Line, undertook, in the absence of any civil authority, a number of security functions, including the guarding of stores and depots of UNRWA, the railroad and railroad stations and road junctions, and the protection of order in the communities. At the same time, UNRWA health, relief, wel-

fare and educational assistance was made available to the entire population of the Strip. With the exception of one incident, on 10 March, UNEF found the Gaza population friendly, and order and quiet were maintained without great difficulty. Co-operation of local officials and leaders in the conduct of civil administration was largely withheld, however, and there was apparent demand for the return of Egyptian administration. In the prevailing circumstances Gaza's courts, non-refugee schools and post offices could not be opened. Shops began to open soon after the entry of UNEF. The citrus crop was just being harvested and a market for it had to be quickly found or the economy of the Strip would be further hard hit. On 11

March, the Egyptian Government announced the appointment of an Administrative Governor of Gaza, who, with a limited staff, arrived in Gaza and took up his duties on 14 March. There was no return of Egyptian military forces to the Gaza Strip. A transfer to the Gaza administration of the security functions initially undertaken by UNEF took place gradually, extending over a period of weeks. The basic UNEF function of maintaining quiet, through deployment along the Demarcation Line, continued, and though there were occasional incidents, some serious, the operation, on the whole, was successful during the period covered by this *Yearbook*.

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A/3388, A/3411. Notes by Secretary-General transmitting communication and report from Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO.

A/3384 and Add.1,2. Report of Secretary-General on compliance with General Assembly resolutions of 2 and 7 November 1956. Annexes 1-3: Replies of Governments of France, Israel and United Kingdom; Annexes 4,5: Exchange of letters between Secretary-General and Foreign Minister of Israel; Annex 6: Letter from Minister of Foreign Affairs of Israel.

A/3389 and Add.1. Letters of 24 November 1956 from Permanent Representative of Israel.

A/3391. Letter of 21 November 1956 from Permanent Representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia and Yemen.

A/3385. Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq,

Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen draft resolution.

A/3385/Rev.1. Revised draft resolution with same sponsors as above except for Egypt.

A/L.215. Belgium amendment to 20-Power revised draft resolution (A/3385/Rev.1).

RESOLUTION 1120(XI), as submitted by 20 Powers, A/3385/Rev.1, adopted by the Assembly on 24 November 1956, meeting 594, by roll-call vote of 63 to 5, with 10 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, France, Israel, New Zealand, United Kingdom.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, China, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Union of South Africa.

"The General Assembly,

"Having received the report of the Secretary-General on compliance with General Assembly resolutions 997(ES-I) and 1002(ES-I) of 2 and 7 November 1956,

"Recalling that its resolution 1002(ES-I) called upon Israel immediately to withdraw its forces behind the demarcation line established by the General Armistice Agreement between Egypt and Israel of 24 February 1949,

"Recalling further that the above-mentioned resolu-

tion also called upon France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland immediately to withdraw their forces from Egyptian territory, in conformity with previous resolutions,

"1. *Notes with regret* that, according to the communications received by the Secretary-General, two-thirds of the French forces remain, all the United Kingdom forces remain although it has been announced that arrangements are being made for the withdrawal of one battalion, and no Israel forces have been withdrawn behind the armistice line although a considerable time has elapsed since the adoption of the relevant General Assembly resolutions;

"2. *Reiterates* its call to France, Israel and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to comply forthwith with resolutions 997(ES-I) and 1002(ES-I) of 2 and 7 November 1956;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General urgently to communicate the present resolution to the parties concerned, and to report without delay to the General Assembly on the implementation thereof."

DEVELOPMENT OF UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE

A/3342. Letter of 11 November 1956 from Secretary-General to Minister of Foreign Affairs of Israel.

A/3375. Report of Secretary-General on basic points for presence and functioning in Egypt of UNEF.

A/3386. Canada, Colombia, India, Norway, United States, Yugoslavia draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1121(XI), as submitted by 6 Powers, A/3386, adopted by Assembly on 24 November 1956, meeting 594, by 65 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Having received the report of the Secretary-General on basic points for the presence and functioning in Egypt of the United Nations Emergency Force,

"Having received also the report of the Secretary-General on arrangements for clearing the Suez Canal,

"1. *Notes with approval* the contents of the *aide-mémoire* on the basis for the presence and functioning of the United Nations Emergency Force in Egypt, as annexed to the report of the Secretary-General;

"2. *Notes with approval* the progress so far made by the Secretary-General in connexion with arrangements for clearing the Suez Canal, as set forth in his report;

"3. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to proceed with the exploration of practical arrangements and the negotiation of agreements so that the clearing operations may be speedily and effectively undertaken."

A/3395. Exchange of letters of 26 November 1956 between Minister of Foreign Affairs of Israel and Secretary-General.

A/3526. Report of Secretary-General on arrangements concerning status of UNEF in Egypt.

A/3542. Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, India, Indonesia, Norway, Sweden, Yugoslavia draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1126(XI), as submitted by 10 Powers, A/3542, adopted by Assembly on 22 February 1957, meeting 659, by 67 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Bearing in mind its resolutions 1000(ES-I) and 1001(ES-I) of 5 and 7 November 1956 concerning the United Nations Emergency Force,

"Having received the report of the Secretary-General of 8 February 1957 on arrangements concerning the status of the United Nations Emergency Force in Egypt,

"Notes with approval this report."

A/3552. Regulations for UNEF (ST/SGB/UNEF/1).

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR UNEF

PLENARY MEETINGS, 596, 632, 662.

FIFTH COMMITTEE, meetings 538, 540, 541, 544-547, 553, 555, 557, 558, 560, 594, 596.

A/3383. Report of Secretary-General on administrative and financial arrangements for UNEF. Annex: draft resolution.

A/3383(Annex)Rev.1. Revised draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1122(XI), as submitted by Secretary-General, A/3383(Annex)Rev.1, adopted by Assembly on 26 November 1956, meeting 596, by roll-call vote of 52 to 9, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Greece, Haiti, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Cambodia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Israel, Luxembourg, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Turkey, Union of South Africa.

"The General Assembly,

"Having decided, in resolutions 1000(ES-I) and 1001(ES-I) of 5 and 7 November 1956, to establish an emergency international United Nations Force (hereafter to be known as the United Nations Emergency Force) under a Chief of Command (hereafter to be known as the Commander),

"Having considered and provisionally approved the recommendations made by the Secretary-General concerning the financing of the Force in paragraph 15 of his report of 6 November 1956,

"1. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to establish a United Nations Emergency Force Special Account

to which funds received by the United Nations, outside the regular budget, for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the Force shall be credited, and from which payments for this purpose shall be made;

"2. *Decides* that the Special Account shall be established in an initial amount of \$10 million;

"3. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General, pending the receipt of funds for the Special Account, to advance from the Working Capital Fund such sums as the Special Account may require to meet any expenses chargeable to it;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish such rules and procedures for the Special Account and make such administrative arrangements as he may consider necessary to ensure effective financial administration and control of that Account;

"5. *Requests* the Fifth Committee and, as appropriate, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to consider and, as soon as possible, to report on further arrangements that need to be adopted regarding the cost of maintaining the Force."

A/C.5/683, A/C.5/687. Statements made on 27 November and 3 December 1956 by representative of Secretary-General before Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/684. Statement of 27 November 1956 by Chairman of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/3402. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/3456. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on possible claims in respect of death or disability attributable to service with Emergency Force.

A/C.5/L.410. Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen draft resolution.

A/C.5/L.411 and Add.1. Canada, Norway, United States, Finland amendments to 19-Power draft resolution.

A/C.5/L.420. Guatemala amendment to 19-Power draft resolution.

A/C.5/L.426. Afghanistan, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Finland, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Norway, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United States, Yemen draft resolution, incorporating A/C.5/L.410, with amendments suggested in A/C.5/L.411 and A/C.5/L.420, and amendments by Cambodia and India, adopted by roll-call vote of 57 to 8, with 9 abstentions, following a series of paragraph votes. The roll-call vote on the resolution as a whole was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand,

Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Bolivia, Cambodia, Egypt, Greece, Israel, Italy, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom.

A/3560. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1089(XI), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/3560, adopted by Assembly on 21 December, meeting 632, by 62 votes to 8, with 7 abstentions.

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolutions 1001(ES-I) of 7 November 1956 and 1122(XI) of 26 November 1956,

"*Emphasizing* the fact that expenses incurred by the Secretary-General under the resolutions of the General Assembly are without prejudice to any subsequent determinations as to responsibilities for situations leading to the creation of the United Nations Emergency Force and to ultimate determination as to claims established as a result of expenses arising in connexion therewith,

"*Considering* that the Secretary-General, in his report of 4 November 1956, particularly in paragraph 15, has stated that the question of how the Force should be financed requires further study,

"*Considering* that the Secretary-General, in his reports dated 21 November and 3 December 1956, has recommended that the expenses relating to the Force should be apportioned in the same manner as the expenses of the Organization,

"*Considering further* that several divergent views, not yet reconciled, have been held by various Member States on contributions or on the method suggested by the Secretary-General for obtaining such contributions,

"*Considering* that the Secretary-General has already been authorized to enter into commitments for the expenses of the Force up to an amount of \$10 million,

"*Considering further* that the matter of allocation of the expenses of the Force beyond \$10 million necessitates further study in all its aspects,

"1. *Decides* that the expenses of the United Nations Emergency Force, other than for such pay, equipment, supplies and services as may be furnished without charge by Governments of Member States, shall be borne by the United Nations and shall be apportioned among the Member States, to the extent of \$10 million, in accordance with the scale of assessments adopted by the General Assembly for contributions to the annual budget of the Organization for the financial year 1957;

"2. *Decides further* that this decision shall be without prejudice to the subsequent apportionment of any expenses in excess of \$10 million which may be incurred in connexion with the Force;

"3. *Decides* to establish a Committee composed of

Canada, Ceylon, Chile, El Salvador, India, Liberia, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to examine the question of the apportionment of the expenses of the Force in excess of \$10 million. This Committee shall take into consideration, among other things, the discussions on this matter at the General Assembly, and shall study the question in all its aspects, including the possibility of voluntary contributions, the fixing of maximum amounts for the expenses of the Emergency Force that, with prior approval by the General Assembly, could be established on each occasion, and the principle or the formulation of scales of contributions different from the scale of contributions by Member States to the ordinary budget for 1957. The Committee will present its report as soon as possible."

A/C.5/707. Report of Committee appointed under resolution 1089(XI), and draft resolution, adopted, as amended by United States, by 42 votes to 7, with 5 abstentions.

A/3560/Add.1. Report of Fifth Committee. Annex: Report of Committee appointed under resolution 1089(XI).

RESOLUTION 1090(XI), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/3560/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 27 February 1957, meeting 662, by 52 votes to 8, with 3 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,
"Recalling its resolution 1122(XI) of 26 November 1956 authorizing the establishment of a United Nations Emergency Force Special Account in an initial amount of \$10 million and its resolution 1089(XI) of 21 December 1956 apportioning its initial \$10 million among the Member States in accordance with the scale of assessments adopted by the General Assembly for contributions to the annual budget of the Organization for 1957,

"Noting that the expenses of the Force already approved for 1957 represent a sizable increase in assessments placed on Member States, causing a grave unanticipated financial burden for many Governments,

"Acknowledging that certain Governments have borne without charge certain of the expenses of the Force, such as pay, equipment, supplies and services,

"Noting nevertheless that the Secretary-General estimates that the expenses of the Force for 1957 will exceed the \$10 million previously assessed,

"Noting the request of the Secretary-General for authority to enter into commitments for the Force up to a total of \$16.5 million,

"1. Authorizes the Secretary-General to incur expenses for the United Nations Emergency Force up to a total of \$16.5 million in respect of the period to 31 December 1957;

"2. Invites Member States to make voluntary contributions to meet the sum of \$6.5 million so as to ease the financial burden for 1957 on the membership as a whole;

"3. Authorizes the Secretary-General, pending re-

ceipt of contributions to the United Nations Emergency Force Special Account:

(a) To advance from the Working Capital Fund such sums as the Special Account may require to meet any expenses chargeable to it;

(b) Where necessary, to arrange for loans to the Special Account from appropriate sources, including other funds under the control of the Secretary-General, provided that the repayment of any such advances of loans to the Special Account shall constitute a first charge against contributions as they are received, and further provided that such loans shall not affect current operational programmes;

"4. *Decides* that the General Assembly, at its twelfth session, shall consider the basis for financing any costs of the Force in excess of \$10 million not covered by voluntary contributions."

DISCUSSIONS AT FIRST EMERGENCY SPECIAL SESSION

(See also, especially for voting details and texts of resolutions, DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES above for sections on ACTION AT GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S FIRST EMERGENCY SPECIAL SESSION [31 OCTOBER-5 NOVEMBER 1956] and FURTHER ASSEMBLY ACTION [5-10 NOVEMBER 1956] under INTERVENTION BY ISRAEL AND BY FRANCE AND UNITED KINGDOM IN EGYPT.)

A/3276. Canada draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 998(ES-I), as submitted by Canada, A/3276, adopted by Assembly on 4 November 1956, meeting 563, by roll-call vote of 57 to 0, with 19 abstentions.

A/3289. First report of Secretary-General on plan for emergency international United Nations force requested by Assembly on 4 November 1956.

A/3290. Canada, Colombia, Norway draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1000(ES-I), as submitted by three Powers, A/3290, adopted by Assembly on 5 November 1956, meeting 565, by roll-call vote of 57 to 0, with 19 abstentions.

A/3202 and Add.1-30 and Add.4/Rev.1. Second and final report of Secretary-General on plan for emergency international United Nations force requested in resolution 998(ES-I) of 4 November 1956. Annexes and addenda giving replies of following Governments: Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Finland, Ceylon, India, Czechoslovakia, Romania, New Zealand, United States, Burma, Yugoslavia, Brazil, Iran, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Ecuador, Philippines, Peru, Afghanistan, Laos, Chile, Switzerland, Italy.

A/3308. Argentina, Burma, Ceylon, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Sweden draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1001(ES-I), as submitted by seven Powers, A/3308, and with amendments proposed by Australia, Iran and Denmark, adopted by Assembly

on 7 November 1956, meeting 567, by roll-call vote of 64 to 0, with 12 abstentions.

A/3317. Confirmation of appointment of Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns as Chief of United Nations Command for Emergency International Force.

TREATMENT OF BRITISH AND FRENCH NATIONALS AND JEWISH COMMUNITY IN EGYPT

A/3400. Letter of 27 November 1956 from Chairman of French delegation.

A/3400/Add.1. *Aide-mémoire* of 21 November 1956 from Permanent Mission of France.

A/3399. Letter of 27 November 1956 from Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of United Kingdom.

A/3444. Letter of 10 December 1956 from Chairman of French delegation.

A/3398, A/3412. Letters of 27 and 30 November 1956 from Minister of Foreign Affairs of Israel.

A/3457. Letter of 13 December 1956 from Chairman of Israel delegation.

A/3445. Letter of 11 December 1956 from Permanent Representative of United Kingdom.

A/3471. Egypt draft resolution concerning compensation for damage resulting from military operations.

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S ORAL REPORT OF 21 DECEMBER 1956 ON WITHDRAWAL OF FORCES FROM EGYPT

A/3410, A/3425, A/3474, A/3483. Letters of 1, 3, 18 and 31 December 1956 from Permanent Representative of Israel.

A/3415. *Notes verbales* of 3 December 1956 from Permanent Representatives of United Kingdom and France.

A/3458. Letter of 14 December 1956 from Chairmen of Missions of Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen.

A/3465, A/3466, A/3495. Memoranda of 16 and 17 December 1956 and letter of 11 January 1957 from Minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt.

A/3478. Letter of 21 December 1956 from representative of Jordan.

A/3453. Note by Secretary-General, transmitting letter of 12 December 1956 from Permanent Representative of Israel.

REPORTS ON GAZA STRIP

A/3392. Note of 24 November 1956 by Secretary-General.

A/3491. Note by Secretary-General, transmitting report dated 3 December 1956 by Lt. Col. K. R. Nelson.

A/3212/Add.1. Special report of Director of UNRWA for period 1 November to mid-December 1956.

FURTHER ASSEMBLY ACTION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ISRAEL FORCES AND REPORTS OF SECRETARY-GENERAL (22 DECEMBER 1956-8 MARCH 1957)

A/3499. Letter of 14 January 1957 from Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia.

A/3500 and Add.1. Note by Secretary-General on compliance with General Assembly resolutions calling for withdrawal of troops and other measures, covering period 21 December 1956-14 January 1957.

A/3506. Note by Secretary-General on report from Acting Chief of Staff of UNTSO in Palestine.

A/3501/Rev.1. Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Yemen draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1123(XI), as submitted by 25 Powers, A/3501/Rev.1, adopted by Assembly on 19 January 1957, meeting 642, by roll-call vote of 74 to 2, with 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: France, Israel.

Abstaining: Costa Rica, Cuba.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 997(ES-I) of 2 November 1956, 998(ES-I) and 999(ES-I) of 4 November 1956, 1002(ES-I) of 7 November 1956 and 1120(XI) of 24 November 1956,

"Noting the report of the Secretary-General of 15 January 1957,

"1. Notes with regret and concern the failure of Israel to comply with the terms of the above-mentioned resolutions;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts for securing the complete withdrawal of Israel in pursuance of the above-mentioned resolutions, and to report on such completion to the General Assembly, within five days."

A/3511. Note by Secretary-General transmitting *aide-mémoire* on Israel position on Sharm el Sheikh area and Gaza Strip.

A/3512. Report by Secretary-General in pursuance of resolution of General Assembly of 19 January 1957.
A/3517, A/3518. Brazil, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Norway, United States, Yugoslavia draft resolutions.

RESOLUTION 1124(XI), as submitted by seven Powers, A/3517, adopted by the Assembly on 2 February 1957, meeting 652, by roll-call vote of 74 to 2, with 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: France, Israel.

Abstaining: Luxembourg, Netherlands.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 997(ES-I) of 2 November 1956, 998(ES-I) and 999(ES-I) of 4 November 1956, 1002(ES-I) of 7 November 1956, 1120(XI) of 24 November 1956 and 1123(XI) of 19 January 1957,

"1. Deplores the non-compliance of Israel to complete its withdrawal behind the armistice demarcation line despite the repeated requests of the General Assembly;

"2. Calls upon Israel to complete its withdrawal behind the armistice demarcation line without further delay."

RESOLUTION 1125(XI), as submitted by seven Powers, A/3518, adopted by Assembly on 2 February 1957, meeting 652, by roll-call vote of 56 to 0, with 22 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Laos, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yemen.

"The General Assembly,

"Having received the report of the Secretary-General of 24 January 1957,

"Recognizing that withdrawal by Israel must be followed by action which would assure progress towards the creation of peaceful conditions,

"1. Notes with appreciation the Secretary-General's report and the measures therein to be carried out upon Israel's complete withdrawal;

"2. Calls upon the Governments of Egypt and Israel scrupulously to observe the provisions of the General Armistice Agreement between Egypt and Israel of 24 February 1949;

"3. Considers that, after full withdrawal of Israel from the Sharm el Sheikh and Gaza areas, the scrupulous maintenance of the Armistice Agreement requires the placing of the United Nations Emergency Force on the Egyptian-Israeli armistice demarcation line and the implementation of other measures as proposed in the Secretary-General's report with due regard to the considerations set out therein with a view to assist in achieving situations conducive to the maintenance of peaceful conditions in the area;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the parties concerned, to take steps to carry out these measures and to report, as appropriate, to the General Assembly."

A/3527. Report of Secretary-General in pursuance of resolution 1125(XI) of General Assembly of 2 February 1957. Annexes I-V: *Aide-mémoire* of 4 February and letter of 5 February 1957 from Permanent Representative of Israel; Letter of 6 February from Secretary-General to Permanent Representative of Israel; Letters of 10 February and 25 January 1957 from Permanent Representative of Israel.

A/3563. Note by Secretary-General, and Annex: Memorandum of important points in discussion between representative of Israel and Secretary-General on 25 February 1957.

A/3557. Afghanistan, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Sudan draft resolution.

A/3568. Report of Secretary-General in pursuance of resolutions 1124(XI) and 1125(XI), adopted by Assembly on 2 February 1957.

THE SUEZ CANAL CLEARANCE OPERATION

A/3376. Report of Secretary-General on arrangements for clearing Suez Canal.

A/3306. Letter of 6 November 1956 from representative of United Kingdom.

A/3307. Letter of 6 November 1956 from Permanent Representative of France.

A/3313. Letter of 7 November 1956 from Secretary-General to Minister of Foreign Affairs of France.

A/3314. Letter of 7 November 1956 from Secretary-General to Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of United Kingdom.

A/3377. Letter of 19 November 1956 from representative of France.

A/3382. *Note verbale* of 11 November 1956 from Permanent Representative of United Kingdom.

A/3386. Canada, Colombia, India, Norway, United States, Yugoslavia draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1121(XI), as submitted by six Powers, A/3386, adopted by Assembly on 24 November 1956, meeting 594, by 65 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions. (For text, see above, under DEVELOPMENT OF UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE.)

A/3492. Second report of Secretary-General on clearing of Suez Canal. Annex I: Summary of plan of work and of resources; Annex II: Agreement between United Nations and Egypt regarding clearance of Suez Canal; Annex III: Note by Secretary-General to Member Governments on interim advances to Fund for clearance of Suez Canal.

ADJOURNMENT OF DEBATE

A/3570. Brazil, Canada, Colombia, United States, Iran, Japan, Norway draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1119(XI), as submitted by seven Powers, A/3570, adopted by Assembly on 8 March 1957, meeting 668, by 65 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling resolution 1109(XI) of 15 February 1957 concerning the progress of the work of the eleventh session and the closing date of the session,

"Having completed consideration of all the items of its agenda with the exception of items 66 and 67,

"Decides, in accordance with rule 6 of the rules of procedure, to adjourn its eleventh session temporarily and to authorize the President of the General Assembly, in consultation with the Secretary-General and with the Member States the representatives of which are serving on the General Committee during the session, to reconvene the General Assembly as necessary in order to consider further items 66 or 67."

ASSISTANCE TO PALESTINE REFUGEES

REPORTS OF DIRECTOR AND ADVISORY COMMISSION

The Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) submitted to the General Assembly's eleventh session his annual report for the period 1 July 1955–30 June 1956 and a special report on the Agency's activities from 1 November to mid-December 1956 resulting directly from the crisis in the Near East. Also before the Assembly was a special report from the Agency's Advisory Commission.

The Director's annual report showed that progress in the long-term task of helping refugees to become self-supporting had been slow and fragmentary. Relief work had been as satisfactory as local conditions and funds permitted. The Agency's ability to continue its work in all fields would depend upon the funds made available, upon the attitude and co-operation of both the refugees and the host Governments, and upon political conditions in the area of operations.

The annual report drew the following conclusions: (1) The work of the Agency must be considered against the political background of the Palestine question, to which the refugee problem was inextricably linked. The continuing demand of the great mass of the refugees for return to their homes was supported by the Arab Governments. The refugees remained opposed to the development of large-scale projects for self-support, which they erroneously

linked with permanent resettlement and abandonment of repatriation. Limited progress, however, had been achieved in that field. (2) Regardless of future political developments, the need for relief would continue beyond the term of the Agency's mandate. The longer a political solution was delayed, the longer would relief be required. (3) If the Assembly wished the Agency to continue its services, it must review the extent and scope of those services in the light of the Agency's financial and other operational difficulties, decide on the desirable extent of UNRWA's responsibilities and provide clear directives for the future. Those directives should cover such matters as the standards of relief services to be provided, the extent of the education programme, a possible programme of public and other work for the Gaza Strip, the possible extension of the Agency's mandate so as to permit it to encourage the general economic development of the host countries in ways that would indirectly benefit the refugees and the possible expansion of the rolls to include needy, hitherto ineligible, categories of claimants for relief who had remained unaided because of lack of funds. (4) It was of the utmost importance both that the Assembly should make available, in sufficient time, adequate funds to enable the Agency to carry out its future responsibilities and that the host Governments should give their full and open co-operation to the Agency.

An account of the relief activities was also

given in the annual report. Approximately 922,000 refugees, half of whom were children under 15, were on the Agency's register, an increase of some 16,000 over the previous year, the report pointed out. There were 216,971 refugees in the Gaza Strip; 512,706 in Jordan; 102,625 in Lebanon; and 89,977 in Syria.

Rations were being provided for about 1,600 calories daily in winter and 1,500 calories in summer. Pregnant and nursing women received a supplementary ration. Further, an average of 190,000 babies, children under 15, pregnant and nursing women and sick persons received daily milk rations. As to shelter, the aims were, first, to replace tents with huts in existing camps and to build new camps to replace unsuitable accommodation and, second, to provide accommodation in camps, the population of which had increased from 37.1 per cent of the total registered refugees to 38.9 per cent. The number of huts had risen from 63,000 to 83,000; the number of tents remained at about 14,000. The Agency also wished to provide new shelter for the first time for some 65,000 refugee families who had always been inadequately housed or whose resources were now exhausted.

Higher standards of care in preventive health services were considered necessary on account of the overcrowding and living conditions in the camps. Health in general continued to be satisfactory, although more hospital facilities for tuberculosis patients and more maternal and child health care services were needed.

As an experiment, it was planned that some of the handicapped children would enter existing institutions for specialized training and placement. If successful, this experiment would be extended, thus leading to the rehabilitation of several thousand refugees who would otherwise remain a permanent burden on their countries of residence. For the first time, some new clothes were being provided by the Agency for refugee children. This did not, however, diminish the need for clothing and shoes collected by voluntary agencies.

The present standards of feeding, shelter and health services were satisfactory neither to the Agency the refugees, nor to the host Governments, though they had improved since the start of the Agency's work.

The annual report pointed out, too, that large numbers of refugees were willing to work

and many had found part- or full-time work. But opportunities were scarce in the Gaza Strip and Jordan, where most of the refugees lived. The willingness of individuals to work would not therefore make the mass of the refugees self-supporting. The refugees as a whole continued to resist large-scale projects with permanent implications. The Agency thus considered it advisable to pursue with vigour those rehabilitation activities in which the refugees and host Governments were prepared to co-operate, and to make plans for the time when it might be possible to move ahead to larger-scale constructive enterprises.

In the absence of wider and bolder political decisions about the entire refugee problem, there should be no optimism about solving it, the annual report cautioned.

Next to relief services, it pointed out, the educational system was the part of the Agency's programme most acceptable to refugees and host Governments. The Agency had instituted a system of teacher training and introduced a new salary scale. The technical training programme had not developed rapidly because of local political disturbances and the difficulty of finding sites for centres. The handicraft-training experiment in Gaza had proved a success, and it was planned to extend the programme to Jordan. Children leaving elementary schools in the Gaza Strip were generally unable to find work. To keep them occupied, the Agency had, at the urging of the Egyptian authorities, allowed a larger number than originally contemplated to attend secondary school. This, however, only postponed the issue and could only lead to increased frustration and social unrest in the absence of increased opportunities for work in Gaza and other parts of the Near East. The report added that UNRWA had been unable to meet the full costs of subsidizing refugee education in government, mission and other schools, particularly as more children entered secondary schools.

The Agency's placement service had found employment for nearly 20,000 persons during the year. Most jobs were short-term or seasonal and did not result in permanent self-support. The service also gave travel grants to 1,040 refugees who had obtained visas on their own initiative for purposes of emigration. The Agency had a number of projects under execution or

contemplation, mostly in agriculture. The two major projects, the Yarmuk-Jordan Valley and the Sinai projects, could not be implemented. Although the engineering and feasibility reports for the former had been completed, work could not begin until agreement was reached between the Governments concerned. As to the Sinai project, the Egyptian Government had stated that there was not enough water from current resources for it.

The completion of smaller agricultural, housing, irrigation and afforestation projects led to the settlement of some families. The individual grants programme for refugees in Syria engaged in small commercial enterprises continued. Loans and grants were increased in Jordan to assist the development of various enterprises, including housebuilding. Political opposition to the programme continued, but on a smaller scale. Larger enterprises were assisted in Jordan by the Jordan Development Bank, the Agency subscribing the greater part of the Bank's capital.

The Director's special report described the effects of the recent hostilities in the Near East on the refugees and the emergency actions taken by UNRWA, particularly in the Gaza Strip, as a result of the military operations. It listed additional costs incurred, up to mid-December, of \$465,000, and urged Members to make adequate contributions, lest the Agency be forced to reduce its meagre services to the detriment of the refugees.

In its special report, the Advisory Commission of the Agency hoped the Assembly would be able to resolve the conflict of views between the Agency and the host Governments on relief and rehabilitation by restating the Agency's mandate. While the contributing governments deemed relief dependent on the extent of available contributions, the host Governments had tended to consider that the United Nations had a responsibility to establish the necessary standards and that the Member States should meet the necessary expenses. Regarding rehabilitation, the contributing governments emphasized the need of rendering the refugees self-supporting through large-scale works and investments, whereas the host Governments regarded such projects as implying the permanent resettlement of refugees in contravention of their right of repatriation. Hence, the work of the Agency

concerning rehabilitation had remained confined to a few minor projects. As to finances, the report stated that the difficulties arising from inadequate funds, unpaid pledges and the recent emergency situation might bring about severe cuts in the services provided by the Agency if additional contributions were not made immediately. The relief budget of \$43.4 million, established for the fiscal period 1 July 1956-31 December 1957, was inadequate to meet the basic needs of the refugees. The Agency would enter the new calendar year 1957 with funds of \$4.9 million, sufficient only for two months.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The question of assistance to Palestine refugees was considered at the General Assembly's eleventh session by the Special Political Committee between 11 and 23 February 1957.

At the outset of discussions, the Director of UNRWA stated that the longer the problem of Palestine refugees remained unsolved, the more dangerous would be the consequences for the countries of the Near East, as well as for other Members of the United Nations. He also said that unless the refugees were given the choice between repatriation or compensation as provided by Assembly resolution 194(III) or unless some other political settlement of the Palestine problem could be reached, the Assembly would be unable to implement the resolution of the Assembly calling for the reintegration of the refugees into the economic life of the Near East, either by repatriation or by resettlement.

In the course of the discussion, some Arab representatives took the view that the main obstacle to the solution of the refugee problem was Israel's refusal to comply with United Nations resolutions concerning repatriation or compensation. It was essential for the United Nations to exert efforts to restore to the refugees their rights to repatriation or compensation. Suggestions for resettlement and rehabilitation of the refugees, as advanced by Israel, for instance, as the only acceptable solution, were considered unrealistic, since the refugees' desire for repatriation remained unabated. The rehabilitation projects, even if implemented, could provide for only a portion of them. No Arab State could co-operate with the Agency regard-

ing the resettlement or rehabilitation of refugees until a political settlement had been attempted. The host Governments, they said, had co-operated with the Agency and they pledged continued support in the future.

The representative of Israel observed that the only practicable solution of the refugee problem was resettlement and not repatriation. By keeping alive the refugees' illusions about recreating an Arab Palestine at the expense of Israel, the refugees had been instigated to resist resettlement. However, some progress had already taken place with respect to the reintegration of refugees in some Arab countries. While Israel could not solve the problem through repatriation, on account of vital demographic, security and social reasons, it stood by its offer to pay compensation for abandoned Arab property, although that offer could not be implemented as long as the economic warfare by Arab States against Israel persisted.

At the request of the representative of Iraq, the Special Political Committee also heard a statement by Dr. Izzat Tannous, a Palestine refugee, Secretary-General of the Arab Palestine Office for Refugees in Beirut.

On 22 February 1957, Argentina, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and the United States submitted a joint draft resolution. This was twice revised the following day, with the same sponsors, except the Netherlands. By the final revised text, the Assembly would direct the Agency to pursue its programmes for the relief and rehabilitation of refugees, bearing in mind the limitation imposed upon it by the extent of the contributions for the fiscal year; request the host Government to co-operate with the Agency in carrying out its functions; request the Governments of the area, without prejudice to paragraph 11 of resolution 194(III), in co-operation with the Director of the Agency, to plan and carry out projects capable of supporting substantial numbers of refugees. The Assembly would also ask the Agency to continue its consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine in the best interest of their respective tasks, with particular reference to paragraph 11 of resolution 194(III). It would decide to retain the rehabilita-

tion fund and authorize the Director in his discretion to disburse such monies as might be available to the individual host Governments for general economic development projects, subject to agreement by any such Government that within a fixed period of time it would assume financial responsibility for an agreed number of refugees, such number to be commensurate with the cost of the project without prejudice to paragraph 11 of resolution 194(III). In addition, the Assembly would reiterate its appeal to private organizations and governments to assist in meeting the serious needs of other claimants for relief. It would also urge all governments to contribute to the extent necessary to fulfil the Agency's programmes, and it would note with approval the Agency's programme for the refugees in the Gaza Strip.

The co-sponsors of the draft resolution, recalling the difficulties involved in the solution of the refugee question, stated that it could be resolved only through a genuine co-operation between the parties. Israel should do its utmost regarding the issue of repatriation, they also felt, and the Arab States should co-operate with the refugees for the implementation of the reintegration and development projects.

At the conclusion of the debate, the Director of UNRWA expressed satisfaction at the fact that the host Governments had given assurances of co-operation with the Agency. This meant that problems which had arisen or might arise could be solved or avoided. He stressed how serious it would be if the Agency did not receive adequate funds, and he appealed for pledges and prompt payments from former contributors and new Member Governments as well as from all those who had not yet contributed. It was his understanding that if sufficient funds were not made available, priority should be given to basic rations, medical services, shelter and clothing.

The draft resolution, as revised, was adopted by the Special Political Committee on 23 February by a roll-call vote of 66 votes to 0, with 1 abstention (Iraq), after separate votes on individual paragraphs. Five days later, the General Assembly approved it as resolution 1018 (XI) at a plenary meeting by 68 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

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PLENARY MEETING 663.

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A/3212. Annual report of Director of United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in Near East, covering period 1 July 1955-30 June 1956.

A/3212/Add.1. Special report of Director of UNRWA, covering period 1 November 1956 to mid-December 1956.

A/3498. Special report of Advisory Commission of UNRWA.

A/SPC/9, A/SPC/13. Statements by Director of UNRWA before Special Political Committee on 11 and 23 February 1957.

A/SPC/11. Letter of 11 February 1957 from Chairman of delegation of Iraq to Chairman of Special Political Committee.

A/SPC/L.13 and Rev.1. Argentina, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, United Kingdom, United States draft resolution and revision.

A/SPC/L.13/Rev.2. Argentina, New Zealand, Philippines, United Kingdom, United States revised draft resolution, adopted by the Special Political Committee on 23 February 1957, by roll-call vote of 66 to 0, with 1 abstention (Iraq).

A/3562. Report of Special Political Committee.

RESOLUTION 1018(XI), as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/3562, adopted by Assembly on 28 February 1957, meeting 663, by 68 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 194(III) of 11 December 1948, 302(IV) of 8 December 1949, 393(V) of 2 December 1950, 513(VI) of 26 January 1952, 614(VII) of 6 November 1952, 720(VIII) of 27 November 1953, 818(IX) of 4 December 1954 and 916(X) of 3 December 1955,

"Noting the annual report and the special report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and the report of the Advisory Commission of the Agency,

"Having reviewed the budget for relief and rehabilitation prepared by the Director of the Agency,

"Noting with concern that contributions to that budget are not yet sufficient,

"Noting that repatriation or compensation of the refugees, as provided for in paragraph 11 of resolution 194(III), has not been effected, that no substantial progress has been made in the programme endorsed in paragraph 2 of resolution 513(VI) for the reintegration of refugees and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continues to be a matter of serious concern,

"Noting that the host Governments have expressed the wish that the Agency continue to carry out its mandate in their respective countries or territories and have expressed their wish to co-operate fully with the Agency and to extend to it every appropri-

ate assistance in carrying out its functions, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 104 and 105 of the Charter of the United Nations, the terms of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, the contents of paragraph 17 of resolution 302(IV) and the terms of the agreements with the host Governments,

"1. Directs the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to pursue its programme for the relief and rehabilitation of refugees, bearing in mind the limitation imposed upon it by the extent of the contributions for the fiscal year;

"2. Requests the host Governments to co-operate fully with the Agency and with its personnel and to extend to the Agency every appropriate assistance in carrying out its functions;

"3. Requests the Governments of the area, without prejudice to paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 194(III) of 11 December 1948, in co-operation with the Director of the Agency, to plan and carry out projects capable of supporting substantial numbers of refugees;

"4. Requests the Agency to continue its consultations with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine in the best interest of their respective tasks, with particular reference to paragraph 11 of resolution 194(III);

"5. Decides to retain the rehabilitation fund and authorizes the Director of the Agency, at his discretion, to disburse such monies as may be available to the individual host Governments for general economic development projects, subject to agreement by any such Government that, within a fixed period of time, it will assume financial responsibility for an agreed number of refugees, such number to be commensurate with the cost of the project, without prejudice to paragraph 11 of resolution 194(III);

"6. Reiterates its appeal to private organizations and Governments to assist in meeting the serious needs of other claimants for relief as referred to in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 916(X) of 3 December 1955;

"7. Requests the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds, after receipt of the requests for contributions from the Director of the Agency, to seek from the Members of the United Nations the financial assistance needed;

"8. Urges all Governments to contribute or to increase their contributions to the extent necessary to carry through to fulfilment the Agency's relief and rehabilitation programmes;

"9. Notes with approval the action of the Agency in continuing to carry out its programme for the refugees in the Gaza Strip;

"10. Expresses its thanks to the Director and the staff of the Agency for their continued faithful efforts to carry out its mandate, and to the specialized agencies and the many private organizations for their valuable and continuing work in assisting the refugees;

"11. Notes that the Agency is changing its finan-

cial period from a fiscal to a calendar year basis and that, consequently, the current budgets cover an eighteen-month period from 1 July 1956 to 31 December 1957, and that special arrangements for the audit of funds in this period are being made

with the United Nations Board of Auditors;

"12. *Requests* the Director of the Agency to continue to submit the reports referred to in paragraph 21 of General Assembly resolution 302(IV) of 8 December 1949, as modified by paragraph 11 above."

CHAPTER II

THE HUNGARIAN QUESTION

THE SITUATION IN HUNGARY

CONSIDERATION BY SECURITY COUNCIL

On 27 October 1956, France, the United Kingdom and the United States requested a meeting of the Security Council to reconsider an item entitled "The Situation in Hungary", pursuant to Article 34 of the Charter. They stated that foreign military forces in Hungary violently repressed the rights of the Hungarian people, which were secured by the Treaty of Peace of 1947 to which Hungary and the Allied and Associated Powers were parties. A number of other delegations expressed their support for inclusion of the item in the Council's agenda.

On 28 October, the representative of the Hungarian People's Republic protested against consideration by the Council of the situation in Hungary. The events of 22 October 1956 and thereafter, and the measures taken in the course of those events, were exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction of Hungary, he said.

The representative of the USSR, in opposing consideration of the item, maintained that its discussion by the Council would amount to gross interference in the domestic affairs of Hungary and contravention of Article 2(7) of the United Nations Charter. Council consideration was designed to encourage the armed rebellion which was being conducted by a reactionary underground movement against the legal Government. The Hungarian Government, in taking measures to end the criminal activities of counter-revolutionary elements, had been acting entirely in accordance with Article 4 of the Peace Treaty, which obligated it not to permit the existence and activities of organizations of a fascist type. Article 34 of the Charter, which concerned only disputes or situations of an international character, was

not relevant, and the Council was not competent to examine such questions.

The representative of the United Kingdom categorically denied the motives ascribed to the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States by the USSR representative, and declared that the fact that foreign troops were fighting in Hungary obviously made the matter one of international concern.

On 28 October, the Council decided, by a vote of 9 to 1 (USSR), with 1 abstention (Yugoslavia), to include the question "The Situation in Hungary" in its agenda. The Council discussed the question at four meetings held between 28 October and 4 November 1956. At the first of these meetings, the representative of Hungary was invited to the Council table.

The representative of the United States emphasized that, in desiring the independence of the satellite countries, the United States had no purpose other than that they should have Governments of their own free choosing. He gave an account of events in Hungary and said that, according to reports, Soviet tanks and Hungarian political police had fired on Hungarian citizens, that Soviet military reinforcements had entered Hungary and that large-scale fighting had ensued. Along with demonstrations in Budapest, demands had been made for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary. The United States representative urged Council action to end the repression in Hungary.

The representatives of the United Kingdom and France and other Council members held that the evidence showed that foreign troops had intervened on a massive scale in Hungary, creating a situation of which the Security Council, acting under Article 34 of the Charter, must take cognizance. Even if Soviet troops

were in Hungary under the Warsaw Treaty provisions, those troops, under article 8 of that Treaty, could not be used to maintain law and order. In a broadcast on 28 October, Imre Nagy, President of the Council of Ministers of Hungary and acting Foreign Minister, had stated that recent upheavals in Hungary represented a big national democratic movement and also that his Government was opening negotiations about the relationship between Hungary and the Soviet Union, including the question of withdrawal of Soviet troops.

The USSR representative said that events in Hungary had made it clear that, with the assistance of the United States, a reactionary underground movement had been organized in Hungary which had exploited the difficulties and shortcomings in the work of state and party organs in Hungary in order to mislead certain sections of the people. He noted that Mr. Nagy's broadcast, to which reference had been made, drew a clear distinction between the democratic movement and the movement of counter-revolutionary elements which had attached itself to it. Measures for the liquidation of the latter had been carried out by the people's militia and the Hungarian people's army. In response to an appeal by the Hungarian Government, Soviet military units, located in Hungary in conformity with the Warsaw Treaty, had gone to the help of the Hungarian forces and the Hungarian workers. It was well known, he added, that broad democratic freedoms existed in Hungary and all statements concerning the so-called violation of those rights were meant to justify the interference by the Western Powers in the domestic affairs of Hungary.

On 1 November, the President of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic informed the Secretary-General that further Soviet units were entering Hungary (A/3251). In his capacity as Minister of Foreign Affairs, he had expressed his strongest protest to the Soviet Ambassador and demanded the instant withdrawal of those Soviet forces. He had informed the Soviet Ambassador that the Hungarian Government immediately repudiated the Warsaw Treaty, declared Hungary's neutrality as from 1 November, turned to the United Nations and requested the help of the four great Powers in defending

Hungary's neutrality. He requested the Secretary-General to put the question of Hungary's neutrality and the defence of that neutrality by the four great Powers on the agenda of the forthcoming session of the General Assembly.

At the Council meeting of 2 November, a number of Council members condemned the USSR's use of force in Hungary. The USSR Government statement of 30 October, to the effect that it had ordered the withdrawal of its army units from Budapest as soon as the Hungarian Government recognized that to be necessary, and that it was willing to enter into negotiations with Hungary and other participants in the Warsaw Pact concerning the presence of Soviet troops in Hungary, was contrasted with the telegram sent to the Secretary-General by the Hungarian Government. The plea made by the Hungarian Government in that communication could not be ignored. It was obvious, these Council members argued, that foreign intervention had taken place and that it was continuing in Hungary against the wishes of the people and the Government. There was therefore a flagrant violation of Hungarian sovereignty and independence. It was also stated that the Hungarian Communist Party newspaper had described as an insult to the people of Budapest the account given of events in that city by the USSR Government.

The USSR representative said that the counter-revolutionary uprising against the people's régime in Hungary had been suppressed by the action of the Hungarian authorities. He quoted from a USSR statement of 30 October to the effect that the Soviet Government had instructed its military command to withdraw Soviet military units from Budapest as soon as that was thought necessary by the Hungarian Government. Now that the situation had begun to improve, certain counter-revolutionary elements, with outside assistance, were trying at all costs to disturb the emerging order. Rumours that the USSR was moving additional armed forces into Hungarian territory were utterly unfounded, as was the statement made by Mr. Nagy. Discussion of the matter in the Council, the Soviet representative said, was a manoeuvre by the Western Powers to distract public attention from the Anglo-French aggression in the Middle East.

In a letter of 2 November circulated to the

Council, Mr. Nagy gave further details, based mainly on military reports, about the arrival of Soviet reinforcements and Soviet military movements in Hungary. On the basis of those facts, the Hungarian Government had informed the USSR Embassy and all the other diplomatic missions in Budapest about those steps directed against the Hungarian people and their Government. At the same time, it had forwarded concrete proposals concerning negotiations for the withdrawal of Soviet troops stationed in Hungary and the termination of the Warsaw Pact, and had proposed a mixed committee to prepare the withdrawal of the Soviet troops. Mr. Nagy requested the Secretary-General to call upon the Great Powers to recognize the neutrality of Hungary and asked the Security Council to instruct the Soviet and Hungarian Governments to start the negotiations immediately.

On 3 November, the United States representative submitted a draft resolution whereby the Security Council, among other things, would: (1) call upon the USSR to desist forthwith from any intervention, particularly armed intervention, in the internal affairs of Hungary; (2) express the hope that the USSR would withdraw its forces from Hungary without delay; (3) affirm the right of the Hungarian people to a government responsive to its national aspirations and dedicated to its independence and well-being; (4) request the Secretary-General, in consultation with the heads of appropriate specialized agencies, to explore on an urgent basis the need of the Hungarian people for food, medicine and other similar supplies, and to report to the Council as soon as possible; and (5) request all Members of the United Nations and invite national and international humanitarian organizations to co-operate in making available such supplies as might be required by the Hungarian people.

The representative of Hungary informed the Council that the leaders of the Hungarian and Soviet armies had met and discussed technical questions involved in withdrawing the Soviet troops. They were to meet again that night. According to the Soviet proposal, no more troops would cross the border until an agreement was reached. The representative of the USSR confirmed that negotiations were going on concerning Soviet troops in Hungary.

On Sunday, 4 November 1956, the Council was urgently summoned to meet at 3 A.M. to consider reports of a new violent attack by Soviet troops in Budapest and elsewhere in Hungary. Various representatives condemned that attack, and noted that it had been undertaken at the very time when the Soviet representative on the Council had confirmed that negotiations were taking place about a Soviet withdrawal in Hungary.

The representative of the USSR stated that his delegation had no official information on the reported new developments, and he felt that, in those circumstances, the more correct course would be to postpone consideration of the question until reliable information was available.

The Council had before it a revised United States draft resolution which, among other things, called upon the USSR not to introduce additional armed forces into Hungary and to withdraw without delay all of its forces from that country. It received 9 votes in favour to 1 against (USSR), and was not adopted owing to the negative vote of a permanent member of the Council. (At the next meeting the representative of Yugoslavia requested that his delegation be recorded as having abstained.)

The United States representative then submitted a draft resolution, adopted by 10 votes to 1, by which the Council decided to call an emergency special session of the General Assembly, as provided for in General Assembly resolution 377(V), to consider the situation in Hungary.

The Secretary-General stated that he wished to put on record that the declaration he had made on the duties of the Secretary-General at the Council meeting of 31 October 1956 (see INTERVENTION BY ISRAEL AND BY FRANCE AND UNITED KINGDOM IN EGYPT UNDER CHAPTER I) also applied to the present situation.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS SECOND EMERGENCY SPECIAL SESSION

When the second emergency special session of the Assembly was convened on 4 November 1956 to consider the item entitled "The Situation in Hungary", the USSR representative opposed its inclusion in the agenda on the ground that discussion of it was barred by

Article 2(7) of the Charter. The legal Government of Hungary, he said, had protested on 28 October 1956 against discussion of the matter in the United Nations. Mr. Nagy's communications to the United Nations were unconstitutional and invalid. The Nagy Government had in fact collapsed, and a Revolutionary Workers' and Peasants' Government had been formed, including several Ministers of the Nagy Government. That Government had informed the Secretary-General that all communications from Mr. Nagy were invalid and had reiterated the Hungarian Government's objections to discussion of the situation in the United Nations. The proposal to include the matter in the agenda was motivated by a desire to aggravate the situation and to support fascist elements which had risen against the Hungarian people and its lawful Government.

In support of inclusion of the item, it was stated that the use of foreign forces to repress rights established by the Treaty of Peace with Hungary, of 10 February 1947, was a violation which was of concern to the other nations parties to that Treaty. Recent events in Hungary had clearly demonstrated that, in violation of Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter, both the threat of force and force had been employed against the political independence of Hungary.

On 4 November, the General Assembly decided to include the item in its agenda by 53 votes to 8, with 7 abstentions.

The United States representative submitted a draft resolution which was modified during the debate. The General Assembly would, by the preamble to the revised version: recall the guarantees in the Hungarian Peace Treaty of 1947 concerning human rights and fundamental freedoms; condemn the use of Soviet military forces to suppress the efforts of the Hungarian people to reassert their rights; note the USSR declaration of 30 October 1956 of its avowed policy of non-intervention; note the demand made on 1 November 1956 by the Government of Hungary that the USSR instantly withdraw its forces; note the Hungarian Government's communication of 2 November 1956 asking the Security Council to instruct the Governments of the USSR and Hungary to start negotiations immediately on withdrawal of Soviet forces; note that the Soviet intervention in

Hungary had resulted in grave loss of life and widespread bloodshed among the Hungarian people; and take note of the radio appeal of Prime Minister Nagy of 4 November 1956. By the operative part of the draft resolution, the Assembly would: (1) call upon the USSR to desist forthwith from all armed attack on the people of Hungary and from any form of intervention in Hungary; (2) call upon the USSR to cease the introduction of additional armed forces into Hungary and to withdraw therefrom all of its forces without delay; (3) affirm the Hungarian people's right to a government responsive to its national aspirations; (4) request the Secretary-General to investigate the situation caused by foreign intervention in Hungary, to observe the situation directly through representatives named by him, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at the earliest moment, and as soon as possible to suggest methods to bring to an end the foreign intervention in Hungary in accordance with the principles of the Charter; (5) call upon the Governments of Hungary and the USSR to permit observers designated by the Secretary-General to enter the territory of Hungary, to travel freely therein, and to report their findings to the Secretary-General; (6) call upon all Members to co-operate with the Secretary-General and his representatives in the execution of his functions; (7) request the Secretary-General, in consultation with the heads of appropriate specialized agencies to enquire, on an urgent basis, into the needs of the Hungarian people for food, medicine and other similar supplies, and to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible; and (8) request all Members and invite national and international humanitarian organizations to co-operate in making available such supplies as might be required by the Hungarian people.

The United States draft resolution, as modified, was adopted on 4 November by a roll-call vote of 50 to 8, with 15 abstentions, as resolution 1004 (ES-II).

On 7 November, the Secretary-General informed the General Assembly at the conclusion of a meeting on the Middle Eastern question that the resolution of 4 November had been formally called to the attention of the two Governments most directly concerned and that he would shortly be in a position to report on

further steps in implementation of the resolution. In the meantime, he said, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was working with other welfare agencies to meet the need for food, medicine and other similar supplies.

On 8 November, the representative of Hungary reiterated the Hungarian Government's declaration of 28 October to the effect that events in Hungary and the measures taken in connection therewith were exclusively the domestic concern of the Hungarian People's Republic. The appeals sent by Mr. Nagy had been declared invalid by the new Government of Hungary, and they could not, therefore, be regarded as official.

A number of representatives questioned whether the representative of Hungary represented either the people or the legitimate Government of that country, declaring that the Kadar Government had been imposed by force. (The issue was also raised in the Credentials Committee, which reported on 8 November that it had decided to recommend that the Assembly take no decision on the matter at that time pending further clarification. On 9 November the Assembly approved the report by 68 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.)

The representative of Italy introduced a draft resolution, sponsored also by Cuba, Ireland, Pakistan and Peru. By this, the General Assembly, noting the continuing violent repression by Soviet forces of the Hungarian people's efforts to achieve freedom and independence, would: (1) call again upon the USSR to withdraw its forces from Hungary without any further delay; (2) consider that free elections should be held in Hungary under United Nations auspices; (3) reaffirm its request to the Secretary-General to investigate and to report on the situation caused by foreign intervention in Hungary; and (4) request the Secretary-General to report on compliance.

At the same meeting, the Secretary-General drew attention to an *aide-mémoire* he had sent that day to the Government of Hungary, containing the main points of his plan for the implementation of the resolution of 4 November. He had asked whether that Government was willing to admit observers designated by the Secretary-General into Hungary as soon as possible. He intended to proceed with a

selection of observers on the assumption that the Government of Hungary would meet the request of the General Assembly. The General Assembly had also requested the Secretary-General to investigate the situation caused by foreign intervention in Hungary. He said he had taken steps for such an investigation on the basis of available and confirmed material. Finally, the General Assembly had requested the Secretary-General to suggest, as soon as possible, methods to bring an end to the foreign intervention in accordance with the principles of the Charter. The matter was under active consideration within the Secretariat, the Secretary-General added. It was obviously not possible to reach a final result before the end of the investigation previously referred to, nor to do so without the co-operation of the Hungarian Government in the sense he had indicated.

On 9 November, the United States submitted a two-part draft resolution concerning humanitarian aspects of the question and concerning assistance to refugees from Hungary.

By the first part, the General Assembly, considering that the military authorities of the USSR were interfering with the transportation and distribution of food and medical supplies urgently needed by the civilian population in Hungary, would: (1) call upon the USSR to cease immediately actions against the Hungarian population which were in violation of the accepted standards and principles of international law, justice and morality; (2) call upon the Hungarian authorities to facilitate, and the USSR not to interfere with, the receipt and distribution of food and medical supplies to the Hungarian people; and (3) urge the USSR and the Hungarian authorities to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General and his duly appointed representatives in the carrying out of relief tasks.

By the second part of the draft resolution, the Assembly, considering that increasingly large numbers of refugees were being obliged to leave Hungary and seek asylum in neighbouring countries, as a result of the harsh and repressive action of the Soviet armed forces, would: (1) request the Secretary-General to call upon the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to consult with other appropriate international agencies and interested

Governments with a view to making speedy and effective arrangements for emergency assistance to refugees from Hungary; and (2) urge Member States to make such contributions for that purpose.

At the next meeting on the same day, Austria submitted a draft resolution under which, as modified prior to the vote, the General Assembly would: (1) resolve to provide large-scale and immediate relief aid in the affected territories; and (2) call upon all Members to assist such action to the maximum as well as to assist the Secretary-General in implementing the resolution.

On the same day, joint amendments to the United States draft resolution were submitted by Ceylon, India and Indonesia. Those to the first part of the draft were intended to delete: the references in the preamble to interference by the military authorities of the USSR; the entire first operative paragraph; the references in the second operative paragraph to USSR interference; and the reference in the third paragraph to the USSR. It was also proposed to amend the preamble to the second part of the resolution so that it would read: "Considering that large numbers of refugees are leaving Hungary", thus deleting the reference to "harsh and oppressive action" by Soviet armed forces.

Those speaking in support of the five-Power joint draft resolution emphasized that the so-called "Revolutionary Workers' and Peasants' Government" was a Soviet agency imposed on Hungary by Soviet soldiers who were massacring the workers and peasants. Hungary, they urged, must be freed from foreign troops, and its people must be given the right to choose its own Government through free elections.

A number of representatives, including those of Hungary and the USSR, opposed this proposal. They declared that it represented a further attempt to falsify the facts in respect of developments in Hungary in order to justify further interference in Hungary's domestic affairs for the purpose of disturbing the progress and consolidation of peaceful development.

In opposition to the five-Power joint draft resolution, it was also observed that the General Assembly could not in any circumstances, regardless of whether it considered the action under discussion right or wrong, disregard the

sovereign rights of Members. The right of the Hungarian people to choose the form of Government it desired was inherent in its sovereignty and membership in the United Nations. The Assembly, it was also argued, could not deal with the problem in the same way as in the case of a colonial country, where the people had no representation.

Some representatives, indicating their intention of abstaining in the vote on this proposal, expressed the view that it would serve no practical purpose, because the mere adoption of a resolution calling for free elections would not bring them about. The proposal, in their opinion, was also premature in that it was only after completion of the task assigned to the Secretary-General that the Assembly could get down to the practical business of what it should do.

Most of those supporting the United States draft resolution opposed the joint amendments to it. Apart from the fact that the relevant provisions of the draft resolution were a precise description of what was taking place, the Assembly should not, they argued, overlook the impact on public opinion that would result from a decision to omit them. Those supporting the amendments urged that a resolution on humanitarian questions should not contain elements of a political character. It should be limited to the requirements of the task envisaged.

On 9 November, the five-Power joint draft resolution was adopted as a whole, by a roll-call vote of 48 to 11, with 16 abstentions, as resolution 1005(ES-II). The three-Power amendments to the United States draft resolution were rejected by a roll-call vote of 45 to 18, with 12 abstentions. The United States draft resolution was then adopted by a roll-call vote of 53 to 9, with 13 abstentions, as resolution 1006(ES-II).

The Austrian draft resolution was adopted by a roll-call vote of 67 to 0, with 8 abstentions, as resolution 1007(ES-II).

On 10 November the General Assembly adopted another United States draft resolution, as resolution 1008(ES-II), to place on the provisional agenda of its eleventh regular session, as a matter of priority, the question on the agenda of its second emergency special session. The vote for this was 53 votes to 9, with 8 abstentions.

CONSIDERATION BY
GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS
ELEVENTH SESSION

In an *aide-mémoire* to the Government of Hungary, dated 10 November, the Secretary-General noted with disappointment that he had not so far received any reply to his *aide-mémoire* of 2 November, although the situation was one of the greatest urgency. He said he was requesting a reply without further delay. Should the reply have been held up by a consideration of the modalities for a visit by observers of the Secretary-General, he was willing immediately to arrange for a discussion about the modalities. On the same day, the Secretary-General transmitted a copy of the *aide-mémoire* to the USSR Government, asking it to support his demand to the Government of Hungary that it permit observers, designated by him, to enter the territory of Hungary, to travel freely therein and to report their findings.

In a *note verbale* addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary, also on 10 November (A/3337), the Secretary-General requested information about the needs of the Hungarian people for medical supplies, food-stuffs and clothing. Upon receipt of that information, the Secretary-General said he would wish to discuss with the Hungarian Government the best means of providing the assistance required.

On 12 November, the Secretary-General announced that he had been pursuing discussions about the composition of groups for investigation and for the direct observation of the prevailing situation as requested in the resolution of 4 November by the General Assembly. As of that date, Dr. Alberto Lleras (Colombia) and Judge Oscar Gundersen (Norway) had agreed to participate.

Also on 12 November, the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary conveyed to the Secretary-General a statement by the Revolutionary Workers' and Peasants' Government of the Hungarian People's Republic (A/3341). In the past weeks, it said, mass demonstrations had taken place in Hungary, the democratic and patriotic demands of which the Revolutionary Workers' and Peasants' Government had accepted as its own. However, organized fascist elements and criminals had gradually taken the lead and had carried off and murdered hun-

dreds of progressive-minded people and members of their families. In the serious situation which had arisen, the Government could restore law and order only by requesting the aid of Soviet troops. After the complete restoration of law and order, it would immediately begin negotiations with the Government of the USSR for the withdrawal of those troops from Hungary. On that basis, the Hungarian Government emphatically stated that the settlement of the situation lay exclusively within the internal legal competence of the Hungarian State. Any resolution of the General Assembly concerning that situation was thus in contradiction with Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter, the statement added. The Hungarian and USSR Governments alone had the competence to carry on negotiations about the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary. The Hungarian Government considered that the sending of the Secretary-General's representatives was not warranted. The holding of elections in Hungary was entirely within the competence of the Hungarian authorities. As to the refugees, the statement added, the Hungarian Government would enable those citizens who had fled abroad as a result of the battles to return freely and without harm. Hungary was grateful for the humane resolutions of the Assembly about assistance and would facilitate the receipt and distribution of food and medicine sent for the Hungarian people. It was currently co-operating with the International Red Cross Committee. The Soviet troops in Hungary did not hinder the relief work in any way.

On 13 November, the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary gave details of the most urgent relief needs and stated that his Government was prepared to discuss with the Secretary-General the best means of providing the assistance required as well as how his representatives might participate in organizing the assistance on the spot (A/3345).

Replying on 13 November (A/3346), the Secretary-General noted with satisfaction the willingness of the Hungarian Government to co-operate fully with the agencies of the United Nations for the humanitarian ends to which the resolutions of the General Assembly were directed. He also noted the views expressed about the General Assembly resolution of 4 November. In his execution of the decision of

the General Assembly, it would not be to the purpose for him to enter upon a discussion concerning that decision. He invited the Government of Hungary to reconsider its judgement that the sending of representatives by the Secretary-General was not warranted in the light of the opposite view so widely expressed by Member Governments in the Assembly and reflected in the vote. He invited the Hungarian Government, as a Member of the United Nations, to co-operate with the great majority in the clarification of the situation which had given rise to such concern in the Assembly.

In a *note verbale* dated 13 November, the Permanent Mission of the USSR informed the Secretary-General that it maintained the position it had stated in the General Assembly. As to the specific question of the dispatch of the United Nations observers to Hungary, raised by the Secretary-General in his *aide-mémoire* of 10 November, the USSR Government considered that to be a matter falling exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Also on 13 November, in a conversation with the Foreign Minister of Hungary, the Secretary-General offered to go personally to Budapest during the journey he was about to make to Egypt in order to establish the basis for United Nations humanitarian assistance to Hungary, in accordance with the General Assembly's resolutions.

On 13 November, the General Assembly, by a roll-call vote of 62 to 9, with 8 abstentions, decided to include the item "Question considered by the second emergency special session of the General Assembly from 4 to 10 November 1956" in the agenda of its eleventh regular session.

On 15 November, the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary informed the Secretary-General that representatives of his Government would be glad to meet the Secretary-General in Rome and negotiate about the aid offered by the United Nations as well as to exchange views about the position taken by the Hungarian Government regarding the resolutions of the United Nations (A/3358). On 16 November, the Secretary-General recalled that, in view of the value of a broader personal contact with those directly concerned, he had made an oral offer to go to Budapest to discuss

the basis for humanitarian activities by the United Nations in Hungary. Under the circumstances, he proposed to discuss the matters mentioned in the latest message from the Hungarian Government with its Foreign Minister as soon as possible (A/3362).

On 16 November, the Secretary-General informed the General Assembly that he had appointed Judge Oscar Gundersen (Norway), Mr. Arthur Lall (India) and Dr. Alberto Lleras (Colombia) to constitute a group for investigating the situation caused by foreign intervention in Hungary.

The General Assembly resumed discussion of the question on 19 November, when it had before it a revised Cuban draft resolution whereby the Assembly would: (1) consider that information received added urgency to the necessity of prompt compliance with the Assembly's earlier resolutions calling for the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Hungary and for the dispatch of observers to Hungary by the Secretary-General; (2) urge the Government of the USSR and the Hungarian authorities to take immediate steps to cease the deportation of Hungarian citizens and to return promptly to their homes those who had been deported from Hungarian territory; and (3) request the Secretary-General to keep the Assembly informed as to compliance with this as well as with previous resolutions.

On the same date, the Permanent Mission of Hungary requested distribution of the text of a communiqué issued by the Hungarian Government on 18 November, in which it was declared that none of the persons arrested had been deported from the territory of Hungary.

The General Assembly continued discussion of the matter in the course of six meetings held between 19 and 21 November. In the course of these meetings additional proposals were submitted.

One was a joint draft resolution by Ceylon, India and Indonesia. As revised during the debate to take account of Belgian amendments, the General Assembly, noting affirmations and denials by Members regarding forcible deportations of Hungarian nationals, recalling paragraph 5 of its resolution of 4 November, and noting that the Secretary-General was pursuing his efforts in that behalf with the Hungarian Government and that he had urged Hungary,

"as a Member of the United Nations, to co-operate with the great majority in the clarification of the situation", would thereby: (1) urge Hungary to accede to the request made by the Secretary-General without prejudice to its sovereignty; and (2) request the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly without delay.

A joint draft resolution was also submitted by Argentina, Belgium, Denmark and the United States (A/3374). By this, the General Assembly would: (1) note with appreciation the action taken by the Secretary-General and the Office of the High Commissioner; (2) request the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to continue those efforts; (3) urge Governments and non-governmental organizations to make contributions to the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner or other appropriate agencies for the care and resettlement of Hungarian refugees and to co-ordinate their aid programmes in consultation with the Office of the High Commissioner; and (4) request the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to make an immediate appeal to both Governments and non-governmental agencies to meet the minimum present needs as estimated in the report of the Office of the High Commissioner and authorize them to make subsequent appeals on the basis of plans and estimates made by the High Commissioner with the concurrence of his executive committee.

Four amendments to this four-Power draft resolution were proposed by Hungary (A/L.214). These envisaged, among other things, the addition of a new operative paragraph whereby the General Assembly, taking note of the declaration of the Hungarian Government calling upon the refugees to return to their country, would recommend that the Governments of the countries concerned take urgent measures in order to secure a speedy return to Hungary of Hungarian nationals who as a result of the present situation had become refugees. The amendment also proposed revision of operative paragraph 4, to have the Assembly request the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to make an appeal to Governments to render the necessary assistance to the refugees pending their return to Hungary.

The majority of speakers participating in the debate condemned what was termed "a

reign of terror" in Hungary. There could not, it was argued, be two classes of Member States, one complying with United Nations resolutions while the other ignored them with impunity. The fact that deportations from Hungary were taking place had been recognized by the Budapest radio and the press in Hungary. If there was nothing to hide, why were United Nations observers and the Secretary-General not admitted to Hungary?

The representatives of Hungary, the USSR and certain other Members charged that allegations of deportation had been fabricated in order to hinder the efforts of the Hungarian people to restore complete peace and order. Another view was that the effectiveness of the negotiations undertaken by the Secretary-General would not be enhanced by the adoption of the Cuban draft resolution.

A number of representatives who had abstained on resolution 1004(ES-II) of 4 November stated that their Governments viewed with concern the armed Soviet intervention in the internal affairs of Hungary. This they considered completely unjustified. They also declared that the Soviet troops should withdraw speedily.

During the debate on 21 November, the Secretary-General reaffirmed his offer to go personally to Budapest. He noted that his offer had originally been made for discussions concerning humanitarian activities. However, in later exchanges, when the Government of Hungary had proposed a meeting in Rome, it had at the same time indicated that it would like the discussions to extend beyond the sphere of humanitarian activities and cover also aspects of the General Assembly resolutions in general. The Secretary-General believed it followed from the exchanges of views that there was no refusal from the side of Hungary which would make it impossible for him to maintain his offer to go personally to Budapest and in that context to discuss not only humanitarian activities but likewise the wider aspect to which the Government of Hungary had referred.

The representative of Hungary stated that he would vote against the joint draft resolution proposed by Ceylon, India and Indonesia. His Government and his delegation, he said, were ready to talk about any problems concerning relief with the Secretary-General and about

the meeting between the latter and representatives of the Hungarian Government.

Those against the Hungarian amendments maintained that these must be interpreted in the light of statements that the refugees were common criminals and the remnants of fascist Horthy groups. The fate of such refugees electing to return, they said, would clearly be liquidation.

On 21 November, the General Assembly adopted the Cuban draft resolution, as amended by El Salvador, by a roll-call vote of 55 to 10, with 14 abstentions, as resolution 1127 (XI). The revised joint draft resolution of Ceylon, India and Indonesia was adopted by a roll-call vote of 57 to 8, with 14 abstentions, as resolution 1128 (XI). After rejecting the Hungarian amendments, the General Assembly adopted the four-Power joint draft resolution, also on 21 November, by a roll-call vote of 69 to 2, with 8 abstentions, as resolution 1129 (XI).

On 30 November, the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly a report on "aspects of the present situation" (A/3403). By letters of 28 November 1956 to the Chairmen of the delegations of Hungary and the USSR, the Secretary-General — drawing the attention of those Governments to the General Assembly resolutions of 21 November on the situation in Hungary — had requested information on points to be taken into account in an interim report on implementation of the various resolutions.

In his reply of 29 November, the Chairman of the USSR delegation reiterated the position stated in his note of 13 November and also stated that, as the USSR had declared in the General Assembly, allegations of the deportation of Hungarian citizens to the USSR were based on slanderous rumours circulated by certain groups for the purpose of misleading public opinion.

No information was available to the Secretary-General concerning steps taken in order to establish compliance with the decisions of the General Assembly which referred to a withdrawal of troops or related political matters.

The Secretary-General said in his report that his efforts had been directed primarily to obtaining permission from the Hungarian Gov-

ernment for observers, named by him, to enter Hungary for the purposes prescribed. So far no such permission had been given. It was his hope that he would be invited to make a personal contact in Budapest. If so, he would organize the visit in order to cover not only the humanitarian activities, to which his offer had originally referred, but also in general the position taken by the Government of Hungary regarding the resolutions of the United Nations. While the aims of those resolutions would guide his efforts in Budapest, it seemed appropriate that his contact with the Hungarian Government be considered as based on his position under the United Nations Charter, with the wider scope that such a standpoint might give to his approach.

The group to assist him in fulfilling the investigatory duties mentioned in paragraph 4 of the Assembly resolution of 4 November, the Secretary-General's report added, was examining some material at present available to the Secretariat. He had been informed that that material did not provide a sufficient basis for a report and that the group, moreover, deemed it essential that its work should be supplemented by direct observation. Since arrangements had not been concluded for observation in Hungary, the stage had not yet been reached where it was possible to present a comprehensive report. He had previously stated his view that the investigation should be based on available and confirmed material. For those criteria to be fulfilled some co-operation of those Member Governments mainly concerned would be necessary.

In conclusion, the Secretary-General stated that, by the means and through the channels available to him, he had used his best endeavours to further compliance with all the various decisions of the General Assembly on the situation in Hungary. The nature of the problem and insufficient information about some of the basic assumptions for his activities had complicated the task. It had seemed natural to him to concentrate first of all on the investigatory activities, since progress concerning those activities was of key significance for a successful approach to other points raised by the General Assembly.

In a cablegram dated 3 December, the Act-

ing Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary informed the Secretary-General that his Government maintained its position that permission for United Nations observers to enter Hungary would violate its sovereignty and would be contrary to the principles of the Charter. The Hungarian Government remained willing to have its representative negotiate with the Secretary-General in Rome or New York without delay. In order to make it possible for the Secretary-General to conduct direct negotiations with the Hungarian Government, it was ready to welcome him in Budapest at a later date appropriate for both parties.

On 3 December, the General Assembly continued discussion of the question. It had before it a draft resolution submitted jointly on 2 December by the following 14 Members: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Cuba, Denmark, El Salvador, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Thailand and the United States. By this, the Assembly would: (1) reiterate its call to the USSR Government and the Hungarian authorities to comply with its resolutions and to permit United Nations observers to enter Hungary to report on the situation; (2) request the USSR and the Hungarian authorities to communicate not later than 7 December their consent to receive those observers; (3) recommend that in the meantime the Secretary-General arrange for the immediate dispatch to Hungary, and other countries as appropriate, of observers named by him pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution 1004(ES-II); and (4) request all Members to assist and co-operate with the Secretary-General's representatives in the fulfilment of their responsibilities.

The discussion of the Secretary-General's report and of the 14-Power joint draft resolution, which started on 3 December, continued through six meetings held until 5 December. The majority of speakers drew attention to the strength of the feeling aroused throughout the world by events in Hungary and by the attitude of the USSR Government to the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly. Various representatives stressed the view that the establishment of two standards of behaviour could lead to a grave crisis in the United Nations. The representatives of Hungary and the

USSR, and a number of other representatives, reiterated that there was no foundation for discussion of the matter by the General Assembly and requested it to reject the joint draft resolution and to drop the question from the agenda.

Several representatives, while criticizing the actions of the USSR in Hungary and stressing the obligation of the Hungarian Government to admit the Secretary-General and observers to Hungary, opposed sending observers to neighbouring countries and felt that no deadline should be set by the joint draft resolution. Exception was also taken to the use of the term "Hungarian authorities".

On the afternoon of 4 December, the representative of Hungary informed the Assembly that to implement his Government's invitation to the Secretary-General, he had communicated his readiness to meet the Secretary-General to discuss the settlement of the date and arrangements for the visit. On the evening of 4 December, the Secretary-General informed the Assembly he had met with the Foreign Minister of Hungary following the afternoon meeting to discuss the date and other arrangements for his visit to Budapest. He suggested that he could be in Budapest on 16 December and the representative of Hungary was suggesting to his Government that the Secretary-General arrive in Budapest on that day. The Secretary-General stated that it would be his intention to stay in Budapest on 16, 17 and 18 December. The General Assembly adopted, by 54 votes to 0, with 23 abstentions, a motion by India that the statement by the Secretary-General be accepted.

Prior to this vote, the General Assembly adopted the 14-Power joint draft resolution by 54 votes to 10, with 14 abstentions, as resolution 1130(XI).

On 7 December, the Secretary-General informed the General Assembly that as of 6 p.m. that day he had not received any reply to letters by which he had transmitted the text of resolution 1130(XI) to the two countries directly concerned. He had also addressed letters to the representatives of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Yugoslavia concerning the last two paragraphs of resolution 1130(XI). The Secretary-General added that he had not received

any official reaction to his suggestion of 4 December that he visit Budapest on 16 December. If the visit could not be made at the time proposed, it might be questioned whether it would be to the purpose, he said.

On 8 December, the representative of Austria informed the Secretary-General that his Government would permit observers named by the Secretary-General to enter Austria. That permission was given as a consequence of Austria's membership in the United Nations and of the provisions of Article 2(5) of the Charter. His Government felt that United Nations observers would also be in a position to verify on the spot the situation of the refugees and the incorrectness of some reports concerning the conditions of refugees in Austria.

On the same date, the representative of Yugoslavia replied that, as a matter of principle, his Government was opposed to observers being sent to one country for the purpose of watching developments in another country. In this particular case, it would be liable to extend the area of tension and thus aggravate the situation still further. The practical value of any such observation was also doubtful. For these reasons his Government regretted its inability to receive observers.

On 9 and 10 December, the representatives of Czechoslovakia, Romania and the USSR replied to the effect that their Governments could not consent to the entry of observers into their respective territories.

The General Assembly continued discussion of the question on 10 December. Before it was a draft resolution submitted on 9 December by Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, Denmark, El Salvador, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Sweden, Thailand, and the United States. Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Spain and Turkey subsequently joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. By the preamble to this, the General Assembly would: (a) express its deep concern over the tragic events in Hungary; (b) recall those provisions of its previous resolutions calling upon the Government of the USSR to desist from its intervention in the internal affairs of Hungary, to withdraw its forces from Hungary, and to cease its repression of the Hungarian people; (c) recall those provisions calling for permission for United Na-

tions observers to enter the territory of Hungary, to travel freely therein, and to report their findings to the Secretary-General; (d) state that it had received the report of the Secretary-General of 30 November stating that "no information is available to the Secretary-General concerning steps taken in order to establish compliance with the decisions of the General Assembly which refer to a withdrawal of troops or related political matters", and the note of the Secretary-General of 7 December; (e) note with grave concern that there had not been a reply to the latest appeal of the Assembly for the admission of United Nations observers to Hungary as contained in its resolution of 5 December; (f) consider that recent events had clearly demonstrated the will of the Hungarian people to recover their liberty and independence. By the operative part of the draft resolution, the Assembly would: (1) declare that by using its armed force against the Hungarian people, the Government of the USSR was violating the political independence of Hungary; (2) condemn the violation of the Charter by the Government of the USSR in depriving Hungary of its liberty and independence and the Hungarian people of the exercise of their fundamental rights; (3) reiterate its call upon the Government of the USSR to desist forthwith from any form of intervention in the internal affairs of Hungary; (4) call upon the Government of the USSR to make immediate arrangements for the withdrawal, under United Nations observation, of its armed forces from Hungary and to permit the re-establishment of the political independence of Hungary.

Amendments to this 20-Power joint draft resolution were submitted jointly on 10 December by Ceylon, India and Indonesia. The amendments provided for: (1) deletion of the second and third paragraphs of the preamble; (2) replacement of the sixth preambular paragraph by a provision noting the overwhelming demand of the Hungarian people for the cessation of intervention of foreign armed forces and the withdrawal of foreign troops; (3) replacement of operative paragraph 1 by a declaration that intervention of Soviet armed forces in Hungary should cease and that arrangements for their withdrawal should be made so that violence and non-co-operation would cease and the restoration of peaceful con-

ditions be rendered possible; (4) replacement of operative paragraph 2 by a provision whereby the Assembly would urge the Governments of Hungary and the USSR to promote the realization of that declaration in accordance with the purposes of the Charter and the declared intentions of the two Governments; (5) replacement of operative paragraph 4 by three new paragraphs. By the last amendment the Assembly would: (a) declare that recent events in Hungary had shown that the use of force and violence could not bring about or promote a solution of the grave situation in Hungary, but had aggravated it and imposed severe privations and denials of freedom on the Hungarian people; (b) express its firm conviction that the interests and freedom of the Hungarian people could only be furthered if there was neither foreign intervention nor the apprehension of external pressure from any quarter; (c) request the Secretary-General to initiate efforts both with the Hungarian and the Soviet Governments through their representatives at New York and to consider without delay the question of visiting Moscow in addition to the efforts he was making in regard to Budapest, to assist in promoting a speedy solution with the co-operation of all concerned.

Also on 10 December, a joint draft resolution was submitted by Burma, Ceylon, India, and Indonesia. By the preamble to this draft resolution, the General Assembly would: (a) express deep concern over the tragic situation in Hungary; (b) state that it had received the Secretary-General's report of 30 November and his note of 7 December; (c) note the overwhelming demand of the Hungarian people for the withdrawal of Soviet troops and the cessation of foreign intervention, (d) note that the failure to agree to and arrange for the withdrawal of Soviet forces was responsible for and had resulted in widespread non-co-operation, particularly by the workers of Hungary, and was preventing the emergence of peaceful conditions; (e) note further the declaration of the USSR of 30 October regarding the withdrawal of their forces from Hungary and that the United Nations and world opinion had repeatedly asked for such withdrawal; (f) recognize that any improvement in the present situation in Hungary required the urgent initiative and co-operation of the Governments of

the USSR and of Hungary. By the operative part of this four-Power draft resolution, the Assembly would: (1) deplore that no steps had been taken in pursuance of the above-mentioned Soviet declaration and to meet the overwhelming demand of the Hungarian people in respect of the withdrawal of Soviet troops and that, in consequence, there had been a further deterioration of the situation and continued non-co-operation by the Hungarian people; (2) declare that the intervention of armed forces in Hungary had not only resulted in violence and bloodshed but had aggravated the situation and prevented the approach to a solution, that it should cease forthwith, and that immediate arrangements should be made for the withdrawal of foreign forces so that peaceful conditions could be promoted in Hungary; (3) declare that recent events in Hungary had conclusively shown that force and violence provided no answer to the demands of a people; (4) express its firm conviction that the interests of the Hungarian people, of the United Nations and of world co-operation would be best furthered by the cessation of the existing foreign intervention and by the assurance that there would be no external intervention or pressures, armed or otherwise, from any quarter. The fifth and final paragraph of the operative section of this draft resolution contained provisions identical to those of the last paragraph of the three-Power amendments listed above.

On 10 December, the second of the three-Power amendments was incorporated as the seventh preambular paragraph of the 20-Power joint draft resolution. On 12 December, that draft resolution was further modified by its sponsors to include a new operative paragraph 5, under which the Assembly would request the Secretary-General to take any initiative that he deemed helpful in relation to the Hungarian problem, in conformity with the principles of the Charter and the resolutions of the Assembly.

Finally, on 11 December, the representative of Austria submitted a draft resolution under which the Assembly would authorize the Secretary-General: (1) immediately to undertake to achieve a constructive solution of the Hungarian problem, based on the principles of the Charter; (2) for this purpose to enter into

negotiations with Member States, as it seemed appropriate to him; (3) to report to the Assembly on the results of his efforts, if possible before the end of the first part of its session.

The General Assembly discussed the above proposals in the course of six meetings held on 10, 11 and 12 December.

The majority of speakers, supporting the 20-Power joint draft resolution, emphasized that the Assembly, far from displaying haste, had deliberated at length and had done everything in its power to get information. It could not defer any further the judgement which it was incumbent on it to pronounce. All else having failed, it must face the issue of voting a condemnation of the USSR for its actions against the Hungarian people.

A number of representatives, while agreeing with the majority as to the nature of USSR actions and responsibilities, noted that the position was that without the effective co-operation and initiative of the USSR no settlement could be brought about, and urged acceptance of the amendments to the 20-Power joint draft resolution.

The majority of speakers supporting the latter text either declared themselves unable to support these amendments or else opposed them. Among their arguments were the following: most of the ideas contained in the amendments had already been expressed in past resolutions; it was pointless merely to reiterate them at that stage, apart from the importance of not giving the appearance of retreating from principles agreed upon by an overwhelming majority. There were also various specific objections to the phrasology of several of the amendments.

The representative of the USSR, and a number of other representatives, described the 20-Power joint draft resolution as obviously provocative in character. They contended that the course of action it envisaged harmed the honour and authority of the United Nations, undermined its foundations and turned it into a narrow group of States headed by the United States. Further, despite any resolution that might be rubber-stamped by the Assembly, any attempt to overthrow the popular Government of Hungary was doomed to failure.

On 11 December, the representative of Hungary said that the delegations of the United

States and of a number of countries influenced by the United States had been making a series of attempts to interfere in Hungary's domestic affairs. His delegation would continue consistently to reject such attempts. A number of delegations had offended his Government and delegation in a manner incompatible with Hungary's sovereignty and the national honour of the Hungarian people. The Hungarian delegation would not, therefore, participate in the work of the eleventh session of the General Assembly so long as the discussion of the Hungarian question did not proceed in the spirit of the Charter.

Both before and after this statement by the Hungarian representative, various representatives expressed their belief that the Kadar Government had been imposed by force and that it represented the USSR rather than the Hungarian people. A number of representatives had urged expulsion of the Hungarian delegation from the General Assembly.

On 12 December, the General Assembly, after rejecting the joint amendments, adopted the 20-Power draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 55 to 8, with 13 abstentions (resolution 1131(XI)).

The sponsors of the four-Power joint draft resolution and of the Austrian draft resolution then indicated that they would not press for a vote on their proposals.

In a *note verbale* dated 12 December to the Secretary-General from the Hungarian Mission to the United Nations, the Hungarian Government, referring to its expressions of willingness to conduct negotiations with the Secretary-General and to receive him in Budapest at a later date appropriate for both parties, stated that the date 16 December, which had been designated by the Secretary-General, was not appropriate for the Hungarian Government. The Hungarian Government would, at a later date, set forth a proposal on the visit of the Secretary-General (A/3435/Add.6).

In a report to the General Assembly, dated 5 January 1957, the Secretary-General included the text of a note expressing the views of the group of three established on 16 November 1956 on the nature of and conditions for the investigations with which it had been charged. In that note, it was stated that the Assembly's resolution of 4 November appeared to envisage

the process of investigation, observation and reporting as a unified one. However, the group had looked at available and generally known material, which did not put it in a position to add anything significant to what was common knowledge about the situation in Hungary. It had also noted that only one of the countries requested to offer facilities for observation had found it possible to do so. Until it was possible to open up further sources of reliable material through observation on the spot in Hungary and by the co-operation of the Governments directly concerned, there would be little purpose in attempting an assessment of recent events. In those circumstances, the question arose as to whether it was not best for the process of investigation to be suspended for the present.

The Secretary-General declared that under the circumstances the only source of new and direct information possibly available might be hearings with refugees from Hungary, conducted, in the first place, in neighbouring countries. The Government of Austria had declared itself prepared to receive observers for such a purpose. Offers to the United Nations to send observers for hearings had been received from the United States and Italy. Some additional points of significance might be established through hearings with refugees in those countries, but, in order to yield results of value, such hearings must be extensive and organized in a juridically satisfactory form.

The Secretary-General continued, on his part, to try to further the aims of the General Assembly, pursuant to paragraph 5 of the last Assembly resolution, 1131(XI), taken on the Hungarian question. He felt that it might be the proper time for a reconsideration of the form to be given to the investigatory activities. The Assembly might now wish to establish a special committee which would take over the activities of the group of investigators established by the Secretary-General and follow them up under somewhat broader terms of reference. Such a committee should obviously serve as an organ of the General Assembly for a continued observation of developments in relation to Hungary in all those respects which might be of relevance to the Assembly.

The General Assembly continued discussion of the question in the course of four meetings held on 9 and 10 January 1957. It had before

it a draft resolution submitted jointly by Argentina, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, France, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States. By the preamble to this draft resolution, as revised during the debate, the Assembly would: (a) recall its previous resolutions on the problem; (b) reaffirm the objectives contained therein and the continuing concern of the United Nations in the matter; (c) state it had received the Secretary-General's report of 5 January 1957; and (d) express its desire to ensure that the Assembly and all Members would be in possession of the fullest and best information about the situation created by the intervention of the USSR, through its use of armed force and other means, in the internal affairs of Hungary, as well as about developments relating to the recommendations of the Assembly on that subject.

By the operative part, the Assembly would: (1) establish for those purposes a special committee, composed of representatives of Australia, Ceylon, Denmark, Tunisia and Uruguay, to investigate, and to establish and maintain direct observation in Hungary and elsewhere, taking testimony, collecting evidence and receiving information, as appropriate, in order to report its findings to the Assembly at its present session, and thereafter from time to time to prepare additional reports for the information of the Members of the United Nations and of the Assembly if it was in session; (2) call upon the USSR and Hungary to co-operate in every way with the special committee and, in particular, to permit the committee and its staff to enter the territory of Hungary and to travel freely therein; (3) request all Member States to assist the committee in any way appropriate in its task, making available to it relevant information, including testimony and evidence, which Members might possess, and assisting it in securing such information; (4) invite the Secretary-General to render the committee all appropriate assistance and facilities; (5) call upon all Member States promptly to give effect to the Assembly's resolutions on the Hungarian problem; (6) reaffirm its request that the Secretary-General continue to take any initiative

that he deemed helpful in relation to the Hungarian problem, in conformity with the principles of the Charter and the resolutions of the Assembly.

On 11 January, the Permanent Mission of Hungary to the United Nations addressed a *note verbale* to the Secretary-General transmitting a statement dated 10 January by the Hungarian Government. This protested most strongly against the 24-Power joint draft resolution, declaring that it represented an unprecedented gross interference into Hungarian domestic affairs. The Hungarian Government considered it inadmissible to pass such resolutions which violated the sovereignty of the Hungarian People's Republic. The note concluded that no committee of any kind had the right to conduct investigations into the so-called Hungarian question by collecting testimony from unauthorized and biased persons and to establish observation in Hungary in order to obtain information. It demanded that the question be deleted from the agenda of the Assembly and that the people of Hungary should be enabled, now that law and order had been restored, to shape their own destiny to achieve economic progress and a free, independent, socialist Hungary.

The joint draft resolution was supported by the great majority of speakers, who regretted and condemned the failure of the USSR and the Kadar Government to comply with the resolutions adopted by the Assembly regarding Hungary. A number of representatives deemed it essential that public opinion should have as objective and as complete information as possible on the revolt in Hungary and on the evolution of the situation in that country. The facts could then be contrasted with the version proclaiming that those events had only been the result of a counter-revolutionary plot. The United Nations had an imperative duty to continue to concentrate on the problem and to demonstrate that its law applied to all.

The representative of the USSR, supported by various other representatives, declared that the creation by the Assembly of a committee designed to intervene in the internal affairs of a Member State would be a gross violation of Article 2(7) of the Charter. Any acts and measures of that committee would lack any legal foundation whatsoever. The Soviet dele-

gation could not fail to express regret about the rather unusual step taken by the Secretary-General, who had not confined himself to an exposition of the factual side of things, but had made a proposal to establish a special investigation committee. Since such a committee would represent a direct violation of the Charter, it appeared that the Secretary-General, in making that proposal, was acting not as an international official but as a party in a dispute among various Members of the United Nations.

On 10 January, the Assembly adopted the 24-Power joint draft resolution by 59 votes to 8, with 10 abstentions, as resolution 1132(XI).

On 15 January, the representative of Hungary transmitted to the Secretary-General a memorandum on the question of Hungarian citizens who had left the country in connection with the events of 23 October 1956 (A/3504). Comments on that memorandum were transmitted to the Secretary-General in a letter dated 22 January from the representative of the United Kingdom (A/3510). By a letter dated 26 January, the representative of Austria transmitted a memorandum on the question of Hungarian refugees in Austria (A/3513).

On 4 February, the representative of Hungary transmitted to the Secretary-General a memorandum on the question of Hungary in connection with the events of 23 October 1956 and after, in which the Hungarian Government regretted that the attitude of the General Assembly had until then made it impossible for Hungary to take part in the work of the eleventh session of the Assembly as a State with equal rights.

On 13 February 1957, the Credentials Committee reported that on 12 February it had adopted by 8 votes to 1 a United States motion "that the Committee take no decision regarding the credentials submitted on behalf of the representatives of Hungary". On 21 February, the General Assembly approved the report of the Credentials Committee.

By a note dated 26 March 1957, the representative of Hungary transmitted to the Secretary-General a *note verbale* concerning the question of credentials, in which it was stated that the Hungarian Government considered the fact that the Assembly had not so far reached a positive decision on the credentials of the

Hungarian delegation a discriminatory procedure, without precedent in the history of the Organization, against which it most strongly protested.

On 8 March, the General Assembly decided to adjourn its eleventh session temporarily and to authorize its President, in consultation with the Secretary-General and the Member States, the representatives of which were serving on the General Committee, to reconvene the Assembly as necessary in order to consider further the Middle Eastern and Hungarian items.

INTERIM REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PROBLEM OF HUNGARY

On 20 February, the Special Committee established by General Assembly resolution 1132(XI) submitted an interim report to the Assembly. Among other matters, it was noted in the report that the representative of Hungary had informed the Secretary-General that his Government was not in a position to permit the members of the Committee and its staff to enter into the territory of Hungary because it held that the Committee violated, in its function, the Charter of the United Nations. The Committee stated that it would persevere in its efforts to fulfil the mandate of the General Assembly to obtain information by direct ob-

servation in Hungary, including securing the co-operation of the Hungarian Government in seeing and talking to Mr. Imre Nagy.

The Committee stated that the central stress of its investigation would be on: the efforts of the Hungarian people to reassert their rights; the precise facts about the circumstances of the intervention by the USSR in Hungary through its armed forces and by other means; and the consequences of that intervention on the evolution of the constitutional, economic, social and political conditions in Hungary, on its international commitments and on the fulfilment of the wishes of its people. The Committee would attempt, in particular, to clarify the nature of the relations between the USSR and its representatives in Hungary with the Nagy Government, the origin and significance of the communications addressed by that Government to the United Nations, as well as the role of the USSR in the removal of that Government and the setting up of the existing régime.

The Committee added that it had not been in a position within the time available to it to formulate any final findings. It was still in the process of gathering and studying available information and hearing witnesses. It therefore included in the interim report only a brief statement of developments in regard to the salient aspects of its enquiry.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

SECURITY COUNCIL

PLENARY MEETINGS, 746, 752-754.

- S/3690. Letter of 27 October 1956 from representatives of France, United Kingdom and United States to President of Security Council requesting inclusion in agenda of Security Council of item entitled "The Situation in Hungary".
- S/3691. Letter of 28 October 1956 from representative of Hungarian People's Republic to Secretary-General, transmitting declaration of Hungarian Government of 28 October.
- S/3692, S/3695. Letters of 27 October 1956 from representatives of Italy and Spain.
- S/3693, S/3696-S/3699. Letters of 28 October 1956 from representatives of Argentina, Turkey, Austria, Thailand and Ireland.
- S/3694. Letter of 28 October 1956 from representative of Hungarian People's Republic.
- A/3251. Cablegram of 1 November 1956 to Secretary-General from President of Council of Ministers of Hungary.
- S/3701-S/3705, S/3709, S/3716, S/3722, S/3724, S/3727. Letters and cables of 29 October 1956

from representatives of Canada, New Zealand, Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, Brazil, Guatemala, Venezuela and Haiti, and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua.

- S/3708, S/3714, S/3715. Letters of 30 October 1956 from representatives of Ecuador, Dominican Republic and Portugal.
- S/3717, S/3725, S/3732, S/3734, S/3735, S/3737. Letters of 31 October 1956 from representatives of Pakistan and Bolivia; cables of 2 and 3 November 1956 from representatives of Honduras and Colombia; letters of 2 and 3 November 1956 from representatives of Chile and Paraguay.
- S/3723. Letter of 2 November 1956 from representatives of France, United Kingdom and United States to President of Security Council.
- S/3726. Note of 2 November 1956 from Permanent Mission of Hungarian People's Republic to Secretary-General transmitting letter of 2 November 1956 from President of Council of Ministers and Acting Foreign Minister of Hungarian People's Republic.
- S/3730 and Rev.1. United States draft resolution and revision. Not carried because of negative vote

by USSR, a permanent member of Council. The vote was 9 to 1, with 1 abstention.

S/3731. Cable of 3 November 1956 from Chairman of Council of Ministers of Hungarian People's Republic to Secretary-General.

S/3733. Resolution, as orally proposed by United States, adopted by Council on 4 November 1956, meeting 754, by 10 votes to 1.

"The Security Council,

"Considering that a grave situation has been created by the use of Soviet military forces to suppress the efforts of the Hungarian people to reassert their rights;

"Taking into account that because of a lack of unanimity among its permanent members the Security Council has been unable to exercise its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security;

"Decides to call an emergency special session of the General Assembly, as provided in General Assembly resolution 377(V) in order to make appropriate recommendations concerning 'The Situation in Hungary'."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 2ND EMERGENCY SPECIAL SESSION

PLENARY MEETINGS, 564, 568–571, 573.

A/3251. Cable of 1 November 1956 from President of Council of Ministers of Hungarian People's Republic to Secretary-General requesting inclusion in agenda of 11th General Assembly session of item entitled: "The question of Hungary's neutrality and the defence of this neutrality by the four great Powers".

A/3280. Convocation of 2nd emergency special session of General Assembly. Letter of 4 November 1956 from President of Security Council to Secretary-General.

A/3281. Provisional agenda of 2nd emergency special session.

A/3285. *Note verbale* of 4 November 1956 from Permanent Mission of Hungarian People's Republic to Secretary-General.

A/3286. United States draft resolution.

A/3300. Communications relating to representation of China.

A/3311 (S/3739). Cable of 4 November 1956 from Prime Minister of Revolutionary Workers' and Peasants' Government of Hungary and from Minister of Foreign Affairs to Secretary-General.

A/3321. Report of Credentials Committee. Credentials of representatives to first and second emergency special session of General Assembly.

RESOLUTION 1004(ES-II), as submitted by United States, A/3286, and as amended by France, adopted by Assembly on 4 November 1956, meeting 564, by roll-call vote of 50 to 8, with 15 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France,

Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, Finland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that the United Nations is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members,

"Recalling that the enjoyment of human rights and of fundamental freedom in Hungary was specifically guaranteed by the Peace Treaty between Hungary and the Allied and Associated Powers signed at Paris on 10 February 1947, and that the general principle of these rights and this freedom is affirmed for all peoples in the Charter of the United Nations,

"Convinced that recent events in Hungary manifest clearly the desire of the Hungarian people to exercise and to enjoy fully their fundamental rights, freedom and independence,

"Condemning the use of Soviet military forces to suppress the efforts of the Hungarian people to reassert their rights,

"Noting moreover the declaration of 30 October 1956 by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of its avowed policy of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other States,

"Noting the communication of 1 November 1956 of the Government of Hungary to the Secretary-General regarding demands made by that Government to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the instant and immediate withdrawal of Soviet forces,

"Noting further the communication of 2 November 1956 from the Government of Hungary to the Secretary-General asking the Security Council to instruct the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of Hungary to start negotiations immediately on the withdrawal of Soviet forces,

"Noting that the intervention of Soviet military forces in Hungary has resulted in grave loss of life and widespread bloodshed among the Hungarian people,

"Taking note of the radio appeal of Prime Minister Imre Nagy of 4 November 1956,

"1. Calls upon the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to desist forthwith from all armed attack on the people of Hungary and from any form of intervention, in particular armed intervention, in the internal affairs of Hungary;

"2. Calls upon the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to cease the introduction of additional armed forces into Hungary and to withdraw all of its forces without delay from Hungarian territory;

"3. Affirms the right of the Hungarian people to

a government responsive to its national aspirations and dedicated to its independence and well-being;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to investigate the situation caused by foreign intervention in Hungary, to observe the situation directly through representatives named by him, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at the earliest moment, and as soon as possible to suggest methods to bring an end to the foreign intervention in Hungary in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

"5. *Calls upon* the Government of Hungary and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to permit observers designated by the Secretary-General to enter the territory of Hungary, to travel freely therein, and to report their findings to the Secretary-General;

"6. *Calls upon* all Members of the United Nations to co-operate with the Secretary-General and his representatives in the execution of his functions;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General in consultation with the heads of appropriate specialized agencies to inquire, on an urgent basis, into the needs of the Hungarian people for food, medicine and other similar supplies, and to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible;

"8. *Requests* all Members of the United Nations, and invites national and international humanitarian organizations, to co-operate in making available such supplies as may be required by the Hungarian people."

A/3315. *Aide-mémoire* of 8 November 1956 from Secretary-General to Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary.

A/3316. Cuba, Ireland, Italy, Pakistan, Peru draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1005(ES-II), as submitted by five Powers, A/3316, and as amended by sponsors, adopted by Assembly on 9 November 1956, meeting 571, by roll-call vote of 48 to 11, with 16 abstentions, following a series of roll-call votes on separate paragraphs. The roll-call vote on draft resolution as a whole was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Laos, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, India, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Austria, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Egypt, Finland, Haiti, Indonesia, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Nepal, Saudia Arabia, Syria, Yemen.

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Noting with deep concern* that the provisions of its resolution 1004(ES-II) of 4 November 1956 have not yet been carried out and that the violent repression by the Soviet forces of the efforts of the Hungarian people to achieve freedom and independence continues,

"*Convinced* that the recent events in Hungary manifest clearly the desire of the Hungarian people to exercise and to enjoy fully their fundamental rights, freedom and independence,

"*Considering* that foreign intervention in Hungary is an intolerable attempt to deny to the Hungarian people the exercise and the enjoyment of such rights, freedom and independence, and in particular to deny to the Hungarian people the right to a government freely elected and representing their national aspirations,

"*Considering* that the repression undertaken by the Soviet forces in Hungary constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Peace Treaty between Hungary and the Allied and Associated Powers,

"*Considering* that the immediate withdrawal of the Soviet forces from Hungarian territory is necessary,

"1. *Calls again upon* the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to withdraw its forces from Hungary without any further delay;

"2. *Considers* that free elections should be held in Hungary under United Nations auspices, as soon as law and order have been restored, to enable the people of Hungary to determine for themselves the form of government they wish to establish in their country;

"3. *Reaffirms* its request to the Secretary-General to continue to investigate, through representatives named by him, the situation caused by foreign intervention in Hungary and to report at the earliest possible moment to the General Assembly;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report in the shortest possible time to the General Assembly on compliance herewith."

A/3318. Letter of 8 November 1956 from Chairman of delegation of China to President of General Assembly.

A/3319. United States draft resolution.

A/3325. Ceylon, India, Indonesia amendments to United States draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1006(ES-II), as proposed by United States, A/3319, adopted by Assembly on 9 November 1956, meeting 571, by roll-call vote of 53 to 9, with 13 abstentions. (For text and details of voting, see below, DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES under HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE.)

A/3324. Austria draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1007 (ES-II), as proposed and amended by Austria, A/3324, adopted by Assembly on 9 November 1956, meeting 571, by roll-call vote

of 67 to 0, with 8 abstentions. (For text and details of voting, see below, DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES under HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE.)

A/3330. United States draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1008(ES-II), as proposed by United States, A/3330, and as amended by Italy, adopted by Assembly on 10 November 1956, meeting 573, by 53 votes to 9, with 8 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"1. Decides to place on the provisional agenda of its eleventh regular session, as a matter of priority, the question on the agenda of its second emergency special session;

"2. Refers to its eleventh regular session for consideration the records of the meetings and the documents of its second emergency special session;

"3. Decides that, notwithstanding paragraph 1 above, the second emergency special session may continue to consider the question, if necessary, prior to the eleventh regular session of the Assembly."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 11TH SESSION

GENERAL COMMITTEE, meeting 106.

PLENARY MEETINGS, 576, 582-587, 604-609, 613-618, 633-636, 658, 668.

A/3334. Request for inclusion of additional item in agenda of 11th regular session. Item proposed by 2nd emergency special session of General Assembly: The situation in Hungary. Resolution adopted at meeting of 2nd emergency special session held on 10 November 1956.

A/3335. *Aide-memoire* of 10 November 1956 from Secretary-General to Government of Hungary, and reply from Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary of 10 November 1956.

A/3336. *Aide-memoire* of 10 November 1956 from Secretary-General to Government of USSR.

A/3337. *Note verbale* of 10 November 1956 from Secretary-General to Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary.

A/3340. Telegram of 11 November 1956 from Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary to Secretary-General.

A/3341, A/3345. Cables of 12 and 13 November 1956 from Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary to Secretary-General.

A/3346. Cable of 13 November 1956 from Secretary-General to Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary.

A/3347. *Note verbale* of 13 November 1956 from Permanent Mission of USSR to Secretary-General.

A/3357 and Rev.1 and 2. Cuba draft resolution and revisions.

A/L.211. El Salvador amendment to revised draft resolution, A/3357/Rev.2.

A/L.212. Philippines amendment to revised draft resolution, A/3357/Rev.2.

RESOLUTION 1127(XI), as submitted by Cuba, A/

3357/Rev.2, and as amended with acceptance by sponsor of El Salvador's amendment, A/L.211, adopted by Assembly on 21 November 1956, meeting 587, by roll-call vote of 55 to 10, with 14 abstentions, following separate votes, including one roll-call vote, on various parts of resolution. The roll-call on draft resolution as a whole was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Laos, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Egypt, Finland, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 1004(ES-II) of 4 November 1956 and 1005(ES-II), 1006(ES-II) and 1007(ES-II) of 9 November 1956, adopted at the second emergency special session,

"Noting that the Secretary-General has been requested to report to the General Assembly on compliance with resolutions 1004(ES-II) and 1005(ES-II),

"Having received information that the Soviet army of occupation in Hungary is forcibly deporting Hungarian men, women and children from their homes to places outside Hungary,

"Recalling the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the principle embodied in Article 2, paragraph 4, the obligations assumed by all Member States under Articles 55 and 56 of the Charter, the principles of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, in particular article II (c) and (e), to which Hungary and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are parties, and the Treaty of Peace with Hungary, in particular the provisions of article 2,

"1. Considers that the information received adds urgency to the necessity of prompt compliance with resolutions 1004(ES-II) and 1005(ES-II) of 4 and 9 November 1956 calling for the prompt withdrawal of Soviet forces from Hungary and for the dispatch of observers to Hungary by the Secretary-General;

"2. Urges the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Hungarian authorities to take immediate steps to cease the deportation of Hungarian citizens and to return promptly to their homes those who have been deported from Hungarian territory;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly informed as to compliance with

this as well as the above-mentioned resolutions, so that the Assembly may be in a position to consider such further action as it may deem necessary."

A/3358. Cable of 15 November 1956 from Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary to Secretary-General.

A/3359. Communication of 16 November 1956 from Secretary-General to members of General Assembly.

A/3362. Cable of 16 November 1956 from Secretary-General to Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary.

A/3367. *Note verbale* of 19 November 1956 from Permanent Mission of Hungary to Secretary-General transmitting copy of communiqué issued by Government of Hungary on 18 November 1956.

A/3368 and Rev.2 and 3. Ceylon, India, Indonesia draft resolution and revisions.

A/L.213. Belgium amendments to joint draft resolution, A/3368.

RESOLUTION 1128(XI), as submitted by Ceylon, India and Indonesia, A/3368/Rev.3, adopted by Assembly on 21 November 1956, meeting 587, by roll-call vote of 57 to 8, with 14 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Chile, China, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Jordan, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Noting* that certain Member States have affirmed that Hungarian nationals have been forcibly deported from their country,

"*Noting further* that certain other Member States have categorically affirmed that no such deportations have taken place,

"*Recalling* paragraph 5 of its resolution 1004 (ES-II) of 4 November 1956, in which the Government of Hungary is asked to permit observers designated by the Secretary-General to enter the territory of Hungary, to travel freely therein, and to report their findings to the Secretary-General,

"*Noting* that the Secretary-General is pursuing his efforts in this regard with the Hungarian Government,

"*Noting further* that the Secretary-General has urged Hungary as a Member of the United Nations to co-operate with the great majority in the clarification of the situation,

"1. *Urges* Hungary to accede to the request made by the Secretary-General without prejudice to its sovereignty;

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly without delay."

A/3373. Cable of 20 November 1956 from Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary to Secretary-General.

A/3374. Argentina, Belgium, Denmark, United States draft resolution.

A/L.214. Hungary amendments to joint draft resolution, A/3374.

RESOLUTION 1129(XI), as submitted by four Powers, A/3374, and amended by sponsors, adopted by Assembly on 21 November 1956, meeting 587, by roll-call vote of 69 to 2, with 8 abstentions. (For text and details of voting, see below, DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES under HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE.)

A/3390. Note by Secretary-General transmitting communication received on 23 November 1956 from Director-General of ILO.

A/3403. Report of Secretary-General. Annex: Letter of 29 November 1956 from Chairman of USSR Delegation to Secretary-General.

A/3406, A/3407. Letters of 19 and 20 November 1956 from Acting Chairman of Chinese Delegation to President of General Assembly.

A/3413. Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Cuba, Denmark, El Salvador, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Thailand, United States draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1130(XI), as submitted by 14 Powers, A/3413, adopted by Assembly on 4 December 1956, meeting 608, by roll-call vote of 54 to 10, with 14 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, Finland, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen.

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its resolutions 1004(ES-II) of 4 November 1956, 1005(ES-II), 1006(ES-II), and 1007(ES-II) of 9 November 1956, and 1127 (XI) and 1128(XI) of 21 November 1956 relating to the tragic events in Hungary,

"*Having received and noted* the report of the

Secretary-General that United Nations observers have not been permitted to enter Hungary,

"Noting with deep concern that the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has failed to comply with the provisions of the United Nations resolutions calling upon it to desist from its intervention in the internal affairs of Hungary, to cease its deportations of Hungarian citizens and to return promptly to their homes those it has already deported, to withdraw its armed forces from Hungary and to cease its repression of the Hungarian people,

"1. Reiterates its call upon the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Hungarian authorities to comply with the above resolutions and to permit United Nations observers to enter the territory of Hungary, to travel freely therein and to report their findings to the Secretary-General;

"2. Requests the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Hungarian authorities to communicate to the Secretary-General, not later than 7 December 1956, their consent to receive United Nations observers;

"3. Recommends that in the meantime the Secretary-General arrange for the immediate dispatch to Hungary, and other countries as appropriate, of observers named by him pursuant to paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 1004(ES-II) of 4 November 1956;

"4. Requests the Governments of all Member States to co-operate with the representatives named by the Secretary-General by extending such assistance and providing such facilities as may be necessary for the effective discharge of their responsibilities."

A/3414. Cable of 3 December 1956 from Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary to Secretary-General.

A/3435 and Add.1-6. Note by Secretary-General. Annexes: Letters of 8, 9, 10 and 12 December 1956 from Permanent Representatives of Austria, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Romania, from Chairman of Delegation of USSR, and from Permanent Mission to Hungary.

A/3436 and Add.1, Rev.1, Rev.1/Add.1, Rev.2. Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United States draft resolution and revisions.

A/L.216. Ceylon, India, Indonesia amendments to 20-Power draft resolution, A/3436 and Add.1.

RESOLUTION 1131(XI), as submitted by 20 Powers, A/3436/Rev.2, and incorporating one of 3-Power amendments, A/L.216, adopted by Assembly on 12 December 1956, meeting 618, after series of votes on individual paragraphs, by roll-call vote of 55 to 8, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Ice-

land, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Cambodia, Egypt, Finland, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

"The General Assembly,

"Deeply concerned over the tragic events in Hungary,

"Recalling those provisions of its resolutions 1004(ES-II) of 4 November 1956, 1005(ES-II) of 9 November 1956, 1127(XI) of 21 November 1956 and 1130(XI) of 4 December 1956, calling upon the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to desist from its intervention in the internal affairs of Hungary, to withdraw its forces from Hungary and to cease its repression of the Hungarian people,

"Recalling also those provisions of its resolutions 1004(ES-II) and 1127(XI), calling for permission for United Nations observers to enter the territory of Hungary, to travel freely therein and to report their findings to the Secretary-General,

"Having received the report of the Secretary-General of 30 November 1956, stating that no information is available to the Secretary-General concerning steps taken in order to establish compliance with the decisions of the General Assembly which refer to a withdrawal of troops or related political matters, and the note of the Secretary-General of 7 December 1956,

"Noting with grave concern that there has not been a reply to the latest appeal of the General Assembly for the admission of United Nations observers to Hungary, as contained in its resolution 1130(XI),

"Considering that recent events have clearly demonstrated the will of the Hungarian people to recover their liberty and independence,

"Noting the overwhelming demand of the Hungarian people for the cessation of intervention of foreign armed forces and the withdrawal of foreign troops,

"1. Declares that, by using its armed force against the Hungarian people, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is violating the political independence of Hungary;

"2. Condemns the violation of the Charter of the United Nations by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in depriving Hungary of its liberty and independence and the Hungarian people of the exercise of their fundamental rights;

"3. Reiterates its call upon the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to desist forthwith from any form of intervention in the internal affairs of Hungary;

"4. Calls upon the Government of the Union of

Soviet Socialist Republics to make immediate arrangements for the withdrawal, under United Nations observation, of its armed forces from Hungary and to permit the re-establishment of the political independence of Hungary;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take any initiative that he deems helpful in relation to the Hungarian problem, in conformity with the principles of the Charter and the resolutions of the General Assembly."

A/3437. Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia draft resolution.

A/3441. Austria draft resolution.

A/3485. Report of Secretary-General.

A/3487 and Rev.1. Argentina, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, France, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States draft resolution and revision.

RESOLUTION 1132(XI), as submitted by 24 Powers, A/3487/Rev.1, adopted by Assembly on 10 January 1957, meeting 636, by roll-call vote of 59 to 8, with 10 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Cuba, Egypt, Finland, India, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Yugoslavia.

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* its previous resolutions on the Hungarian problem,

"*Reaffirming* the objectives contained therein and the continuing concern of the United Nations in this matter,

"*Having received* the report of the Secretary-General of 5 January 1957,

"*Desiring* to ensure that the General Assembly and all Member States shall be in possession of the fullest and best available information regarding the situation created by the intervention of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, through its use of armed

force and other means, in the internal affairs of Hungary, as well as regarding developments relating to the recommendations of the General Assembly on this subject,

"1. *Establishes*, for the above-mentioned purposes, a Special Committee, composed of representatives of Australia, Ceylon, Denmark, Tunisia and Uruguay, to investigate, and to establish and maintain direct observation in Hungary and elsewhere, taking testimony, collecting evidence and receiving information, as appropriate, in order to report its findings to the General Assembly at its eleventh session, and thereafter from time to time to prepare additional reports for the information of Member States and of the General Assembly if it is in session;

"2. *Calls upon* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Hungary to co-operate in every way with the Committee and, in particular, to permit the Committee and its staff to enter the territory of Hungary and to travel freely therein;

"3. *Requests* all Member States to assist the Committee in any way appropriate in its task, making available to it relevant information, including testimony and evidence, which Members may possess, and assisting it in securing such information;

"4. *Invites* the Secretary-General to render the Committee all appropriate assistance and facilities;

"5. *Calls upon* all Member States promptly to give effect to the present and previous resolutions of the General Assembly on the Hungarian problem;

"6. *Reaffirms* its request that the Secretary-General continue to take any initiative that he deems helpful in relation to the Hungarian problem, in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the General Assembly."

A/3493. *Note verbale* of 11 January 1957 from Permanent Mission of Hungary to Secretary-General transmitting copy of statement by Government of Hungary on 10 January 1957.

A/3504. Letter of 15 January 1957 from Permanent Representative of Hungary to Secretary-General.

A/3510. Letter of 22 January 1957 from Permanent Representative of United Kingdom to Secretary-General.

A/3513. Letter of 26 January 1957 from representative of Austria to Secretary-General.

A/3521. Letter of 4 February 1957 from Permanent Representative of Hungary to Secretary-General transmitting memorandum.

A/3536. Report of Credentials Committee.

A/3546. Interim report of Special Committee on Problem of Hungary.

(See also DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES under HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE, below.)

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE

The urgent needs of the Hungarian people for food, clothing, medicine, and other similar supplies and the plight of the large numbers of

refugees leaving Hungary in order to seek asylum in neighbouring countries came up for consideration in the General Assembly early in

November 1956 at its second emergency special session.

On 9 November, the General Assembly decided, by resolution 1007(ES-II), to undertake large-scale and immediate aid for alleviating the suffering in Hungary. Five days before that, by resolution 1004(ES-II), it called on Member States and on national and international humanitarian organizations to make available the supplies needed by the Hungarian people. At the same time, the Secretary-General was asked to undertake the necessary measures immediately — including an enquiry, in consultation with the heads of appropriate specialized agencies, into the needs of the Hungarian people.

Also on 9 November and again on 21 November, the Assembly urged Governments and non-governmental organizations to make contributions for the care and resettlement of the refugees (resolutions 1006(ES-II) and 1129(XI)). The Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees were authorized to make joint appeals for this purpose and the High Commissioner was asked to make speedy and effective arrangements for emergency assistance to refugees from Hungary in consultation with appropriate international agencies and interested Governments.

RELIEF TO THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE IN HUNGARY

On 15 November 1956, the Secretary-General, following up on General Assembly resolutions 1004(ES-II) and 1007(ES-II), issued an urgent appeal to Governments for contributions for relief in Hungary. At the same time, he consulted with the heads of specialized agencies, who expressed readiness to co-operate in appropriate ways as and when required.

The Secretary-General considered that his main functions following this appeal were to enquire into relief needs and to act as a co-ordinating centre, as far as possible, for receipt of contributions, particularly from Governments, or of information and advice on the channeling of these contributions. It was not considered either practicable or desirable for the United Nations itself to set up operational machinery for the distribution of relief supplies in Hungary. For this purpose, the Secretary-General undertook urgent negotiations with the Inter-

national Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) which, on 16 November 1956, had concluded an agreement with the Hungarian Red Cross to establish machinery for distributing relief supplies from abroad. On 4 December 1956, an agreement was concluded between the United Nations and ICRC for the latter to be the sole agency to carry out the relief programme on behalf of the United Nations with the contributions made in response to the resolutions of the General Assembly.

The following paragraphs briefly describe the relief needs of the Hungarian people, the international response to those needs and to the General Assembly's appeal, and the relief programmes of ICRC.

RELIEF NEEDS

By a note dated 10 November 1956, the Secretary-General asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary for information about the needs of the Hungarian people for medical supplies, foodstuffs and clothes from abroad. On 13 November 1956, the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs cabled a list of supplies most urgently needed to the Secretary-General.

On 7 December, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) informed the Secretary-General about the "traditional" emergency relief programme it had set up in Hungary, i.e., one involving direct distribution of relief to the victims of the events in Hungary, and about the immediate requirements for that programme. The programme and the needs were described in an interim report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on 12 December 1956 (A/3443). ICRC subsequently proposed the establishment of an expanded programme of emergency relief to cover the more general needs of the Hungarian people.

Early in January 1957, a joint United Nations and Food and Agriculture Organization mission visited Hungary to enquire, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1004(ES-II), into the needs of the Hungarian people for food, medicine and other similar relief supplies. The general findings of that mission, together with a list of items considered necessary to ensure an adequate food supply until the next harvest, were submitted to the General Assembly by the Secretary-General (A/3503). Consultations with Governments for

these and other relief requirements were undertaken by the Secretary-General, the Director-General of FAO and ICRC.

INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

From the contributions received or promised up to the end of February 1957, it was clear that the international response to the needs of the Hungarian people and to the appeals of the Assembly was a generous one, which helped to alleviate the suffering of the Hungarian people.

In addition to contributions from several Governments, a very large volume of the aid channelled through ICRC came from national Red Cross societies and other voluntary agencies. Many private organizations and individuals sent contributions of their own accord. Governmental and non-governmental contributions, promised or received either directly by the ICRC or channelled through it by the United Nations and FAO up to the end of February 1957 may be roughly described as follows.

A considerable volume of relief supplies, valued at several millions of dollars, had already been received or promised, and further aid was expected. These included foodstuffs, food parcels, clothing and textiles, seed for spring sowing, and other miscellaneous supplies such as coal and window glass. A large quantity of medical and health supplies was being provided by national Red Cross societies and by Governments. In addition, the Executive Board of UNICEF, on 11 December 1956, had approved a sum of \$700,000 for layettes, diapers, blankets, clothing and soap.

Contributions in cash received or promised before the end of February 1957 were expected to exceed \$1 million.

In addition to the supplies provided internationally for distribution by ICRC in Hungary, several Governments, according to information they gave to the Secretary-General, provided relief assistance through the Hungarian Government. This included large quantities of foodstuffs, medical supplies, fuel, building materials and various commodities as well as credit in the form of goods and convertible currency. The national Red Cross societies of some countries also sent assistance direct to Hungary.

A significant part of the contributions of some religious organizations was sent direct to

their affiliated organizations or congregations in Hungary, and one international trade union organization sent consignments to Hungarian workers direct.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF PROGRAMMES

The resources made available to the International Committee of the Red Cross were distributed in Hungary as described below.

Projects initiated by ICRC under its "traditional relief" programme provided for: (1) distribution of powdered milk and cod-liver oil in child-care centres for children between the ages of one and six. Recipients: approximately 173,000 mothers and children; (2) distribution of food for main meal in schools for children. Recipients: approximately 60,000 children; (3) distribution of relief packages made up in ICRC stores at Budapest from supplies from national Red Cross societies and donor Governments. Recipients: Some 150,000 selected from persons whose dwellings were destroyed or damaged, families who lost their means of support, large families, the disabled, the sick and the aged. Two packages per month per recipient; (4) distribution of medical supplies, blankets and coal to hospitals; (5) delivery of large stocks of drugs to the Hungarian Red Cross Centres for distribution to the needy; (6) distribution of clothing in Hungarian Red Cross Centres; (7) delivery to the Hungarian Red Cross of medical supplies, pharmaceutical products, instruments, equipment and textiles for hospitals (medical and social programme).

The process of receiving relief supplies at Vienna, forwarding them to Hungary, first by road and then by rail and water transport, and controlling distribution in Hungary required the establishment of a large-scale operational machinery. Two delegations were set up for this, one at Vienna and the other at Budapest, under the control of a general director.

Side by side with these "traditional" relief activities of ICRC, several relief operations of a more general character were undertaken, also under ICRC's general supervision. These operations were designed to alleviate some of the food shortages facing the Hungarian people. They included the provision of a supply of flour for sale to bakeries and of seed for spring sowing for sale to individual farmers. Both flour and seed were to be made available by

Governments for distribution under the auspices of ICRC, the seed being distributed partly with the help of technical staff made available by FAO. The proceeds from the sale of flour and seed were to be paid into a special account of the Hungarian Red Cross, to be used, in agreement with the ICRC, for the traditional relief programmes already described, to defray distribution costs incurred by the Hungarian Red Cross and to help in the re-equipment of hospitals and the prosthesis programme.

ASSISTANCE TO HUNGARIAN REFUGEES

In pursuance of General Assembly resolutions 1006(ES-II) and 1129(XI), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees assumed over-all responsibility for co-ordinating international action for the Hungarian refugees.

THE INFUX OF REFUGEES

The influx of refugees from Hungary into Austria began on 28 October 1956. On 4 November, the rate of influx increased sharply. By the following day, an estimated 10,000 Hungarian refugees had crossed the frontier. The peak of the influx was reached during the week of 20-26 November, during which more than 46,000 Hungarian refugees arrived in Austria. By 1 March 1957, the total influx into Austria had amounted to 170,700 refugees. Of these, about 117,400 had gone to other countries of asylum. Hungarian refugees also entered Yugoslavia from the end of October 1956, but the influx only assumed large proportions in the second week of January 1957. By 1 March 1957, a total of 17,000 Hungarian refugees had entered Yugoslavia, some 240 of whom had moved on to other countries. As of 1 March, the Austrian Government estimated that about 53,300 Hungarian refugees remained in Austria. Of those remaining in Yugoslavia, an estimated 15,600 were in camps or centres.

INTERNATIONAL APPEALS AND RESPONSE

As asked by General Assembly resolution 1129(XI) of 21 November 1956, the Secretary-General and the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees issued, on 30 November 1956, a joint appeal to Governments and non-governmental organizations for assistance to

Hungarian refugees. A further joint appeal, authorized both by this resolution and by resolution 1039(XI), of 23 January 1957, was issued on 11 March 1957. Governments were requested in these appeals to provide financial assistance and opportunities for resettlement.

Over 40 countries and many private organizations offered or provided assistance in one form or another in response to these appeals.

Considerable financial and material assistance was provided by Governments, voluntary agencies and through individual donations. The value of this aid amounted, by March 1957, to tens of millions of dollars. Financial contributions promised or paid to the Secretary-General or the High Commissioner's Office alone at that date came to about \$6,052,900; this figure included the estimated value of contributions in kind. Bilateral assistance was provided, paid or promised directly to the Austrian Government by other Governments, chiefly for the care and maintenance of the refugees in that country. The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) expected to receive about \$15 million from over 25 countries by the end of 1957 for the transportation of refugees. Meanwhile several Governments had paid the full cost of transporting refugees to their territory. In addition, large sums were incurred for the reception and integration of refugees in countries of resettlement. No over-all figure is available, but the total expenditure made or anticipated for this purpose is known to have reached many millions of dollars.

Emergency aid supplied by voluntary agencies played an essential part in the reception of refugees, particularly in Austria. Supplementary assistance was also given to refugees both in camps and in private accommodation. Food, clothing, blankets and medical supplies were delivered in large quantities at a cost believed to amount to several million dollars.

CO-ORDINATION OF EMERGENCY AID

At the High Commissioner's initiative, a Co-ordinating Committee was established in Geneva, including representatives of ICEM, the United States Escapee Program Administration, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross Societies and other voluntary agencies working for refugees.

The provision of emergency aid within Austria was co-ordinated by the High Commissioner's Branch Office, in conjunction with the Austrian Ministry of the Interior. Within Yugoslavia, the plan was that the distribution of relief supplies be carried out by the Yugoslav Red Cross under a special co-ordinating committee, including representatives of the Yugoslav Government and Yugoslav Red Cross, the High Commissioner's representative acting as chairman.

RESETTLEMENT

The resettlement of Hungarian refugees from Austria was organized by Governments, in most cases with the help of ICEM. After the High Commissioner had established a provisional branch office in Belgrade, ICEM officials were authorized by the Yugoslav Government to operate in Yugoslavia, within the framework of the activities of that branch office.

ICEM estimated that resettlement prospects, as of 1 March 1957, would allow all but 8,000-10,000 Hungarian refugees to leave Austria by 31 December 1957. The remaining group, it was estimated, would consist largely of refugees who wished to stay in Austria or who could not be resettled in other countries. It was also estimated that over 5,000 refugees in Yugoslavia who wished to emigrate would be compelled to remain in Yugoslavia unless further resettlement opportunities were made available to them.

REPATRIATION

Repatriation missions from Hungary, accompanied by observers from the Office of the High Commissioner, visited camps and centres to interview refugees seeking repatriation. By early March 1957, approximately 4,000 Hungarian refugees had been repatriated directly from Austria and about 1,400 from Yugoslavia. In addition, a number of refugees were repatriated from countries of second asylum.

The High Commissioner had also interceded with certain governments to facilitate the payment of transportation charges for refugees desiring repatriation but without the necessary funds to reach the borders of their country of origin.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE

The responsibility for providing care and

maintenance to the Hungarian refugees in Austria and Yugoslavia was assumed by the two Governments concerned.

A notable international contribution was made by the League of Red Cross Societies. This organization undertook to provide food, clothing and medical care to the refugees in certain designated camps in Austria. This operation, carried out by teams of specialists from national Red Cross societies, was progressively extended to include all camps with a capacity of more than 500 refugees. Although considerable financial help was given by the Office of the High Commissioner, the majority of the expense entailed was borne by the League of Red Cross Societies and national Red Cross societies.

In Yugoslavia, the League of Red Cross Societies, in conjunction with the Yugoslav Red Cross, undertook to supply basic foods, clothing and medical supplies for up to 17,000 refugees. Responsibility for the distribution of these supplies was assumed by the Yugoslav Red Cross.

TRACING

The International Committee of the Red Cross set up in Geneva a central card index of Hungarian refugees, on the basis of information given by the authorities and the Red Cross societies of the host countries. This card index has enabled refugees who were separated as a result of events to be put in contact with one another, in some cases making it possible to reunite scattered families.

LONG-TERM NEEDS

Besides the basic needs for accommodation and care and maintenance, certain other needs of the Hungarian refugees had to be met. Emergency projects were therefore devised to provide counsellors and case-workers to advise and assist the refugees and to give scholarships for young refugees; also projected was a preliminary study on a housing programme.

Plans for the establishment of a permanent solutions programme by 1 March 1957 were being considered for approval at the fifth session of the UNREF Executive Committee in June.

(See also below, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS, CHAPTER XI, REFUGEES.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 2ND EMERGENCY SPECIAL
SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 564, 571.

A/3286. United States draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1004(ES-II), as proposed by United States, A/3286, adopted by Assembly on 4 November 1956, meeting 564, by roll-call vote of 50 to 8, with 15 abstentions. (For voting details and text of resolution see above, DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES under THE SITUATION IN HUNGARY.)

A/3319. United States draft resolution.

A/3325. Ceylon, India, Indonesia amendments to United States draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1006(ES-II), as proposed by United States, A/3319, adopted by Assembly on 9 November 1956, meeting 571, by roll-call vote of 53 to 9, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Laos, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

"The General Assembly,

I

"Considering that the military authorities of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are interfering with the transportation and distribution of food and medical supplies urgently needed by the civilian population in Hungary,

"1. Calls upon the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to cease immediately actions against the Hungarian population which are in violation of the accepted standards and principles of international law, justice and morality;

"2. Calls upon the Hungarian authorities to facilitate, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics not to interfere with, the receipt and distribution of food and medical supplies to the Hungarian people and to co-operate fully with the United Nations and its specialized agencies, as well as with other international organizations such as the International Red Cross, to provide humanitarian assistance to the people of Hungary;

"3. Urges the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Hungarian authorities to co-operate fully

with the Secretary-General and his duly appointed representatives in the carrying out of the tasks referred to above."

II

"Considering that, as a result of the harsh and repressive action of the Soviet armed forces, increasingly large numbers of refugees are being obliged to leave Hungary and to seek asylum in neighbouring countries,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General to call upon the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to consult with other appropriate international agencies and interested Governments with a view to making speedy and effective arrangements for emergency assistance to refugees from Hungary;

"2. Urges Member States to make special contributions for this purpose."

A/3324. Austria draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1007(ES-II), as proposed and amended by Austria, A/3324, adopted by Assembly on 9 November 1956, meeting 571, by roll-call vote of 67 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Liberia, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

"The General Assembly,

"Considering the extreme suffering to which the Hungarian people are subjected,

"Urgently wishing effectively to eliminate this suffering,

"Convinced that humanitarian duties can be fulfilled most effectively through the international co-operation stipulated in Article 1, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations,

"1. Resolves to undertake on a large scale immediate aid for the affected territories by furnishing medical supplies, foodstuffs and clothes;

"2. Calls upon all Member States to participate to the greatest extent possible in this relief action;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake immediately the necessary measures;

"4. Urgently appeals to all countries concerned to give full assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of this task."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 11TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETINGS, 582-587, 604-609, 613-618, 633-636, 658, 668.

- A/3337. *Note verbale* of 10 November 1956 from Secretary-General to Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary.
- A/3341, A/3345. Cables of 12 and 13 November 1956 from Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary to Secretary-General.
- A/3346. Cable of 13 November 1956 from Secretary-General to Acting Minister, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary.
- A/3358. Cable of 15 November 1956 from Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary to Secretary-General.
- A/3362. Cable of 16 November 1956 from Secretary-General to Acting Minister, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary.
- A/3371 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Interim report by Secretary-General on refugees from Hungary.
- A/3374. Argentina, Belgium, Denmark, United States draft resolution.
- A/L.214. Hungary amendments to joint draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1129(XI), as submitted by four Powers, A/3374, and as amended by sponsors, adopted by Assembly on 21 November 1956, meeting 587, by roll-call vote of 69 to 2, with 8 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Hungary, Romania.

Abstaining: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Sudan, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

The General Assembly,

"Noting the grave situation described in the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to the Secretary-General in the interim report of the Secretary-General on refugees from Hungary,

"Considering that the flow of refugees from Hungary continues at a high rate,

"Recognizing the urgent need of these tens of thousands of refugees for care and resettlement,

"1. Takes note with appreciation of the action taken by the Secretary-General to determine and help to meet the need of the Hungarian refugees, and by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to assist these refugees

and to bring about co-ordinated action on their behalf by Governments, intergovernmental agencies and non-governmental organizations;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue their efforts;

"3. Urges Governments and non-governmental organizations to make contributions to the Secretary-General, to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees or to other appropriate agencies for the care and resettlement of Hungarian refugees, and to co-ordinate their aid programmes in consultation with the Office of the High Commissioner;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to make an immediate appeal to both Governments and non-governmental organizations to meet the minimum present needs as estimated in the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to the Secretary-General and authorizes them to make subsequent appeals on the basis of plans and estimates made by the High Commissioner with the concurrence of his Executive Committee."

A/3403. Report of Secretary-General.

A/3405. Note by Secretary-General. Humanitarian activities to assist Hungarian people. Annex: Letter of 29 November 1956 from Chairman of USSR delegation to Secretary-General.

A/3443. Interim report of Secretary-General containing agreement between United Nations and International Committee of Red Cross. Humanitarian activities to assist Hungarian people.

A/3464 and Add.1 and 2. Note by Secretary-General. Humanitarian activities to assist Hungarian people.

A/3503. Report by Secretary-General (on joint mission of United Nations and FAO). Humanitarian activities to assist Hungarian people.

A/3503/Add.1. Note by Secretary-General transmitting report prepared by International Committee of Red Cross. Humanitarian activities to assist Hungarian people.

PLENARY MEETING, 643.

THIRD COMMITTEE, meetings 689-697.

A/C.3/L.507. Statement by Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees at 690th meeting of Third Committee.

A/C.3/L.510 and Add.1 and Rev.1. Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States draft resolution, adopted by Third Committee by roll-call vote of 49 to 0, with 19 abstentions.

A/C.3/L.514. Syria amendments to joint draft resolution, A/C.3/L.510 and Add.1.

A/C.3/L.515. Chile amendment to joint draft resolution, A/C.3/L.510 and Add.1.

A/3434. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution A.

RESOLUTION 1039 A (XI), as recommended by Third Committee, A/3434, adopted by Assembly on 23

January 1957, meeting 643, by 60 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Bearing in mind the provisions of section II of General Assembly resolution 1006(ES-II) of 9 November 1956 and General Assembly resolution 1129 (XI) of 21 November on the problem of Hungarian refugees, the appeals of the Government of Austria for assistance, in dealing with this problem, and the response of Governments to these appeals,

"Taking note of the statements of the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees on the steps so far taken by the Office to deal with the problem of Hungarian refugees and on the impact of this problem on the programme of the United Nations Refugee Fund,

"1. Expresses its appreciation of the efforts of the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees . . . to deal with the emergency situation created by the problem of Hungarian refugees;

"2. Expresses its appreciation to the Government of Austria for the part it has played in receiving

and assisting the refugees who have entered its territory;

"4. Requests the High Commissioner, in consultation with the Secretary-General and with the Governments concerned, to develop a comprehensive assessment of the needs, both material and financial, of the Hungarian refugees, to be submitted to the United Nations Refugee Fund Executive Committee for its approval at the earliest possible date; . . ." (For full text, see below, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS, DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES to CHAPTER XI.)

UNICEF EXECUTIVE BOARD, meeting 171.

E/ICEF/L.999. Recommendation of Executive Director for assistance to Hungarian children and mothers in Hungary and Austria.

E/2937. UNICEF. Report of Executive Board, 22 October-2 November and 11 December 1956, Chapter IX, C.

UNREF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 4th session, meeting 32.

CHAPTER III

DISARMAMENT

CONSIDERATION BY SUB-COMMITTEE OF DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

On 16 December 1955, The General Assembly urged the States concerned, particularly those on the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission, to continue their endeavours to reach agreement on a comprehensive disarmament plan and, as initial steps, to give priority to early agreement on and implementation of certain definite measures. Resolution 914 (X) to this effect also suggested that the Disarmament Commission reconvene its Sub-Committee and that both pursue their efforts.

On 23 January 1956, the Disarmament Commission reconvened its Sub-Committee, which held eighteen meetings in London between 19 March and 4 May 1956. The Sub-Committee adopted its third report to the Disarmament Commission and decided to make public the records of its meetings. Annexed to the report were the working papers, proposals and declarations submitted to it (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

CONSIDERATION BY DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

The report of the Sub-Committee was con-

sidered by the Disarmament Commission at 11 meetings between 3 and 16 July 1956.

Opening the debate on 3 July, the United Kingdom representative pointed out that his Government, together with that of France, had on 19 March submitted a revision of the Anglo-French plan of 1954 comprising all disarmament measures, both conventional and nuclear, which could be effectively controlled. These measures were spread over three stages to enable a broad disarmament programme to begin without delay and to proceed step by step along with the settlement of the major causes of international tension. The new Anglo-French plan was, furthermore, designed to meet criticisms by the USSR that previous Western proposals had contained too much inspection and too little disarmament in their early stages. It was also intended as a response to the anxiety of India and other countries for measures to deal with nuclear test explosions.

The new Anglo-French plan, he said, differed from the 1954 plan in four respects. First, it dropped the provision for the elimination of nuclear stockpiles, which was agreed to be unrealizable because it could not be scientifically controlled. Secondly, it dealt with the pro-

hibition of the manufacture of nuclear weapons at the beginning of the final stage, which conformed with the timing envisaged in the USSR proposal of 10 May 1955. Thirdly, it provided for initial reductions in armaments and armed forces in the first stage of disarmament. Fourthly, the plan spelled out the essential link between the creation of international confidence and the actual fulfilment of full-scale disarmament.

The United Kingdom representative recalled that towards the end of the Sub-Committee talks, it had become obvious to the Western delegations that the cleavage of opinions between them and the USSR upon a detailed disarmament programme could not then be resolved. They had decided, therefore, that the time had come to get back to basic principles and had, on 4 May, tabled a declaration in the Sub-Committee making the following six points: (1) The disarmament programme should proceed by stages; progress from one stage to another must depend upon the satisfactory execution of the preceding stage and upon the development of confidence through the settlement of major political problems. (2) The programme should begin under effective international control with significant reduction in armed forces to levels feasible in present unsettled world conditions; there should be corresponding reductions in conventional armaments and military budgets; further reductions would be carried out as world conditions improved. (3) The programme should provide that, at an appropriate stage and under proper safeguards, the build-up of stockpiles of nuclear weapons would be stopped and all future production of nuclear material would be devoted to peaceful uses. (4) The programme should provide for a strong control organization with inspection rights, including aerial reconnaissance, operating from the outset and developing parallel to the disarmament measures; the control measures should also provide against major surprise attack. (5) Preliminary demonstrations of inspection methods on a limited scale would help to develop an effective control system and could bring agreement on a disarmament programme nearer. (6) Provision should be made for the suspension of the programme in whole or in part, if a major State failed to carry out its obligations or if a threat to peace

under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter should occur.

On behalf of Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States, the United Kingdom representative submitted a draft resolution to the Disarmament Commission on 3 July reiterating the principles of the declaration of 4 May.

The United States representative stated that four important propositions had emerged from the discussions in the Sub-Committee.

The first was that the menace of nuclear weapons must be curbed. In that respect, President Eisenhower had, in a letter sent to Prime Minister Bulganin of the USSR on 1 March 1956, stated that the United States would join with other nations to work out suitable and safeguarded arrangements so that fissionable material anywhere in the world would no longer be used to increase stockpiles of explosive weapons and that contributions from existing stockpiles to the International Atomic Energy Agency would reverse the trend toward a constant increase in nuclear weapons. While the Western Powers offered to work for control and limitation of atomic weapons and for an obligation not to use them except in accordance with the Charter, they believed it impractical to eliminate them because of a lack of scientific means of inspection.

The second proposition was for ceilings on armaments and armed forces. The United States advanced a figure of 2.5 million men each for the United States, the USSR and China, and 750,000 each for France and the United Kingdom, and not more than 500,000 for other countries, to be attained in a first stage of disarmament. Such figures would apply to men under arms and would also be used as the basis of measurement for reduction in armaments and military expenditures.

The third point was that progress in political settlements was vital to the attainment of disarmament. The ceilings suggested for armed forces, armaments and expenditures could not be undertaken without progress towards the settlement of the major political issues which still divided the world.

Fourthly, inspection, to be adequate, must be able to verify that the obligations were carried out and must provide against surprise attack. Aerial inspection, as proposed by Presi-

dent Eisenhower, was therefore necessary over vast territories, such as the United States and the USSR, and should be an integral part of a plan for reducing armaments. The United States would also accept the Bulganin proposals for ground observers as a necessary part of the plan. The United States had suggested that the USSR and the United States should each conduct a trial inspection of a typical area — 20,000 square miles in each country — and should exchange missions in order to identify some of the problems of inspection.

The United States representative pointed out that recent studies of the question of nuclear test explosions had led his Government to two conclusions. One was that properly conducted nuclear tests did not constitute a hazard to human health and safety. The other was that in the absence of agreement to eliminate or limit nuclear weapons under proper safeguards, continuation of testing was essential for national defence and for the security of the free world.

The USSR representative recalled that his delegation in the Sub-Committee had submitted a proposal on the reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces, with a view to facilitating separate agreements on both conventional and nuclear disarmament. The Soviet view was that agreement on conventional armaments should not be made contingent on agreement on atomic weapons.

That proposal, drafted to take into account the Western position, provided for the following measures during 1956-1958: (1) During the first three months, after the coming into force of the agreement, there was to be a freeze on armed forces, conventional armaments and military expenditures. (2) The five great Powers were to start reducing military manpower levels to 1 million to 1.5 million men each for China, the USSR and the United States and to 650,000 men each for France and the United Kingdom, the size of the annual reductions to be the subject of further agreement. (3) The reductions of the other States were to be determined at a world conference, the levels not to exceed 150,000 to 200,000 men. (4) Funds available because of reduced appropriations were to be used to improve the well-being of the peoples and to furnish assistance to economically under-developed countries.

An international control organ, according to the USSR proposal, would ensure the faithful execution of the disarmament obligations. It would establish control posts at specific points on the territory of all States concerned in order to prevent a surprise attack. It would inspect military facilities on the territories of the States concerned, and for this purpose, its inspectors would at all times have access to all objects of control, i.e., military units, stores of military equipment and ammunition, land, naval and air bases, factories manufacturing conventional armaments and ammunition and records relating to military expenditures. At a specified stage in the execution of the disarmament programme, when confidence among States had been strengthened, the countries concerned should then consider the possibility of using aerial photography as one of the methods of control.

As a step towards disarmament, the Soviet proposal suggested a zone of limitation and inspection of armaments in Europe, including the territory of both parts of Germany and of adjacent States. There should be ceilings for the forces of the United States, the USSR, the United Kingdom and France stationed in the territory of other States in the zone. The stationing of atomic military formations and atomic and hydrogen weapons of any kind in the zone should be prohibited. There would have to be joint inspection of the armed forces and armaments of the States parties to the agreement.

Independently of the attainment of agreement on disarmament, the USSR proposal considered it desirable that States discontinue tests of thermo-nuclear weapons immediately, that they exclude atomic weapons from the armaments of troops in German territory and that they reduce military budgets by up to 15 per cent.

The USSR representative pointed out that on 14 May 1956 his Government had indicated that the Soviet Union would, by 5 May 1957, reduce its armed forces by 1.2 million men in addition to its reduction by 640,000 men in 1955. Armaments and other military expenditures would be reduced proportionately. The Soviet Union, he added, was prepared to accept as a first step the level for armed forces proposed by the Western Powers, i.e., 2.5 million

men each for the United States, China and the USSR and 750,000 each for the United Kingdom and France.

President Eisenhower's "open skies" plan, he also said, had in general no connection whatever with the reduction of armaments. Aerial flights over the territories of other States would only inflame the lust for war. The Soviet Union, on the contrary, proposed that the great Powers should assume a solemn obligation not to use atomic and hydrogen weapons or any mass destruction weapons. All stocks of nuclear weapons should be eliminated, and production should be prohibited. These measures should be accompanied by an immediate cessation of all tests of such weapons as a first step which might pave the way for further measures.

The representative of Canada expressed concern over the continuing deadlock on disarmament. There was, he said, a growing sense of urgency resulting from the realization that with the tremendous pace of scientific development in the field of nuclear weapons and in the means of delivering them, the world might be rapidly approaching a point of no return, when the effective control of disarmament would no longer be feasible. In the view of the Canadian Government, any partial disarmament agreement had to include some nuclear elements and required implementation by a system of control including aerial surveys.

The representative of France said that while France preferred a comprehensive plan, it did not object to the trend towards a partial plan of disarmament. Any first stage comprising reductions in the conventional field must also provide for an end to the nuclear arms race, i.e., for freezing military stockpiles at their current level and halting the manufacture of these weapons.

He noted that there was disagreement between the United States and the USSR on the ceilings for armed forces for the States other than the five permanent members of the Security Council. France was of the opinion that one ceiling was too high and the other too low.

Another subject of disagreement was the question of aerial survey. The French delegation thought that the advantages of aerial inspection declined rapidly with the development of new

weapons. But, as long as it remained effective, priority should be given to applying it in the sensitive countries of Western Europe and along the border between East and West in Scandinavia, in Thrace and in the Middle East. For reciprocity, a zone in America equal in size to the smaller area of the USSR might be added.

The representative of France suggested that the Sub-Committee study the following measures with regard to nuclear test explosions: (1) invitations to experts to recommend within a short time a limitation on the number, nature and power of test explosions; (2) prohibition of national explosions for military purposes, to be closely coupled with the controlled prohibition of manufacturing for military purposes; (3) authorization of test explosions for peaceful purposes, under supervision of an international organ of control.

The representative of India, invited to make known his Government's views on disarmament, submitted proposals to the Commission on initial measures for nuclear disarmament, including the halting of nuclear test explosions, the prohibition of further use of fissionable material for military purposes, and the dismantling of a limited number of nuclear weapons as a token of goodwill. He also submitted proposals for halting the armaments race, such as the reduction of military expenditures, the submission of information on military budgets and the embargo on the export of nuclear weapons. Subsequently, these proposals together with proposals on procedure were submitted as a formal document.

The representative of Australia expressed support for the four-Power draft resolution before the Commission and submitted amendments to clarify and strengthen its wording.

Subsequently, Australia, Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States jointly proposed amending the operative paragraph of the four-Power draft by adding a provision for limitations on the testing of nuclear weapons. The United Kingdom representative explained that, while his Government did not take an alarmist view of the effects of nuclear explosions on human health and life, it did nevertheless feel that some system of limiting test explosions should be agreed upon and put into operation by the Powers

concerned, partly for health reasons and partly as a first step towards a regulation of nuclear weapons.

The representative of Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution which urged the Disarmament Sub-Committee to resume detailed consideration of specific disarmament measures, while continuing its endeavours to reach an agreement on general disarmament. Limited initial agreements, he urged, should be sought on those aspects of the disarmament problem where success was most likely to be reached. These would pave the way for other agreements at a later stage. The Yugoslav draft resolution directed the Sub-Committee's attention particularly to a reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces, the cessation of nuclear weapons tests and the reduction of military budgets throughout the world.

On 16 July, the Disarmament Commission adopted a resolution submitted by Peru, pointing out in effect that the four-Power declaration of principles as amended could provide a basis for an effective programme for regulating and limiting all arms and armed forces. It also considered that a reconciliation of the opposing viewpoints was both possible and necessary. The Commission's resolution asked the Sub-Committee to study the proposals formulated during the Commission's session at which this decision was adopted, take account of the principles affirmed therein and strive to increase the area of agreement. The vote for this was 10 for and 1 against (USSR), with 1 abstention (Yugoslavia). The Sub-Committee did not meet again before the eleventh session of the General Assembly.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The disarmament question came up for discussion at the eleventh session of the General Assembly under the heading: "Regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments; conclusion of an international convention (treaty) on the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction: report of the Disarmament Commission". The item was referred for consideration to the First Committee, where it was discussed between 14 and 25 January 1957.

Opening the debate on 14 January, the United States representative presented a memorandum outlining a number of disarmament proposals.

One proposal was for an agreement that, under effective international inspection, all future production of fissionable materials be used or stockpiled exclusively for non-weapons purposes. That agreement, it was indicated, could be followed by a transfer of past production of fissionable material to peaceful uses under control — which would change the whole trend of the nuclear armaments race.

Upon the entry into force of this arrangement, there should be an agreement on limitation and, finally, cessation of nuclear test explosions, pending which methods could be worked out promptly for advance notice and registration of all nuclear tests and for limited international observation of such tests.

Proposed, too, in outline was a first-stage reduction, under adequate aerial and ground inspection, of conventional armaments and armed forces on the basis of 2.5 million men each for the USSR and the United States and 750,000 each for France and the United Kingdom.

Further, testing of long-range unmanned weapons (inter-continental missiles, earth satellites, space platforms, etc.) should be under international inspection and participation to ensure that such developments in outer space should be devoted exclusively to peaceful and scientific purposes.

A fifth proposal was for the progressive installation of inspection systems designed to provide against great surprise attack. In that connection, the United States memorandum said, the proposal made by President Eisenhower at Geneva in July 1955 might be carried out as an opening or a later step.

On the same day, the representative of the USSR suggested that the Soviet Government's statement of 17 November 1956 on disarmament and the lessening of international tension offered a good basis for negotiation, as follows: (1) A first-stage reduction of the armed forces of the USSR, the United States and China to 2.5 million men and of those of the United Kingdom and France to 750,000, followed by a second-stage reduction to 1 million to 1.5 million men and 650,000 men, respectively,

together with a reduction to 150,000-200,000 men for each of the other States, with a reduction of armaments in proportion to the reduction of men; (2) prohibition of nuclear weapons, with the discontinuation of their production, the banning of their use and the complete destruction of the stockpiles as a first step and immediate discontinuation of tests of nuclear weapons; (3) a one-third reduction during 1957 in the armed forces of the United States, the USSR, the United Kingdom and France stationed on the territory of Germany; (4) also during 1957, a considerable reduction of the armed forces of the United States, the United Kingdom and France stationed on the territory of the NATO countries and of the Soviet forces stationed in the countries parties to the Warsaw Treaty; (5) liquidation within two years of all military bases in the territory of other States; (6) reduction in military expenditures of States in conformity with the reduction in armaments, the banning of nuclear weapons and the liquidation of military bases in the territory of other States; (7) establishment of strict and effective international control over the fulfilment of the disarmament obligations, including the use of aerial photography within a vast area of Europe to a depth of 800 kilometres to the west and the east of the demarcation line between the principal armed forces of NATO and those of the Warsaw Treaty countries; and (8) conclusion of a non-aggression pact between the NATO countries and the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty.

The USSR also introduced three draft resolutions. One would have the General Assembly call upon the States conducting atomic and hydrogen weapons tests to discontinue them forthwith. The second would have the Assembly convene a special session on matters of disarmament. By the third, the membership of the Disarmament Commission would be increased by four and that of the Sub-Committee by two.

The United Kingdom representative stated that the Anglo-French plan, as revised and enlarged on 19 March 1956, still provided the best outline yet conceived of comprehensive disarmament, both conventional and nuclear. However, if some simpler way of starting disarmament was to be sought, he would give

sympathetic and intensive consideration to the new United States proposals which represented a fresh attempt to find a limited approach. He offered three practical suggestions to which the Sub-Committee might turn its attention in 1957: (1) The problem of armaments should be considered in relation to reduction in military manpower. It would be necessary to envisage which weapons should be prohibited and which should be limited. The problem of missiles and long-range submarines deserved particular attention. (2) The problem of control should be studied not only on theoretical grounds; it should also be supplemented by practical experiments. (3) The Disarmament Sub-Committee should investigate the possibilities of an agreement on the limitation of nuclear test explosions, either as part of a plan or separately.

The representative of France, while in principle favouring a general disarmament agreement, was not opposed to partial or even isolated measures, except for the sole reservation that they should not, as a result of isolation, assume a value different from the one they had when placed in an over-all plan. He pointed out that measures of limitation in the nuclear field would not bring security if unaccompanied by parallel steps in the conventional field. Some agreement had been reached for the military manpower levels of the five major Powers at the end of a first stage in reduction of the size of armed forces. Many other problems remained to be solved, such as the levels of armed forces at the end of a second stage for the five major Powers and the other Powers, the apportionment of armed forces, the relation between armaments and armed forces, the reduction of military expenditures, etc. France was willing to consider a limitation of nuclear test explosions as to their number, nature and power, the prohibition of tests, with controls, to be linked eventually to the prohibition of manufacture of nuclear weapons. Pending an agreement on limitation, France endorsed a proposal by Canada, Japan, and Norway for a system of registering nuclear test explosions with the United Nations. The French representative also thought there seemed to be agreement on the basic principles of control. But the setting up of a control organ, its nature, its safeguards, its powers of inspection,

its rights in cases of established or suspected violation and many other points needed to be spelled out in detail.

Several proposals and suggestions were put forward in regard to the question of nuclear test explosions which received particular attention. One was submitted jointly by Canada, Japan and Norway. Others were advanced by Sweden, by the Philippines and by India.

India and Sweden both suggested a moratorium on nuclear weapons tests. The Philippines suggested that all experimental explosions, whether conducted by the Western Powers or by the USSR should be confined to a special testing area for their common use.

Under the joint draft resolution submitted by Canada, Japan and Norway, the Assembly would recommend that the States concerned, particularly those on the Sub-Committee of the Disarmament Commission, give urgent attention to establishing, as a preliminary towards eventual prohibition of nuclear weapons through progressive stages, a system for advance registration with the United Nations of nuclear test explosions. The Assembly would also ask the Secretary-General and the Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation — established under Assembly resolution 913(X) of 3 December 1955 — to co-operate with the States concerned in the operation of such a system with a view to keeping the total actual and expected radiation in the world under constant observation.

Another joint draft resolution was introduced on 24 January by Australia, Brazil, Canada, El Salvador, France, India, Japan,

Norway, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States and Yugoslavia. By this, the Assembly would recommend that the Disarmament Commission and its Sub-Committee give prompt attention to the principal proposals on conventional and nuclear disarmament submitted to the United Nations during the eleventh session of the Assembly and also on previous occasions (for details see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below). It was further recommended that the Disarmament Commission ask its Sub-Committee to prepare a progress report not later than 1 August 1957. At the same time, the Disarmament Commission would be invited to consider the advisability of recommending that a special session of the Assembly or a general disarmament conference be convened at an appropriate time.

At the same meeting where this draft resolution was introduced, the USSR representative withdrew his draft resolution calling for a special Assembly session on disarmament matters. He agreed that the other two draft resolutions submitted by his delegation should not be put to the vote, as they would be referred to the Disarmament Commission and its Sub-Committee for their attention. For similar reasons, Canada, Japan and Norway agreed that their resolution should not be put to the vote.

On 25 January, the 12-Power draft resolution was unanimously adopted by the Committee. This decision was endorsed at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 14 February by 76 votes to 0.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

SUB-COMMITTEE OF DISARMAMENT COMMISSION, meetings 69-86.

DC/83. Third report of Sub-Committee of Disarmament Commission. Following documents contained in Annexes 1-12 of the Report:

DC/SC.1/37. United States letter of 1 March 1956, from President Eisenhower to Chairman Bulganin.

DC/SC.1/38. France and United Kingdom working document: proposed synthesis.

DC/SC.1/39. United States working paper on a technical exchange mission.

DC/SC.1/40. United States working paper on demonstration test area (proposed as working paper of the five Powers: Canada, France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States).

DC/SC.1/41. USSR proposal for agreement on re-

duction of conventional armaments and armed forces. DC/SC.1/42. United States draft working paper for first phase of comprehensive agreement for disarmament.

DC/SC.1/43. USSR: statement made by Mr. Gromyko on 26 April 1956.

DC/SC.1/44. France and United Kingdom working paper on control.

DC/SC.1/45. United States summary memorandum. DC/SC.1/46. Canada, France, United Kingdom, United States declaration.

DC/SC.1/47. USSR: statement by Mr. Gromyko on 4 May 1956.

DC/SC.1/48. Statements made at 86th meeting of Sub-Committee.

DISARMAMENT COMMISSION, meetings 50-62.

DC/77. Letter of 11 January 1956, from Secretary-General to Chairman of Disarmament Commission.
 DC/84. Letter of 19 May 1956, from USSR representative to Secretary-General transmitting "Statement of the USSR Government on the disarmament problem" of 14 May 1956.

DC/86. *Note verbale* of 27 June 1956 from Permanent Representative of India to Secretary-General.

DC/87. Canada, France, United Kingdom, United States draft resolution.

DC/88 and Corr.1. USSR draft declaration of States regarding measures to strengthen universal peace and the security of peoples.

DC/90. Australia amendments to joint draft resolution, DC/87.

DC/91. Australia, Canada, France, United Kingdom, United States amendment to joint draft resolution, DC/87.

DC/92. Yugoslavia draft resolution.

DC/95. *Note verbale* of 13 July 1956 from Permanent Representative of India to Chairman of Disarmament Commission.

DC/96. Peru draft resolution.

DC/97. Resolution, as submitted by Peru, DC/96, adopted by Disarmament Commission on 16 July 1956, meeting 61, by 10 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

"The Disarmament Commission,

"Having studied the Third Report of the Disarmament Sub-Committee,

"Recording its appreciation of the Sub-Committee's efforts,

"Considering that new proposals have been formulated and proposed in the course of its current sessions,

"Considering that the resolution introduced on 3 July by the United Kingdom, Canada, France and the United States, as amended, sets forth the principles upon which an effective programme for the regulation and limitation of all arms and armed forces can be based,

"Welcoming the narrowing of differences on certain aspects of the disarmament problem that has been achieved both in the Sub-Committee discussions and in the present session of the Disarmament Commission,

"Noting that major difficulties remain to be solved before agreement is reached on an international disarmament programme with safeguards which will ensure the faithful observance of the programme by all States,

"Convinced that a reconciliation of the opposing points of view is both possible and necessary,

"Recalling the terms of resolution 914(X) adopted by the General Assembly on 16 December 1955,

"Asks the Sub-Committee to study these propositions at the appropriate time, taking account of the principles affirmed therein and striving to increase the area of agreements; and

"Requests the Sub-Committee to report to the Commission which will then examine the various resolutions and proposals already presented to it or which shall have been presented between now and its next session."

DC/98. *Note verbale* of 25 July 1956 from Permanent Representative of India to Chairman of Disarmament Commission, transmitting proposals made by India on 12 July 1956 to Disarmament Commission.

DC/100. Letter from representative of USSR to Chairman of Disarmament Commission.

DC/INF.3 and Corr.1. Index to documents of Disarmament Commission, Sub-Committee of Disarmament Commission and General Assembly on regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments and related matters, 1 November 1952 to 31 December 1954.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 11TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETING, 653.

FIRST COMMITTEE, meetings 821-829.

A/3366. Letter of 17 November 1956 from Secretary-General of delegation of USSR to 11th session of Assembly, addressed to President of General Assembly.

A/3470 (S/3760). Letter of 20 December 1956 from Chairman of Disarmament Commission to Secretary-General.

A/C.1/783. United States memorandum of proposals presented with statement of United States representative.

A/C.1/784. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.1/L.160, 161, 164. USSR draft resolutions.

A/C.1/L.162 and Rev.1. Canada, Japan, Norway draft resolution and revision.

A/C.1/L.163. Australia, Brazil, Canada, El Salvador, France, India, Japan, Norway, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia, draft resolution unanimously adopted by First Committee.

A/3514. Report of First Committee.

RESOLUTION 1011(XI), as recommended by First Committee, A/3514, adopted by the Assembly on 14 February 1957, meeting 653, by 76 votes to 0.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 808(IX) of 4 November 1954,

"Recognizing that the achievement of an agreement on the problem of disarmament would contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security,

"Welcoming the progress made on certain aspects of the disarmament problem by the Disarmament Commission and its Sub-Committee since the tenth session of the General Assembly,

"1. Requests the Disarmament Commission to reconvene its Sub-Committee at an early date;

"2. Recommends that the Disarmament Commission and its Sub-Committee give prompt attention to the various proposals that have been submitted to the United Nations including the proposal of Canada, Japan and Norway of 18 January 1957; the comprehensive proposals of France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of 11 June 1954, 19 March 1956 and 3 May 1956; the proposals of the United States of America made under date of 14 January 1957; the proposals of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made under date of 10

May 1955, 27 March 1956, 12 July 1956, 17 November 1956, 14 January 1957 and 24 January 1957; the proposals of the Government of India made under date of 25 July 1956; and the proposals of Yugoslavia of 10 July 1956; and give continued consideration to the plan of Mr. Eisenhower, President of the United States of America, for exchanging military blueprints and mutual aerial inspection, and the plan of Mr. Bulganin, Prime Minister of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, for establishing control posts at strategic centres;

"3. *Recommends further* that the Disarmament Commission request its Sub-Committee to prepare a

progress report for consideration by the Commission not later than 1 August 1957;

"4. *Transmits* to the Disarmament Commission the records of the meetings of the First Committee at which the problem of disarmament was discussed, with the request that the Commission and its Sub-Committee give careful and early consideration to the views expressed in those documents;

"5. *Invites* the Disarmament Commission to consider the advisability of recommending that a special session of the General Assembly or a general disarmament conference be convened at the appropriate time."

CHAPTER IV

PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

CONFERENCE ON STATUTE OF AGENCY

A revised draft of the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency³ was unanimously approved on 18 April 1956 in Washington by representatives of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Portugal, the Union of South Africa, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States. This draft was then circulated to Member States of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as the basic document for use at the Conference to work out the final text of the Statute of the Agency, which took place at United Nations Headquarters from 20 September to 26 October 1956. The Conference, to which Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies were invited, was attended by representatives of 81 States.

A number of amendments were proposed to the draft Statute, an amended version of which was unanimously adopted by the Conference on 26 October.

Seventy nations signed the Statute on the concluding day of the Conference and 10 more nations signed it in the course of the succeeding 90-day period during which the Statute was open for signature, thus bringing the total number of signatories to 80. The Statute was to come into force when 18 nations, including three of the following five: Canada, France,

United Kingdom, United States and Soviet Union, deposited instruments of ratification with the United States as depositary Government.

The purposes of the Agency, as set forth in the Statute, are: to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world, and to ensure that assistance provided by it or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose.

The machinery for the running of the Agency, as provided for by the Statute, consists of an annual General Conference, a Board of Governors, and a staff headed by a Director-General.

The General Conference is to consist of all members of the Agency. It is to meet in regular annual session and in such special sessions as may be necessary. The Conference, among other things, will elect 10 members of the Board of Governors, approve States for membership in the Agency, consider the annual report of the Board, approve the Agency's budget and approve reports to be submitted to the United Nations. The Conference may discuss any questions within the scope of the Statute.

The Board of Governors is to be composed of not more than 25 Member States chosen on the basis of standards set forth in article VI of the Statute. For the Member States designated by the Board of Governors, these stand-

³ For earlier developments, see *Y.U.N.*, 1955, p. 13.

ards include the stage they have reached in nuclear technology, their production of source materials or their provision of technical assistance. The members elected by the General Conference are to be chosen with due regard to equitable representation of the principal geographical areas of the world. The Board is to carry out the functions of the Agency.

The staff of the Agency is to be headed by a Director-General who is to be appointed by the Board of Governors with the approval of the General Conference for a term of four years. The Director-General is to be the chief administrative officer of the Agency.

An account of the most important amendments to the draft Statute adopted by the Conference follows.

One set of amendments was to revise article III of the draft Statute and was intended to widen the Agency's authority by making it possible to apply the safeguards and health and safety standards, as provided in the Statute, not only to projects with which the Agency was directly connected or to matters referred to it by two or more parties to an international agreement, but also, at the request of a single State, to activities in the field of atomic energy which were not international in character.

Also amended was article VI dealing with the General Conference, consisting of representatives of all the Agency's members, its powers and functions. One amendment was to broaden the authority of the General Conference by empowering it to discuss any question within the scope of the Statute and to make recommendations on it to members of the Agency or to the Agency's Board of Governors. A further amendment authorized the General Conference to participate in the appointment of the Director-General.

Yet another amendment gave the General Conference the power to take decisions on any matters specifically referred to it for this purpose by the Board. The voting procedure in the General Conference was also brought into conformity with the corresponding provision of the United Nations Charter (Article 18), and with the Rules of Procedure of the United Nations General Assembly.

Article VI, on the membership, powers and functions of the Board of Governors, was amended to bring the Board's voting procedure

into line with the amended article V and with article 18, paragraph 3, of the United Nations Charter.

Article VII, on the Agency's staff, was amended so that the staff, including inspectors with access to much technical and industrial information, will observe professional secrecy with regard to such secret or confidential information acquired by them in the discharge of their duties.

Article XI, on Agency projects, was amended to give the Agency the power to help member States, particularly in under-developed areas, to find finances from outside sources for atomic energy projects. The Agency is not, however, required to provide any guarantees or assume any financial responsibility for these projects. The article was also amended to direct the Board of Governors to give due consideration to the special needs of the under-developed areas of the world.

The lengthiest discussions at the Conference centred around article XII, dealing with the nature and extent of the controls and safeguards to be applied to Agency projects. It was generally agreed that all Agency assistance should serve peaceful purposes exclusively, and that a system of safeguards was essential to achieve this and to make it impossible to divert materials furnished by the Agency to military purposes. But there were considerable differences of opinion about the best means and methods for such safeguards.

Several representatives feared that some of the amendments to article XII would seriously impair the system of safeguards outlined in the original text and thereby weaken the confidence of the Agency's membership as a whole in the Agency. The main controversy centred around the degree of control to be exercised by the Agency over special fissionable and source materials used in Agency projects. A compromise text was finally agreed to by 79 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

Under article XII as originally conceived, the Agency had, with respect to any Agency-assisted project or at the request of a party applying safeguards, the right to approve the means to be used for chemical processing of irradiated materials. By the article as finally approved, it had this right solely to ensure that this chemical processing would not be used for

diverting materials for military purposes and that it would comply with applicable health and safety standards. The unamended article would have given the Agency the right to specify the disposition of any special fissionable material recovered or produced as a by-product. By the amended version, it had the right to require that these special fissionable materials be used for peaceful purposes under continuing Agency safeguards for research or in reactors specified by the recipient or recipients of Agency assistance. The unamended article gave the Agency the right to require that any special fissionable material recovered or produced as a by-product be deposited with the Agency, except quantities which as authorized by the Agency might be retained for specified non-military uses under continuing Agency safeguards. The amended article gave the Agency the right, in order to prevent stockpiling of these materials, to require deposit with the Agency of any excess of any special fissionable materials recovered or produced as a by-product over what was needed for the peaceful purposes as stated in the article. Nevertheless, it was expressly provided in the amended text, special fissionable materials so deposited with the Agency would, at the request of the recipient country concerned, be returned promptly to that country for use under the provisions mentioned in the article.

By the original version of article XII, the Agency would also have had the right to send inspectors designated by the Agency into the territory of a recipient country after consultation with that country. These inspectors would have had access at all times to all places, persons and data necessary to account for source and special fissionable materials. Under the amended version of the article, the inspectors of the Agency will still have access at all times to all places and data which they may need in the exercise of their functions; but the access to persons will be limited to persons who by reason of their occupation deal with materials, equipment or facilities the safeguarding of which is required by the Statute. Under a new provision, these inspectors will be accompanied by representatives of the authorities of the State concerned, if the State should so request; the inspectors shall not, however, thereby be de-

layed or otherwise impeded in the exercise of their function.

The provisions in the draft Statute on the maintenance and production of records for accounting purposes by a recipient State to assist in ensuring accounting for source and special fissionable materials, were amended to require that such records be kept with regard to these materials in so far as they are used or produced in an Agency-assisted project or arrangement.

The original version of article XII also gave the Agency the right to "approve" the design of any specialized equipment and facilities, including nuclear reactors. The amended article gave it the right to "examine" such a design and to approve it "only" with a view to ensuring that it will not further any military purposes, that it complies with applicable health and safety standards, and that it will permit effective application of the safeguards provided in article XII.

Article XIV, on the financing of the Agency, was amended to provide that the scale of contributions for the Agency's administrative expenses be drawn up in accordance with the principles adopted by the United Nations in assessing contributions of Member States to the regular budget of the United Nations. Another amendment empowered the Board of Governors to accept voluntary contributions to reduce the operational expenses and cost of materials, facilities, plants and equipment acquired or established by the Agency, and materials, services, equipment and facilities provided by it under agreement with one or more members.

A new paragraph was added to article XVIII on amendments to the Statute and on withdrawal from membership. This stipulated that the question of a general review of the Statute shall be placed on the agenda of the fifth annual session of the General Conference, such a review, if approved, to take place at the following General Conference. The article was also amended to provide that amendments to the Statute come into force when approved by the General Conference by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting after consideration of observations submitted by the Board of Governors on each proposed amendment and when accepted by two-thirds of all the members

in accordance with their constitutional processes.

A number of other amendments to the draft Statute were also approved at the Conference.

The Conference unanimously recommended that the headquarters of the Agency be established in Vienna.

PREPARATORY COMMISSION

A Preparatory Commission for the Agency was set up under Annex I of the Statute. The Conference at which the Statute was approved elected Argentina, Egypt, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan and Peru as members of the Preparatory Commission in addition to the original negotiating Governments, namely, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Portugal, Union of South Africa, USSR, United Kingdom and United States. The Commission held its first meeting immediately after the close of the Conference on the Statute. It appointed Dr. Paul Holles Executive Secretary on 22 December 1956, and continued its work of preparing for the first General Conference of the Agency, scheduled to take place in Vienna on 1 October 1957. The United Nations provided the necessary staff and serv-

ices for the Preparatory Commission's meetings in New York.

AGENCY'S RELATIONSHIP WITH UNITED NATIONS

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 912(X), the Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy consulted with the Secretary-General in March 1956 on the principles on which the relationship of the United Nations to the International Atomic Energy Agency should be based. The results of the study on this (A/3122) were circulated to Member States of the United Nations and the specialized agencies on 20 April 1956, and were accepted by the Conference on the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency and later by the General Assembly, on 11 January 1957, as the basis upon which to draw up an agreement to establish relations between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency. The Assembly, by resolution 1115(XI), authorized the Advisory Committee to negotiate with the Preparatory Commission on a draft agreement, and asked the Advisory Committee for a report, together with the draft agreement, for the Assembly's twelfth session.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

CONFERENCE ON STATUTE OF AGENCY

IAEA/CS/OR.1-40. Conference on Statute of International Atomic Energy Agency, 20 September-24 October 1956, meetings 1-40.

IAEA/CS/INF.1/Rev.2. List of delegates to Conference on Statute of International Atomic Energy Agency.

IAEA/CS/13. Statute of International Atomic Energy Agency.

AGENCY'S RELATIONSHIP WITH UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—11TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETING, 637.

A/3122. Study of question of relationship of International Atomic Energy Agency to United Nations, prepared by Secretary-General in consultation with Advisory Committee on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy at its meetings from 27 March to 2 April 1956.

A/3339. Note by Secretary-General.

A/3488. Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, India, In-

donesia, Japan, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Union of South Africa, USSR, United Kingdom, United States draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1115 (XI), as submitted by 18 Powers, A/3488, as amended by sponsors, adopted unanimously by the Assembly on 11 January 1957, meeting 637.

"The General Assembly,

"Welcoming the unanimous adoption by representatives of eighty-one States, on 23 October 1956, of the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency,

"Noting that paragraph 7 of section C of annex I of the Statute authorizes the Preparatory Commission of the Agency to enter into negotiations with the United Nations with a view to the preparation of a draft agreement governing the relationship between the United Nations and the Agency, in accordance with article XVI of the Statute,

"Desiring to initiate negotiations with the Agency with a view to bringing it into relationship with the United Nations, as provided for in article XVI of the Statute,

"1. Authorizes the Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, as established on

the basis of paragraph 5 of section B of General Assembly resolution 810(IX) of 4 December 1954, to negotiate with the Preparatory Commission of the International Atomic Energy Agency a draft relationship agreement based on the principles set forth in the study prepared by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Advisory Committee, pursuant

to paragraph 5 of section II of General Assembly resolution 912(X) of 3 December 1955;

"2. *Requests* the Advisory Committee to submit a report on the negotiations, together with the draft agreement resulting from these negotiations, to the General Assembly, at the twelfth session, for its approval."

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

On 3 December 1955, by resolution 912(X), the General Assembly recommended that a second international conference for the exchange of technical information on the peaceful uses of atomic energy be held under the auspices of the United Nations "in two to three years' time". It requested the Secretary-General to determine an appropriate place and date, to issue invitations to the conference, to prepare and circulate an agenda and to provide the

necessary staff and services. In making these arrangements, he was to act on the advice of the Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.

The Advisory Committee met in March and in September 1956 on arrangements for the conference, which, it was tentatively agreed, should take place on or about 1 September 1957.

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE ON THE EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION

The 15-member Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, established by General Assembly resolution 913(X), held two sessions at United Nations Headquarters in New York in 1956, both closed sessions. At its first session, held from 14 to 23 March, the Committee elected Dr. C. E. Eddy of Australia as its Chairman, and Professor Carlos Chagas of Brazil as its Vice-Chairman. At its second session, held from 22 October to 2 November, following the death of Dr. Eddy, it elected Professor Carlos Chagas Chairman and Professor Zénon Bacq of Belgium as Vice-Chairman.

Discussions at the first session mainly concerned the scope and organization of the Committee's work.

The scope of its work was arranged under five main headings as follows: (1) genetics, (2) the effects of irradiation by internally absorbed isotopes and the effects of external radiation, (3) natural radiation levels, (4) exposures during medical procedures and occupational exposure, (5) environmental contamination.

The conclusions reached at the first session were transmitted to United Nations Members and members of the specialized agencies on 9 April 1956. The Committee invited them to submit certain classes of information, especially those involving physical measurements, under

the five categories listed above. In response, 24 Governments and one specialized agency submitted 50 reports to the Committee in time for consideration at its second session.

At its second session, the Committee considered the following aspects of its work: (1) information already submitted by Governments on levels of natural irradiation, of environmental contamination and of other man-made sources of radiation exposure; (2) methods of measuring these levels; (3) genetic effects of radiation; (4) biological effects of small doses of radiation; (5) disposal of radioactive wastes in the seas and oceans; (6) preparation of a statement to the general and radiological medical press, to be distributed as widely as possible, entitled *The Responsibilities of the Medical Profession in the Use of X-rays and Other Ionizing Radiation*, with a view to seeking the co-operation of the medical profession, through appropriate governmental channels, in assessing levels of exposure of populations to radiation through the medical use of X-rays.

In view of the tendency for the long-lived radioactive isotope of strontium (strontium-90), which results from nuclear weapons tests or radioactive wastes, to become deposited in human bone, the Committee gave special attention to the question of the quantitative measurement and significance of the levels of

strontium-90 in: (a) the stratosphere, (b) deposited radioactive fall-out, (c) air, water, soil and herbage, (d) bones, especially those of children, (e) human urine, (f) principal calcium contributors to human diet.

Other matters given special attention were:

1. Levels of natural calcium and strontium in soils and foodstuffs, especially the principal calcium contributors to human diet, which might influence the uptake of strontium-90.

2. Measurement of the levels of caesium-137 in the stratosphere, in the lower atmosphere, in water, on the ground, in foodstuffs and in man.

3. Levels of shorter-lived radio-isotopes in fall-out, as assessed by present procedures.

4. Measurement of natural levels of irradiation, and corresponding human surveys.

5. Measurement and evaluation of the doses received by the germinal tissue of persons irradiated during medical procedures, since in certain countries these are known to constitute one of the largest artificial contributions to the irradiation of these tissues.

6. Programmes of research on the genetic effects of radiation.

7. Biological effects of small doses of radiation and related fundamental radiobiological research.

8. Aspects of oceanography and marine biology relevant to possible sea disposal of radio-

active wastes, and present disposal practices.

The Committee also prepared its first annual progress report to the General Assembly. In 1956, the Assembly did not, however, discuss the report. Certain aspects of the radiation question, however, did come up in the course of discussions on disarmament (see CHAPTER III above).

The Committee is co-operating closely with the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization and the World Meteorological Organization, and also with the International Commission on Radiological Protection and with the International Commission on Radiological Units and Measurements.

As of 8 March 1957, the following 27 Governments had transmitted 76 reports to the United Nations: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, India, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukrainian SSR, Union of South Africa, USSR, United Kingdom and United States. In addition, reports were received from the World Health Organization and the World Meteorological Organization.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCE

A/3365 and Corr.1, 2. First yearly progress report of Scientific Committee on Effects of Atomic Radiation to General Assembly.

CHAPTER V

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS

Five new Member States were admitted to the United Nations during 1956 and the early part of 1957, namely, the Sudan, Morocco, Tunisia, Japan and Ghana. Action to this end was taken by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council. It also asked the Council to reconsider membership applications by the Republic of Korea

and by Viet-Nam, but rejected a proposal asking the Council to reconsider applications from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (North Viet-Nam). Rejected by the Security Council was a proposal to admit the Mongolian People's Republic to the United Nations.

APPLICATIONS BY SUDAN, MOROCCO, TUNISIA, JAPAN AND GHANA

Membership for the Sudan, Morocco, Tunisia, Japan and Ghana was unanimously recommended to the General Assembly by the Security Council at meetings held, respectively, on 6 February 1956, on the morning of 20 July, in the afternoon of 20 July, on 12 December 1956 and on 7 March 1957. It was not considered necessary to refer any of these cases to the Council's Committee on the Admission of New Members.

On 12 November 1956, at the first plenary meeting of its eleventh session, the General Assembly unanimously adopted three separate draft resolutions, submitted by 23 Powers, admitting the Sudan, Morocco and Tunisia respectively to membership in the United Nations. On 18 December 1956, it unanimously adopted a 51-Power draft resolution to admit Japan as a Member. On 8 March 1957, it approved a seven-Power draft resolution, also unanimously, for granting membership to Ghana.

APPLICATION BY MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

On 12 December 1956, at the same Security Council meeting at which membership for Japan was recommended, the representative of the USSR submitted a draft resolution whereby the Council would recommend that the Assembly admit the Mongolian People's Republic to the United Nations. He ascribed the failure during the previous eight years of the Mongolian People's Republic to gain admission to a policy of discrimination practiced by certain Council members. Thus, he pointed out, when in 1955 an overwhelming majority of United Nations Members had, at the tenth Assembly session, recommended its admission, a veto by the "Chiang Kai-shek" representative had frustrated a favourable decision by the Security Council when the matter came before this body.

The USSR draft resolution, however, was rejected by 4 votes in favour (Iran, Peru, USSR, Yugoslavia) to 2 against (China, Cuba), with 5 abstentions (Australia, Belgium, France, United Kingdom, United States).

APPLICATIONS BY REPUBLIC OF KOREA, VIET-NAM, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA AND DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

Applications for United Nations membership submitted by the Republic of Korea, Viet-Nam, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam were also considered at the General Assembly's eleventh regular session. These were considered first in the Special Political Committee, between 13 and 30 January 1957, in connexion with the agenda item on the admission of new Members referred to the Committee by an Assembly decision of 15 November 1956.

At the beginning of the general debate in the Special Committee, the United States and 12 other Members — Australia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, France, Iraq, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, the Philippines and the United Kingdom — introduced two draft resolutions whereby the Assembly, reaffirming its determination that the Republic of Korea and Viet-Nam were fully qualified for admission to membership in the United Nations, would request the Security Council to reconsider the applications of those two States in the light of that determination. The draft resolutions would also have the Assembly note that these applicants had been excluded from membership because of opposition by one of the Security Council's permanent members.

The co-sponsors of the two joint draft resolutions later agreed to incorporate amendments proposed by Argentina to have the Security Council report either to the eleventh session of the General Assembly, or, if that could not be done, as soon as possible after that.

Two other draft resolutions were also submitted to the Special Political Committee. One, by the USSR, would have the Assembly ask the Security Council to reconsider the applications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, and South Viet-Nam with a view to recommending their simultaneous admission to United Nations membership. The other was introduced by India and Syria. By this, the Assembly, considering that the

matter required further examination, would transmit the proposals made at its eleventh session to the Security Council together with the relevant records, and ask the Council to consider all applications for the admission of new Members. The sponsors of both draft resolutions requested priority in the voting for their drafts.

Most representatives in the Special Political Committee favoured the admission of the Republic of Korea and Viet-Nam and opposed the admission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

The USSR's abuse of the veto, it was argued, was the only reason why the Republic of Korea and Viet-Nam, both of which, as the Assembly had already determined, possessed the necessary qualifications for membership, had been kept out of the United Nations. Further, the Government of the Republic of Korea, recognized by Assembly resolution 195(III) as the only lawful government in Korea, had been recognized by more than 30 governments. Viet-Nam, also a victim of aggression like the Republic of Korea, was developing in an orderly fashion, and had been recognized by 47 governments. Both Governments were active in international affairs.

Other points made in favour of their admission included the following: Though events had left both Viet-Nam and Korea divided countries, the fact that part of their territories was governed by *de facto* authorities could not affect their right to membership. Indeed, the admission of these two applicants might create conditions which could ultimately facilitate unification. Further, the General Assembly resolution adopted in 1955 — resolution 918(X) — which advocated the admission of 18 States about which no problem of unification arose could not be held to apply now to the consideration of the admission of the Republic of Korea and of Viet-Nam. Although division of a country was a factor to be taken into account, the Assembly had not, by that resolution of 1955, established the permanent principle that divided countries should not be admitted to the United Nations. The only conditions for admission were those laid down in the Charter.

Opposition to the admission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) was based, among other things, on the grounds that it was in effect an occupied area, that its régime had been found guilty of aggression and that its Government had violated the provisions of the Armistice Agreement it had concluded with the United Nations Command. The Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (North Viet-Nam) could not be regarded as a peace-loving State, it was also argued. Nor was its Government independent. As to the USSR draft resolution, that proposed a form of admission which might be described as a "package deal" contrary both to the spirit of the Charter and to an advisory opinion given by the International Court of Justice in 1948 that granting membership to one applicant should not be made subject to granting membership to another. The Soviet draft resolution would simply sanction the division of two territorial and political entities as permanent. Further, asking the Assembly to examine all four applications equally, meant giving the status of States to all four.

The USSR representative, supported by the representatives of Albania, the Byelorussian SSR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania and the Ukrainian SSR, contended that Korea and Viet-Nam should be admitted to United Nations membership after their unification. Indeed, the Assembly had in effect decided in 1955 to defer consideration of membership applications from divided States. If, however, Assembly Members insisted on discussing the matter then it should be considered in the form of the simultaneous admission of all four applicants, as proposed by the USSR. This would be an equitable solution and would help the unification of Korea and of Viet-Nam.

To admit only South Korea and South Viet-Nam, these representatives also thought, would create the false impression that the whole of Viet-Nam and Korea were fully represented in the United Nations. Two separate states existed in Korea, differing in political and economic structure. To admit one without admitting the other would amount to discrimination against the State left out and would tend to aggravate and perpetuate the division of

the two peoples concerned. The same argument applied in the case of Viet-Nam.

Instead of admitting South Korea and South Viet-Nam, the United Nations should concentrate on seeking a solution to the unification problem by persuading the Governments of those two countries to fulfil their obligations under the Korean Armistice Agreement and under the Geneva Agreement.

Some representatives, announcing their intention to abstain on the two 13-Power draft resolutions and also on the USSR draft resolution, thought it would make unification of Korea and of Viet-Nam more difficult if in each case the United Nations decided to admit one part and to exclude the other. It would also perpetuate the division of the two nations if both parts of each country were admitted to the United Nations.

The representative of India did not think the United Nations should take any decision about the admission of South Viet-Nam and of South Korea, if only to avoid setting up one more obstacle to the unification of those two countries. The joint draft resolution by India and Syria would allow time for further consideration of the matter in all its aspects. Priority should therefore be granted to this draft resolution. If, however, it was not adopted, he added, India and Syria would support the USSR's draft resolution asking for the admission of all four parts of the divided States of Viet-Nam and Korea.

The USSR representative was prepared to support the Indian-Syrian draft resolution and would not oppose giving it priority in the voting.

Some representatives, however, opposed giving priority in the voting to the Indian-Syrian draft resolution on the ground that it involved a question of substance. Among their arguments were the following: The preamble to this draft resolution recalled General Assembly resolution 918(X), which applied to applications from undivided States. The effect of this reference was to make it impossible for the Security Council to consider the admission of the Republic of Korea and of the Republic of Viet-Nam, since Korea and Viet-Nam were divided. Implicitly, the draft resolution would be applicable only to the Mongolian People's Republic, as it was the only undivided State with

a pending application. The draft resolution also implied a decision on the admissibility of all four applicants, thereby recognizing all of them as having the status of States. Moreover, if the existence of two separate States were to be confirmed by an Assembly decision, the goal of eventual unification could never be reached.

The representatives of India and Syria, on the other hand, contended that their draft resolution was purely procedural, in that it called for no decision on the merits of any of the applications. Moreover, reference to General Assembly resolution 918(X) did not prejudice the taking of a clear position on the substantive issue of the non-admissibility of countries with respect to which unification problems existed. The Council was at liberty to set aside resolution 918(X) and act favourably on any of the substantive draft resolutions transmitted to it. Each representative's position would be reserved and even conveyed to the Council by means of the discussion records, they added.

On 30 January 1957 the Special Political Committee approved the two 13-Power draft resolutions recommending that the Security Council reconsider the membership applications of the Republic of Korea and of Viet-Nam. The vote, taken by roll-call, on the application of the former was 45 to 8, with 22 abstentions, and that on the application of the latter was 44 to 8, with 23 abstentions. Before taking these votes, the Committee rejected, first, the request that priority in the voting be given to the Indian-Syrian draft resolution, and then the request that priority be given to the USSR draft resolution.

As a result of a proposal by Ethiopia, the Committee deleted the reference to the "Democratic People's Republic of Korea" in the USSR's draft resolution. The vote for this was 38 to 13, with 18 abstentions. The USSR draft resolution, as thus modified, was rejected by a vote of 35 to 1, with 35 abstentions.

The representatives of India and Syria declared that, in the light of the Committee's decisions, they would not insist on a vote on their joint draft resolution.

On 28 February, the General Assembly adopted the two draft resolutions recommended by the Special Political Committee. Resolution

1017 A (XI) concerning the Republic of Korea, was adopted by 40 votes to 8, with 16 abstentions. Resolution 1017 B (XI), concern-

ing Viet-Nam, was adopted by 40 votes to 8, with 18 abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

SUDAN

SECURITY COUNCIL, meeting 716.

S/3543. Letter of 21 January 1956 from Minister of External Affairs of Sudan to Secretary-General concerning application of Sudan for admission to membership in United Nations, and declaration accepting obligations under the Charter.

S/3544. Letter of 2 February 1956 from Permanent Representative of United States to President of Security Council.

S/3545. France, United Kingdom, United States draft resolution.

S/3546. Resolution as submitted by three Powers, S/3545, adopted unanimously by Council on 6 February 1956, meeting 716.

"The Security Council,
"Having examined the application of the Sudan,
"Recommends to the General Assembly that the Sudan be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 11TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 574, 576.

A/3117. Letters of 12 and 21 January 1956 from Minister of External Affairs of Sudan to Secretary-General, and declaration.

A/3125. Letter of 16 May 1956 from President of Security Council to President of General Assembly.

A/3326 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Yemen draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1110(XI), as submitted by 23 Powers, A/3326 and Add.1, adopted unanimously by Assembly, by roll-call vote, on 12 November 1956, meeting 574.

"The General Assembly,
"Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 16 May 1956 that the Sudan should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,
"Having considered the application for membership of the Sudan,
"Decides to admit the Sudan to membership in the United Nations."

MOROCCO

SECURITY COUNCIL, meeting 731.

S/3617, S/3625. Letters of 4 and 17 July 1956 from Minister for Foreign Affairs of Morocco to Secretary-General concerning application of Morocco for admission to membership in United Nations and

declaration of acceptance of obligations under Charter.

S/3619 and Corr.1. Letter of 14 July 1956 from representative of France to President of Council.

S/3620. France draft resolution.

S/3624. Resolution as submitted by France, S/3620, adopted unanimously by Council on 20 July 1956, meeting 731.

"The Security Council,
"Having examined the application of Morocco,
"Recommends to the General Assembly to admit Morocco to membership in the United Nations."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 11TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 574, 576.

A/3143 and Add.1. Letters of 4 and 17 July 1956 from Minister for Foreign Affairs of Morocco to Secretary-General, and declaration.

A/3152. Letter of 26 July 1956 from President of Security Council to President of General Assembly.

A/3327 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Yemen draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1111(XI), as submitted by 23 Powers, A/3327 and Add.1, adopted unanimously by Assembly, by roll-call vote, on 12 November 1956, meeting 574.

"The General Assembly,
"Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 26 July 1956 that Morocco should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,
"Having considered the application for membership of Morocco,
"Decides to admit Morocco to membership in the United Nations."

TUNISIA

SECURITY COUNCIL, meeting 732.

S/3622. Letter of 14 July 1956 from Minister of Foreign Affairs of Tunisia to Secretary-General concerning application of Tunisia for membership in United Nations, and declaration of accepting obligations under Charter.

S/3627. France draft resolution.

S/3629. Resolution as submitted by France, S/3627, adopted unanimously by Council on 26 July 1956, meeting 732.

"The Security Council,
"Having examined the application of Tunisia,
"Recommends to the General Assembly to admit Tunisia to membership in the United Nations."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 11TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 574, 576.

A/3144. Letter of 14 July 1956 from Minister of Foreign Affairs of Tunisia to Secretary-General, and declaration.

A/3153. Letter of 26 July 1956 from President of Security Council to President of General Assembly.

A/3328 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Yemen draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1112(XI), as submitted by 23 powers, A/3328 and Add.1, adopted unanimously by Assembly, by roll-call vote, on 12 November 1956, meeting 574.

"The General Assembly,

"Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 26 July 1956 that Tunisia should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,

"Having considered the application for membership of Tunisia,

"Decides to admit Tunisia to membership in the United Nations."

JAPAN

SECURITY COUNCIL, meeting 756.

S/3752. Letter of 6 December 1956 from Japanese Observer to Secretary-General.

S/3753. Letter of 7 December 1956 from representative of Iran to President of Security Council.

S/3754. Peru draft resolution.

S/3758. Resolution, as submitted by Peru, S/3754, adopted unanimously by Council on 12 December 1956, meeting 756.

"The Security Council,

"Having examined the application of Japan,

"Recommends to the General Assembly that Japan be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 11TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETING, 623.

A/3447. Letter of 12 December 1956 from President of Security Council to President of General Assembly.

A/3460 and Add.1-3. Afghanistan, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, China, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Haiti, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1113(XI), as submitted by 51 Powers, A/3460 and Add.1-3, adopted unanimously by Assembly, by roll-call vote on 18 December 1956, meeting 623.

"The General Assembly,

"Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 12 December 1956 that Japan should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,

"Having considered the application for membership of Japan,

"Decides to admit Japan to membership in the United Nations."

MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

SECURITY COUNCIL, meeting 756.

S/3755. Letter of 7 December 1956 from representative of USSR to President of Security Council, and draft resolution.

S/3757. Cable of 10 December 1956 from Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mongolian People's Republic to President of Security Council.

A/3448. Letter of 12 December 1956 from President of Security Council to President of General Assembly.

GHANA

SECURITY COUNCIL, meeting 775.

S/3797. Cable of 6 March 1957 from Prime Minister and Minister responsible for External Affairs of Ghana to Secretary-General.

S/3798. Letter of 6 March 1957 from representative of United Kingdom to President of Security Council.

S/3799. Letter of 6 March 1957 from representative of Australia to President of Security Council.

S/3800. Australia, United Kingdom draft resolution.

S/3801. Resolution, as submitted by Australia and United Kingdom, S/3800, adopted unanimously by Council on 7 March 1957, meeting 775.

"The Security Council,

"Having considered the application of Ghana for membership in the United Nations,

"Recommends to the General Assembly that Ghana be admitted to membership in the United Nations."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 11TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETING, 668.

A/3566. Cable of 6 March 1957 from Prime Minister and Minister responsible for External Affairs of Ghana to Secretary-General.

A/3567. Letter of 7 March 1957 from President of Security Council to President of General Assembly.

A/3569. Australia, Canada, Ceylon, India, New Zealand, Pakistan, United Kingdom draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1118(XI), as submitted by 7 Powers, A/3569, adopted unanimously by Assembly, by roll-call vote, on 8 March 1957, meeting 668.

"The General Assembly,

"Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 7 March 1957 that Ghana should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,

"Having considered the application for membership of Ghana,

"Decides to admit Ghana to membership in the United Nations."

**REPUBLIC OF KOREA, VIET-NAM,
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF
KOREA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
OF VIET-NAM**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 11TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETING, 663.

SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE, meetings 17-22.

A/SPC/L.7 and Add.1. Australia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, France, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Philippines, United Kingdom, United States draft resolution adopted by Special Political Committee by roll-call vote of 45 to 8, with 22 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Austria, Bolivia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Egypt, Finland, India, Indonesia, Israel, Jordan, Laos, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Yugoslavia.

A/SPC/L.8 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Australia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, France, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Philippines, United Kingdom, United States draft resolution adopted by Special Political Committee by roll-call vote of 44 votes to 8, with 23 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Austria, Bolivia, Burma,

Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Egypt, Finland, India, Indonesia, Israel, Jordan, Laos, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Yugoslavia.

A/SPC/L.9. USSR draft resolution.

A/SPC/L.10. Argentina amendments to joint draft resolution, A/SPC/L.7.

A/SPC/L.11 and Corr.1. Argentina amendments to joint draft resolution, A/SPC/L.8 and Corr. 1.

A/SPC/L.12. India and Syria draft resolution.

A/3519. Report of Special Political Committee.

RESOLUTION 1017 A and B (XI), as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/3519, adopted by Assembly on 28 February 1957, meeting 663, as follows: 1017 A (XI) on Republic of Korea by 40 votes to 8, with 16 abstentions; 1017 B (XI) on Viet-Nam by 40 votes to 8, with 18 abstentions.

^A

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 296 G (IV) of 22 November 1949 finding the Republic of Korea qualified for membership in the United Nations,

"Noting that the Republic of Korea has been excluded from membership in the United Nations because of the opposition of one of the permanent members of the Security Council,

"1. Reaffirms its determination that the Republic of Korea is fully qualified for admission to membership in the United Nations;

"2. Requests the Security Council to reconsider the application of the Republic of Korea in the light of this determination and to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible."

^B

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 620 C (VII) of 21 December 1952 finding Viet-Nam qualified for membership in the United Nations,

"Noting that Viet-Nam has been excluded from membership in the United Nations because of the opposition of one of the permanent members of the Security Council,

"1. Reaffirms its determination that Viet-Nam is fully qualified for admission to membership in the United Nations;

"2. Requests the Security Council to reconsider the application of Viet-Nam in the light of this determination and to report to the General Assembly as soon as possible."

S/3803. Letter of 4 March 1957 from Secretary-General to President of Security Council.

CHAPTER VI

THE QUESTION OF ALGERIA

On 12 April 1956, in a letter to the President of the Security Council, 17 Asian-African Member States stated that the situation in Algeria

had been deteriorating to such an extent that the United Nations could not remain indifferent to the threat to peace and to the flagrant

violation of fundamental human rights. The letter came from the representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand and Yemen.

On 13 June, the representatives of Afghanistan, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand and Yemen wrote to the President of the Security Council asking for an early meeting of the Security Council to consider the grave situation in Algeria under Article 35, paragraph 1, of the United Nations Charter, particularly in view of recent important military action taken by France.

The Council held two meetings on 26 June to consider whether to place the matter raised by these 13 Powers on its agenda.

Before the adoption of the agenda was considered, the USSR representative formally proposed postponing discussion, since the question was important and the Council required more time to collect information. France was against the USSR proposal because the 13 Member States had asked for consideration without delay. The representatives of Belgium and the United Kingdom held that the Council could not postpone discussion of an item before deciding to discuss it.

The USSR proposal was rejected by 7 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions.

When the Council resumed consideration of the adoption of its agenda, the representative of France requested the Council not to include the complaint in its agenda as Algerian affairs fell essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of France. It would, he said, be a dangerous precedent to recognize the right of the United Nations to intervene *vis-à-vis* the government of a State which was exercising one of the most normal attributes of domestic sovereignty, namely, maintaining public order which had been disturbed by rebellious citizens. Such action would also violate Article 34 and Article 2, paragraph 7, of the United Nations Charter, since the Council was competent only to consider a dispute or a situation the continuance of which was likely to endanger "international" peace and security. The 13 States had referred only to a threat to the peace. Neither the violation of fundamental human rights nor the

denial of the right of self-determination fell within the competence of the Council.

The representatives of Cuba, the United Kingdom and Belgium agreed that the United Nations, under Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter, was precluded from dealing with the matter, because Algeria was constitutionally an integral part of France. The United Nations should not allow itself to be used by Member States to encourage open and violent defiance by elements of the population of other countries against their lawfully constituted governments.

The representatives of China, Peru and the United States felt that a debate at that time would not achieve any practical results.

The representative of Iran maintained that the Algerian question did not fall essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of France. Algeria, he said, had been an independent country before 1830. The Algerian sovereignty vested in the Algerian people was inalienable. It had not disappeared. Refusal to allow the Algerian people the right of self-determination would violate the Charter, particularly Article 1, paragraph 2. Moreover, the Declaration of Human Rights applied in this case, regardless of whether Algeria was an integral part of France or a French colony. Thus, a question concerning the violation of human rights and affecting relations between Member States could not be regarded as essentially a matter of domestic jurisdiction. Further, by including the Algerian question in its agenda, the Council would in no way prejudge its competence or the substance of the question.

The USSR representative also requested the inclusion of the question in the agenda. The parties must be heard to determine whether or not any threat to peace existed, he said, and the matter must be objectively examined to find a solution.

The Council, however, decided against the adoption of the provisional agenda, by 7 votes against to 2 in favour (Iran, USSR), with 2 abstentions (China, Yugoslavia).

On 25 October 1956, the representative of France requested that the item "Military assistance rendered by the Egyptian Government to the rebels in Algeria" be placed on the agenda of a forthcoming meeting of the Security Council. In making this request, he stated that a vessel, the *Athos*, with a cargo of

arms from the Egyptian authorities to the rebels in Algeria, had been intercepted by a French warship on 16 October. Such action by the Egyptian Government constituted an attack on French sovereignty prohibited under international law.

On 29 October 1956, the Security Council decided without vote to include the item on the agenda, but did not discuss it.

On 4 February 1957, the representative of France transmitted additional information to the Security Council about the cargo of the *Athos*.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On 2 October 1956, Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen asked that the "Question of Algeria" be included in the agenda of the General Assembly's eleventh session. At the Assembly's tenth session, they recalled, they had accepted postponement of further discussion of the question in the hope that France would meanwhile negotiate a peaceful settlement with the Algerian people. That hope had been in vain. France had continued its acts of extensive military repression, and had increased its armed forces in Algeria from 150,000 men to over 450,000. By its policy of repression and extermination of the Algerian people, France had violated the Genocide Convention to which it was a party. Continuing the repressive operations would endanger international peace. The General Assembly had a compelling responsibility to end such acts of repression and genocide.

On 15 November 1956, the Assembly decided to include the item on the agenda. The matter was considered by the First Committee between 4 and 13 February 1957.

The representative of France stated that, although he challenged the competence of the United Nations to deal with a problem essentially of a domestic nature, he had not opposed the inclusion of the item. One reason for not opposing it was that France wished to reply publicly to the campaign of systematic denigration directed against it for several years. It wished to draw attention to foreign interference in the Algerian question, which would

have been settled if certain Powers had not kept the conflict alive by their deliveries of weapons and by propaganda. Further, having demonstrated how a democratic country heeded United Nations recommendations, France wished to afford to each Member an opportunity of showing equal respect for the Charter.

This position, he added, was not inconsistent with France's contention that Article 2, paragraph 7, of the United Nations Charter precluded consideration of the Algerian question. Moreover, the Charter contained no specific provision granting the Assembly any power to make recommendations with regard to the right of peoples to self-determination. On the contrary, the United Nations was committed to respect the national boundaries of its Member States, and any intervention it made in violation of the principle of domestic jurisdiction would imply a direct threat to the territorial integrity and, indeed, to the very existence of States.

Actually, the French settlement of Algeria was the result of the legitimate occupation of a territory at a time when no sovereignty was exercised in the territory. For more than 120 years no State had contested the legitimacy of the French occupation. France was thus entitled to decide, in accordance with its own constitution, what political system it desired to apply in Algeria, and it would not accept any Assembly recommendation concerning Algeria. France had considerably improved living conditions in Algeria, particularly by its efforts in such fields as public health, economic expansion, agricultural development, public utilities, social welfare and administrative reforms.

The French representative maintained that the present rebellion in Algeria resulted from activities of terrorist groups which had been gradually reorganized in recent years, more often than not with the help and at the bidding of foreign powers. He singled Egypt out as the country which had most systematically and continuously supported the Algerian rebellion. Egypt, he contended, had resorted to propaganda and incitement to violence, trained terrorist cadres on its own territory and supplied arms to the Algerian rebels.

France, however, was always ready to offer a liberal political solution, to be achieved in

three successive stages: (1) an unconditional cease-fire; (2) free elections supervised by both sides and possibly in the presence of observers from genuinely democratic countries; (3) discussion with elected representatives on the future régime of Algeria. The eventual régime remained to be worked out in such discussions, but France would agree to define Algeria's individual characteristics while maintaining the necessary links with Metropolitan France, including retention by France of a permanent power of arbitration to prevent the oppression of either community (European or Moslem) by the other.

Several other representatives also argued that the United Nations was not competent to intervene. Many States would never have agreed to become Members of the United Nations if Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter had not precluded intervention in essentially domestic matters. That over-riding principle constituted the fundamental condition and limitation of the obligations imposed on Member States by other provisions of the Charter. Also stressed was the fact that internal tension between communities of different origins and cultures had arisen in various countries in Asia and the Americas. It would, therefore, certainly be dangerous for the cohesion of the Organization if it interfered in each case and decreed how the principle of self-determination should be exercised.

Those representatives who considered the Assembly competent to deal with the Algerian problem cited the instances of United Nations intervention in the question of Hungary and in the questions of the treatment of people of Indian origin and of *apartheid* policy pursued by the Union of South Africa. Those who challenged the Assembly's competence replied that the question of Hungary was not comparable with that of Algeria. In the first case, foreign troops, namely, those of the Soviet Union, had intervened in the internal affairs of a State over which the Soviet Union had no sovereignty, and the Hungarian Government had, at the time, appealed to the United Nations for help. As to questions concerning South Africa, they considered United Nations intervention illegal and protested that one mistake should not be used to justify another.

Several other representatives contended that

the United Nations was competent to deal with the Algerian problem because it did not fall exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction of France. In their view, Algeria had been a sovereign State before the French occupation and had not been integrated into France either in fact or in law. Whatever the political methods used by France, Algeria was not a part of a genuine Union. It was neither a Trust Territory nor a mandate. The relationship of France and Algeria was rather that of one country trying to colonize another. According to international law and to the United Nations Charter, it was further argued, the Algerian people had an inalienable right to self-determination. Moreover, France itself had admitted that the Algerian question was not its exclusive concern by referring to it in a communiqué issued jointly with the USSR on 19 March 1956. United Nations action was justified since the Algerian situation threatened world peace and the freedom of nations and had provoked tension in the relations between the Arab world, especially Egypt, and the West. It was also clear that Article 11, paragraph 4, of the Charter empowered the Assembly to discuss all matters within the scope of the Charter, which included in the right of people to self-determination.

Among those presenting such views were the representatives of Ceylon, Egypt, Iraq, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia.

The Egyptian representative, in addition, rejected French charges of Egyptian intervention in Algeria. He denied that Egypt had shipped arms by sea for use against the French in Algeria. He considered that the French Government was seeking to divert responsibility for the distressing situation in Algeria onto the shoulders of Egypt. Also, in claiming that Egypt was giving military aid to the so-called "rebels", France was perhaps seeking to justify its act of "aggression" against Egypt, perpetrated in conjunction with the United Kingdom and Israel.

Several representatives also maintained that Algeria had developed very little under the French colonial régime. Whatever progress had been achieved had benefited mostly the European settlers. The Algerian liberation movement, they declared, was a mass movement genuinely representative of the Algerian people as a

whole, purely patriotic and not Communist. The only legitimate objective was to ensure for the Algerian people the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence. Once this principle had been established, a provisional Algerian government might be constituted, to enter into negotiations with France. Concurrently with the establishment of such a government, a cease-fire should be ordered. The United Nations could play a valuable part in such a solution by recommending negotiations to those concerned and indicating on what basis they should be held.

Some other representatives, however, held that the question of Algeria should be solved by direct negotiations between France and representatives of the people of Algeria, without United Nations intervention. The problem was a very serious one but the competence of the Organization in the matter was doubtful. If the United Nations did not respect the legal and political status enjoyed by a State when it joined the Organization, all kinds of revisions of political boundaries would be permitted. This would result in transforming a peaceful Organization into an instrument of discord and, ultimately, of war. It was, however, true that the United Nations rested on two competing principles: on the one hand, the Organization could not seek to alter the organic constitutions of its Members; on the other hand, the Charter recognized the right of self-determination of peoples. Which of those principles should prevail was open to question. In the present case, they considered it preferable to trust the liberal and generous tradition of France, to find a constructive solution on the basis of direct agreement with Algeria. The Assembly should avoid any action which might impede a cease-fire and a programme for a settlement. It would, therefore, be advisable not to vote any resolution. If, however, a resolution had to be adopted, in order to conform to an established practice, it should merely express the hope of all Member States that the Algerian question might be settled by peaceful and democratic means. It was essential to create a climate in which a political solution could be negotiated with calm and reason.

During the debate, three draft resolutions were introduced. One was sponsored jointly

by the following 18 Powers: Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen. By this, the General Assembly, having regard to "the situation of unrest and strife in Algeria" which was "causing much human suffering and disturbing the harmony between nations", and recognizing "the right of the people of Algeria to self-determination according to the principles of the Charter", would: (1) request France to respond to the desire of the people of Algeria to exercise their fundamental right of self-determination; (2) invite France and the people of Algeria to enter into immediate negotiations with a view to the cessation of hostilities and the peaceful settlement of their differences in accordance with the Charter; and (3) ask the Secretary-General to assist the parties in conducting such negotiations and to report to the Assembly's twelfth session.

The second draft resolution was sponsored by Japan, the Philippines and Thailand. By this, the Assembly would express the hope that the Algerian people would endeavour, through appropriate negotiations, to bring about the end of bloodshed and the peaceful settlement of the present difficulties. It would do so having regard to "the situation of unrest in Algeria" which was causing "much human suffering and loss of lives", and believing that "the unsatisfactory situation now prevailing in Algeria" might be "normalized by the joint efforts of France and the Algerian people to find an equitable solution in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations".

The third draft resolution was submitted by the following six Powers: Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Italy and Peru. By this, the Assembly, having heard the statements of the French and other delegations and having discussed the question of Algeria, would express the hope that a peaceful and democratic solution of this question would be found.

These three draft resolutions were put to the vote on 13 February 1957, the representative of France declaring that he would not participate in the voting. The 18-Power draft resolution was voted on paragraph-by-paragraph by roll-call votes. In view of the rejection

of the first two operative paragraphs, the First Committee voted neither on the third operative paragraph nor on the draft resolution as a whole. The first operative paragraph was rejected by 34 votes to 33, with 10 abstentions, and the second by a vote of 34 to 33, with 9 abstentions.

The Committee then decided by 38 votes to 35, with 3 abstentions, to give priority to the six-Power draft resolution, which was adopted as a whole by a roll-call vote of 41 to 33, with 3 abstentions. The representative of New Zealand then proposed that the Committee refrain from voting on the three-Power draft resolution, but this proposal was rejected by a roll-call vote of 24 to 43, with 10 abstentions. The three-Power draft resolution was subsequently adopted as a whole by a roll-call vote of 37 to 27, with 13 abstentions, after paragraph-by-paragraph roll-call votes. Accordingly, the First Committee recommended to the Assembly the adoption of two draft resolutions, each of which had been approved by a simple majority.

The matter came before a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 15 February 1957. Before it was the report of the First Committee, and also a new draft resolution sponsored by

the following nine Powers: Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Italy, Japan, Peru, the Philippines and Thailand. By this, the Assembly, having heard the statements made by various delegations, having discussed the question of Algeria and having regard to the situation in Algeria which was causing much suffering and loss of human lives, would express the hope that, in a spirit of co-operation, a peaceful, democratic and just solution would be found, through appropriate means, in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

The President of the General Assembly pointed out that this new draft resolution was a conciliatory text submitted by the sponsors of the six-Power and the three-Power draft resolutions adopted by the First Committee. The General Assembly adopted the new, nine-Power draft resolution by 77 votes to 0. This result followed a roll-call vote of 75 to 0, with 1 abstention. Immediately after the roll-call, the representative of Costa Rica, absent during the voting, requested that his delegation be recorded as voting in favour of the resolution, and the United Kingdom representative corrected his vote to one in favour.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

SECURITY COUNCIL, meetings 729, 730, 747.

S/3589 and Add.1. Letter of 12 April 1956, from representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand and Yemen to President of Security Council.

S/3609. Letter of 13 June 1956 from representatives of Afghanistan, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand and Yemen to President of Security Council, received on 18 June 1956.

S/3689 and Corr.1. Letter of 25 October 1956, from representative of France to Secretary-General requesting that item entitled "Military assistance rendered by the Egyptian Government to the rebels in Algeria" be placed on agenda of Security Council.

S/3783. Letter of 4 February 1957 from representative of France to President of Security Council.

A/3157. Report of Security Council to General Assembly covering period 16 July 1955 - 15 July 1956.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 11TH SESSION

GENERAL COMMITTEE, meeting 108.

PLENARY MEETINGS, 578, 654, 655.

FIRST COMMITTEE, meetings 830-846.

A/3197. Letter of 1 October 1956, from Permanent Representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Yemen to Secretary-General.

A/C.1/L.165. Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen draft resolution.

A/C.1/L.166. Japan, Philippines, Thailand draft resolution, adopted by First Committee by roll-call vote of 37 to 27, with 13 abstentions, as follows:
In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Italy, Laos, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.
Abstaining: Austria, China, Denmark, El Salvador,

Finland, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Spain, Sweden.

A/C.1/L.167. Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Italy, Peru draft resolution, adopted by First Committee by roll-call vote of 41 to 33, with 3 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Laos, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukrainian

SSR, USSR, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Bolivia, Cambodia, Turkey.

A/3537. Report of First Committee.

A/L.220. Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Italy, Japan, Peru, Philippines, Thailand draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1012(XI), as submitted by nine Powers, A/L.220, adopted unanimously by the Assembly on 15 February, meeting 654. (See article above for details on vote.)

"The General Assembly,

"Having heard the statements made by various delegations and discussed the question of Algeria,

"Having regard to the situation in Algeria which is causing much suffering and loss of human lives,

"Expresses the hope that, in a spirit of co-operation, a peaceful, democratic and just solution will be found, through appropriate means, in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations."

CHAPTER VII

THE QUESTION OF CYPRUS

On 13 March 1946, Greece requested that the General Assembly put the question of Cyprus on the agenda of its eleventh session. In an explanatory memorandum, the Greek Government ascribed the breakdown of negotiations between the Governor of Cyprus and the Cypriot leader, Archbishop Makarios, to the refusal of the United Kingdom Government to recognize the right of self-determination of the people of Cyprus. It further charged the United Kingdom with having set up a powerful, repressive military machine of about 20,000 troops in the island. Had the Assembly carried out its responsibilities in regard to the Cyprus issue in 1954 (as Greece had then asked), the present critical situation in Cyprus would not have developed. This situation had had an immediate and understandable repercussion in Greece, straining Greek-British relations heavily. Further, members of the United Kingdom Government had recently stated officially that Cyprus would be kept under colonial rule because of strategic and political considerations and, in particular, that it was to be used to defend British oil interests in the Middle East.

On 12 October 1956, the United Kingdom proposed a new item, entitled "Support from Greece for terrorism in Cyprus", for the agenda

of the eleventh session of the General Assembly. In an explanatory memorandum, the United Kingdom charged Greece with inciting and materially supporting terrorism in the island over a considerable period. It added that up to 6 November 1956, terrorist organizations in Cyprus had murdered 196 persons, of whom 114 were Cypriots. The obvious objective of terrorism was not to secure democracy, but to secure by force the annexation of Cyprus to Greece. This objective had not been disguised by Athens Radio. The time had thus come for the United Nations to consider this external attempt to change the status of Cyprus by force and subversion.

On 14 November, the General Assembly considered a recommendation from its General Committee to merge the Greek and British complaints into a single item for inclusion on the Assembly's agenda.

The United Kingdom representative argued that although Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter precluded the United Nations from interfering in the internal affairs of the United Kingdom with regard to Cyprus, the Assembly could and should consider that aspect of the situation covered by the item proposed by the United Kingdom. He agreed, however, that

both complaints be considered simultaneously. He would not therefore vote against inclusion of the item submitted by Greece.

The representative of Greece insisted that to declare the question of Cyprus a matter of domestic jurisdiction would mean there were no colonial questions. The Assembly had in the past taken decisions on the question of Cyprus, he pointed out, and Members had expected international negotiations on the problem. If a vote on the inclusion of the matter on the Assembly agenda were asked for, Greece would have supported the inclusion of the British complaint as well, since Greece had nothing to conceal.

The representative of Turkey feared possible discord and bitterness resulting from a public debate on the Cyprus question, which would neither strengthen peace nor restore friendly relations between the countries concerned. Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter, he said, precluded United Nations intervention in the Cyprus case. The Greek complaint, he thought, was intended solely to transfer to Greece a sovereignty which had been settled by the 1923 Treaty of Lausanne. The revision of treaties did not fall within the competence of the United Nations. Respect for treaties was a principle embodied in the preamble of the Charter. The right of self-determination could scarcely be invoked or regarded as the sole criterion for the exact delineation of frontiers and the unilateral repudiation of international treaties.

No vote having been requested, the following item was placed on the agenda of the General Assembly and referred to its First Committee: "Question of Cyprus: (a) Application, under the auspices of the United Nations, of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples in the case of the population of the Island of Cyprus; (b) Complaint by the United Kingdom of support from Greece for terrorism in Cyprus".

The First Committee considered the item at ten meetings, held between 18 and 22 February 1957. On 18 February, the representative of the United Kingdom submitted four memoranda about activities in Cyprus of terrorists with help from Greece. The following day, the representative of Greece submitted material about endeavours of British official agencies

to establish false proof in support of the British allegations against Greece.

Opening the debate in the First Committee, the representative of Greece stated that it was only after countless and vain endeavours to persuade the United Kingdom to consider an equitable solution, that Greece had sought recourse to the United Nations in order to avert disaster.

Denying that Greece was seeking to satisfy a territorial claim, he said that the goal of the Cypriots was true self-determination, regardless of the consequences. The Greek Government, moreover, had lent them only moral support in their struggle for freedom. It had never dispatched arms to them as had been alleged. The United Kingdom Government, however, had driven Cypriots to despair by refusing to recognize their right to self-determination. It was also responsible for fomenting the animosity of the Turkish minority in Cyprus against the Greek majority. The British had failed to respect the principles of the United Nations Charter. They wanted to maintain control over Cyprus in order to use it as a spring-board for action in the Middle East.

As to the question of the Assembly's competence, the Greek representative contended that Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter applied only to the national territory of each State, and that Cyprus was not part of British national territory. That provision, further, could only be considered in conjunction with Article 10, by which the Assembly was competent to consider all questions within the scope of the Charter. The practice of the Assembly, moreover, showed that it could discuss questions of the right of self-determination of peoples. In addition, by Article 73, the interests of a colonial people were paramount over those of the Administering Power.

The Treaty of Lausanne, the Greek representative added, had certainly not excluded the application of the right of self-determination in the case of the people of Cyprus. Article 16 of that Treaty, whereby Turkey renounced all rights and title whatsoever over the territories outside the frontiers specified, also provided for the future of those territories and islands being settled by the parties concerned.

The United Kingdom representative, recalling the friendship and alliances linking his

country and Greece and deploring the present situation, insisted that the Greek Government actually sought to annex Cyprus despite its declaration of disinterestedness. This created a situation which clearly violated the United Nations Charter. The *enosis* movement, he added, had been supported and financed by Greece, disregarding the welfare of the Cypriots and the maintenance of friendly relations between Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom. In 1954, the Greek Government had begun an active campaign for *enosis*, and Athens Radio had begun to incite the Cypriots to violence. On 19 August 1954, the United Kingdom Government had made its first protest to the Greek Government about those broadcasts, warning that they might irreparably damage Anglo-Greek friendship, if continued.

As far back as January 1953, the United Kingdom representative added, arms and ammunition had been smuggled into Cyprus from Greece, and there were further consignments during 1954 to build up the terrorists' stocks. On 9 November 1954, the leader of EOKA (the terrorist movement) had landed secretly in Cyprus from Greece. Terrorists were secretly trained both in Cyprus and in Greece, and in March 1955 Archbishop Makarios had told them to begin action.

The United Kingdom representative also rejected as wholly untrue the allegations that his Government had deliberately tried to fabricate false evidence to prove the existence of Greek support for terrorism in Cyprus. Despite the campaign of violence and provocation, he stated, his Government had unceasingly tried to reach a solution as early as practicable on the basis of self-government and self-determination for both the Greek and Turkish communities. Greece, however, had systematically opposed these efforts. The United Kingdom Government, nevertheless, would continue to search for a solution of the problem. But a solution would be impossible as long as Greece supported the *enosis* movement and prevented the Cypriot people from expressing their opinions freely. To prevent the situation from deteriorating further, the United Kingdom appealed to Assembly Members to call upon the Greek Government to stop supporting the campaign of terrorism and intimidation in Cyprus.

The following were among the points made

by the representative of Turkey: Greece's claim to annex Cyprus was completely unjustified. Turkey was naturally concerned over the status of Cyprus because there were more than 100,000 people of Turkish descent on the island, and because of geographical, historical, political and security and defence reasons. Further, Turkey was actually the plaintiff in the case. It had complaints to make against terrorist acts, against the Greek campaign of hatred and vilification against Turkey, and against the Greek attitude which contradicted the moral and contractual obligations that should be honoured at a time when the world needed peace more than ever. Abusing the principle of self-determination, the Greek Government laid claim to an island, geographically part of the Turkish mainland and over 700 miles from Greece, on which two different communities lived. That was not defence of the right of peoples to self-determination. It was merely a manoeuvre to impose a *diktat*. The Assembly could help to solve the problem by asking Greece to stop supporting terrorism in Cyprus, by encouraging the resumption of negotiations between the parties directly concerned, and by itself refraining from attempting to formulate concrete solutions, which could, in fact, result only from negotiations among the three countries concerned.

The representative of Turkey also disagreed with the Greek representative's interpretation of Article 16 of the Treaty of Lausanne. This Article, he argued, applied to territories whose future was "being settled or to be settled by the parties concerned". It was not concerned with the status of Cyprus, which had been settled between Turkey and Britain by Article 20 of the Treaty.

Three draft resolutions on the question were introduced in the First Committee.

By the first (submitted by Greece), the Assembly, recognizing the right of the people of Cyprus to self-determination, and considering that an equitable solution of the Cyprus question would contribute to peace and stability in that area, would express the wish that the people of Cyprus be given the opportunity to determine their own future by the application of their right to self-determination.

The second draft resolution was submitted by the United Kingdom. By this, the Assembly

would call on the Greek Government for effective measures to prevent support or encouragement from Greece of terrorism in Cyprus. The Assembly, considering it inherent in the Charter that States should refrain from intervening in the internal affairs of other States, would also note the complaint of the United Kingdom that terrorist organizations in Cyprus had, over a considerable period, received support from Greece in the form of arms, ammunition and money, and that, despite repeated representations by the United Kingdom Government, Athens Radio had regularly broadcast special programmes to Cyprus containing incitements to insurrection and violence.

Greece also submitted the third draft resolution. By this, the Assembly, having considered the British complaint on support from Greece for terrorism in Cyprus as well as the Greek arguments and complaints in reply, and considering that it should be in a position to evaluate adequately the situation on the basis of the fullest and most objective information and facts concerning these complaints, would for this purpose establish a fact-finding Committee composed of representatives of seven Members to investigate through direct observation as appropriate and to report its findings to the next General Assembly session. It would also call upon the Governments of the United Kingdom and Greece to assist the Committee in its task and to extend their full co-operation to it. It would, in addition, ask the Secretary-General to provide the Committee with the necessary staff and facilities.

In the course of the general debate, several Members supported the United Kingdom in contesting the competence of the Assembly to deal with the question. Others, however, fa-

voured the Greek position on support for the right of Cypriots to self-determination.

On 21 February, Panama submitted a fourth draft resolution on the question. By this, the Assembly, taking note of the different points of view expressed during the debate, and considering the desirability of making a further study of the Cyprus question, would set up a committee composed of the representatives of five Members, to make an on-the-spot study of the present situation in Cyprus. This committee would report and make appropriate recommendations to the twelfth Assembly session on the results of its work. The Assembly would also request the Governments of the United Kingdom, Greece and Turkey to provide the committee with all the necessary facilities and assistance.

No vote, however, took place on any of these four draft resolutions, since on 22 February India introduced a draft resolution to which the First Committee accorded priority in voting, and which it adopted by 76 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions. By this resolution, approved on 26 February at a plenary meeting, the Assembly expressed the earnest desire that a peaceful, democratic and just solution would be found in accordance with the principles and purposes of the Charter, and the hope that negotiations would be resumed and continued to that end. After this resolution was approved in the First Committee, the representatives of Greece, the United Kingdom and Panama announced that they would not press their respective draft resolutions to a vote.

The vote at the plenary meeting of the Assembly for the resolution that was adopted was 57 to 0, with 1 abstention.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 11TH SESSION
GENERAL COMMITTEE, meeting 107.
PLENARY MEETINGS, 578, 660.
FIRST COMMITTEE, meetings 847-856.

A/3120 and Add.1. Letters of 13 March and 12 June 1956 from Permanent Representative of Greece to Secretary-General requesting inclusion of item entitled "Application, under the auspices of the United Nations, of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples in the case of the population of the island of Cyprus" in agenda of 11th session.

A/3204 and Add.1. Letters of 12 October and 12 November 1956 from Permanent Representative of United Kingdom to Secretary-General requesting inclusion of item entitled "Support from Greece for terrorism in Cyprus" in agenda of 11th session.
A/C.1/788. Letter of 18 February 1957 from Permanent Representative of United Kingdom to Secretary-General.
A/C.1/789. Letter of 19 February 1957 from Permanent Representative of Greece to Secretary-General.
A/C.1/L.168, A/C.1/L.170. Greece draft resolutions.
A/C.1/L.169. United Kingdom draft resolution.

A/C.1/L.171. Panama draft resolution.

A/C.1/L.172. India draft resolution adopted by First Committee by 76 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

A/3559. Report of First Committee.

RESOLUTION 1013(XI), as recommended by First Committee, A/3559, adopted by the Assembly on 26 February 1957, meeting 660, by 57 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

"The General Assembly,
"Having considered the question of Cyprus,
"Believing that the solution of this problem requires
an atmosphere of peace and freedom of expression,
"Expresses the earnest desire that a peaceful, demo-
cratic and just solution will be found in accord with
the purposes and principles of the Charter of the
United Nations, and the hope that negotiations will
be resumed and continued to this end."

CHAPTER VIII

THE QUESTION OF WEST IRIAN (WEST NEW GUINEA)

The dispute between Indonesia and the Netherlands over the political status of West Irian (West New Guinea) was considered at the ninth and tenth sessions of the General Assembly. At the latter session, by resolution 915(X) of 19 December 1955, the Assembly expressed hopes for a peaceful solution and for success of the negotiations envisaged in a joint statement issued by the Governments of Indonesia and the Netherlands on 7 December 1955. The statement had announced agreement to discuss "certain problems concerning West Irian, it being understood that, with respect to sovereignty, each party maintains its own position".

Negotiations between the two Governments were held in Geneva between December 1955 and February 1956, but failed to result in an agreement.

On 8 October 1956, the representatives of Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen (joined by Iran on 17 October) requested that the question of West Irian (West New Guinea) be put on the agenda of the Assembly's eleventh session. They explained that the failure of negotiations had resulted in a deterioration of the relations between Indonesia and the Netherlands and had affected adversely the whole complex of international relations in the area. The United Nations should make further efforts in finding a peaceful solution of this dispute.

On 14 November, the General Committee decided by 6 votes to 3, with 5 abstentions, to recommend inclusion of the item in the Assembly's agenda. This recommendation was

approved the next day by the Assembly at a plenary meeting by a roll-call vote of 47 to 18, with 14 abstentions.

The First Committee considered the question between 23 and 28 February 1957. The day before the Committee took up the matter, 13 of its Members — Bolivia, Burma, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ethiopia, India, Iraq, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria and Yugoslavia — submitted a joint draft resolution on the subject. By this, the General Assembly would ask the President of the General Assembly to appoint a good offices commission, consisting of three members, to assist in negotiations between the Governments of Indonesia and the Netherlands in order that a just and peaceful solution might be achieved. The commission was to report to the Assembly's next regular session.

During the debate, the representative of Indonesia stated that the continuance of the dispute over the status of West Irian, which he described as a "remnant of a colonial problem", had led to such a deterioration of relations between Indonesia and the Netherlands that the Union between the two countries had been dissolved. The dispute had arisen as a result of the Netherlands attempt to withhold from the people of West Irian the freedom and independence gained by the Indonesian people. He disagreed with the Netherlands argument that the status of West Irian was not affected by the transfer of sovereignty to Indonesia under the Round Table Conference Agreements of 1949. The unconditional transfer of sovereignty to Indonesia under Article 1 of the Charter of the Transfer of Sovereignty covered

West Irian which had been part of Indonesia during and even before Netherlands rule. Indonesian sovereignty over the territory could in no way be affected by Article 2 of the Charter of the Transfer which provided for the temporary retention of *de facto* Netherlands administration over the Residency of West Irian, with the understanding that its political status would be determined within one year through negotiations. The dispute was primarily a political matter adversely affecting international relations in the region and represented a struggle between colonialism and a people's aspirations to freedom. Indonesia, he added, was prepared to grant full citizenship to the people of West Irian, who were closely related to the other peoples of Indonesia and had participated in the common struggle for independence. Negotiations with the Netherlands which had taken place from 1950 to 1952, and again in 1955 and 1956, had failed, however, because of the Netherlands insistence on maintaining colonial rule over the territory.

The Indonesian Government, still anxious to find a peaceful settlement, had therefore sought the assistance of the United Nations. Given time and good will, it felt, the dispute might well be solved, especially in view of the support expressed both in Indonesia and the Netherlands for a solution by recourse to good offices.

The representative of the Netherlands argued that the Indonesian claim to West New Guinea had no juridical basis, especially since Indonesia had in April 1956 unilaterally abrogated all the Round Table Conference Agreements of 1949 on which its claim had previously been based. Indonesia itself had been so well aware of the weakness of its case that it had rejected the Netherlands proposals for recourse to the International Court of Justice or to international arbitration.

The Netherlands Government, he said, could not entertain a transfer of the territory to Indonesia without consulting the Papuan inhabitants, who had no racial, cultural or religious affinity with the Indonesians. The Netherlands Government was not prepared to negotiate on the Indonesian Government's condition that the only acceptable solution was the immediate and unconditional transfer of sovereignty. Any recommendation by the General

Assembly in favour of negotiations on this basis would constitute an infringement of the guarantee of territorial integrity of the Netherlands as embodied in Article 2 of the United Nations Charter and would be contrary to the Netherlands Government's obligations to the non-self-governing territory under Article 73 of the Charter. The Netherlands administration was designed to develop the territory and bring progress to the population, which was one of the most primitive in the world. The Netherlands had proclaimed its intention to accord self-determination to the inhabitants in due course. There was no conflict between the Government and the governed but only an Indonesian attempt at interference which would deny the right of self-determination to the inhabitants. The Indonesian demands should be rejected to serve the true interests of the people of West New Guinea.

The Netherlands representative felt that the Assembly should not lend authority to the unjustified Indonesian claim by suggesting negotiations which would be fruitless. In his opinion, the appointment of a good offices commission would violate the established practice of the General Assembly, which appointed such bodies only with the agreement of the parties concerned.

The representative of Australia stated that his Government had a direct interest in the future of West New Guinea, which was adjacent to territory under Australian administration. New Guinea represented the very key to Australia's defence. He, too, felt that the Indonesian claim to West New Guinea was unjustified and that it had no legal validity. The matter was not a colonial problem. The Netherlands was not only acting fully in accord with the provisions of the Charter regarding non-self-governing territories in administering the backward people of the territory; it had also promised self-determination in advance. Indonesia, on the other hand, sought to annex the territory and administer its people without their consent and without being subject to any of the Charter safeguards. If the Indonesian demand were accepted, the Papuans of West New Guinea might be permanently separated from the rest of their own people inhabiting the rest of the island. Opposing the 13-Power draft resolution, he contended that negotiations

could not develop out of a unilateral claim on one side and a flat rejection on the other. Further, the United Nations would not be justified in adopting the draft resolution without first satisfying itself about the merits of the Indonesian claim.

Most representatives who participated in the discussion held the view, however, that the United Nations should lend its good offices to assist in negotiations for a just and peaceful solution. They felt that the United Nations was responsible for promoting a solution of the dispute. The longer the dispute continued the greater was the likelihood of its endangering the maintenance of international peace and security. The joint draft resolution, in their view, merely proposed a way for the resumption of negotiations and a *rapprochement* between the two countries without prejudging the merits of the case. It was a constructive attempt to reduce tension and to bring about an amicable settlement.

Several other representatives disagreed, mak-

ing the following points: The question concerned interpretations of a treaty, and the legal controversy should be decided by judicial means. The joint draft resolution, based merely on the consideration that a unilateral territorial claim had led to impairment of relations, might imply some support to the Indonesian demand for transfer of West Irian (West New Guinea) without consulting the population. The establishment of a good offices commission, involving negotiations, could not serve any useful purpose in view of the attitudes of the parties concerned. In fact, it might embitter relations between them.

The 13-Power draft resolution was adopted by the First Committee on 28 February 1957 by a roll-call vote of 39 votes to 25, with 9 abstentions. Later the same day, it was submitted to a plenary meeting of the General Assembly, but was not adopted because it did not secure the required two-thirds majority. The vote, by roll-call, was 40 to 25, with 13 abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 11TH SESSION
GENERAL COMMITTEE, meeting 108.
PLENARY MEETINGS, 578, 664.
FIRST COMMITTEE, meetings 857-863.

A/3200 and Add.1. Letters of 8 and 17 October 1956 from Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen requesting inclusion of item entitled "The question of West Irian (West New Guinea)" on agenda of 11th session.

A/C.1/L.173. Bolivia, Burma, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ethiopia, India, Iraq, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Yugoslavia draft resolution, adopted by First Committee by roll-call vote of 39 to 25, with 9 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand,

Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Abstaining: Argentina, Chile, Finland, Laos, Mexico, Spain, Turkey, United States, Uruguay.

A/3565. Report of First Committee.

Draft resolution, as recommended by First Committee, A/3565, failed of adoption in Assembly on 28 February 1957, meeting 664, by roll-call vote of 40 to 25, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Vote same as in First Committee, but with addition of Sudan and Tunisia and without Cambodia.

Against: Vote same as in First Committee, but with addition of Union of South Africa and without Colombia.

Abstaining: Vote same as in First Committee, but with addition of Cambodia, Panama, Paraguay and Venezuela.

CHAPTER IX

QUESTIONS RELATING TO EAST ASIA

THE KOREAN QUESTION

The Korean question was considered by the First Committee of the General Assembly between 3 and 8 January 1957.

Before it were three reports. One was submitted by the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK). Covering the period between 7 September 1955 and 24 August 1956, it stated that a committee consisting of the representatives of Australia, the Philippines, Thailand and Turkey had, on 1 January 1956, assumed the functions and responsibilities entrusted to the Commission. The full Commission had, however, been reconvened to consider its annual report to the General Assembly. There had, the Commission stated, been no basic change in the position since its previous report, and it thus still could not contribute to the realization of its fundamental objective, the unification of Korea.

The second report was that submitted by the Government of India on the problem of the ex-prisoners of the Korean war. Five of the 88 ex-prisoners of war originally brought to India from Korea, it stated, had left for North Korea, two for China and 55 for Brazil. Eleven of the remaining 26 had opted for Argentina, nine for Mexico and the rest for India.

The third report was that from the Unified Command about the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Korea (NNSC). Following consultations among the 16 nations which had contributed military forces to the United Nations Command in the Korean conflict, this report said, the United Nations Command had decided to suspend the Commission's activity from 9 June 1956. This was deemed necessary, the report added, because of violations of certain provisions of the Armistice Agreement by the Communist side and obstruction of the tasks of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission by both the Communist side and the Czech and Polish members of the Commission.

QUESTION OF INVITATIONS

At the outset of the discussions, the First

Committee approved a United States draft resolution inviting a representative of the Republic of Korea to participate, without the right to vote, in the debate. India proposed an amendment to invite a representative of North Korea also to participate in the debate, a proposal supported also by Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Syria, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Yugoslavia. The Indian amendment, however, was rejected by a vote of 40 to 20, with 11 abstentions. The United States draft resolution, supported by Australia, China, Iraq, Japan, Lebanon, the Philippines, Thailand and the United Kingdom, was adopted by a vote of 51 to 10, with 12 abstentions.

REPORT OF UNCURK

During the general debate, the United States submitted a draft resolution whereby the General Assembly would reaffirm the objectives of the United Nations to bring about by peaceful means the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Korea and the full restoration of international peace and security in the area. The Assembly would also urge that continuing efforts be made to achieve those objectives and call upon UNCURK to continue its work and to observe and report on elections throughout Korea.

The United States representative stated that despite failure so far to achieve the peaceful unification of the country, the Republic of Korea had continued to develop the representative character of its Government. A strong two-party system was clearly emerging as was confirmed in the UNCURK report, which gave complete information as to how more than 7 million free Koreans had voted. Their wholesome demonstration of free elections, the United States representative added, should be contrasted with what had taken place in North Korea, where no United Nations observer had ever been allowed to go.

The Communists, he further declared, had violated the Armistice provisions in many re-

spects, especially in introducing combat aircraft into North Korea, although there had been none there at the time the Armistice Agreement was signed. In May 1956, the United Nations Command had been impelled to take action on the problem of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission — a problem closely related to the problem of Communist violation of the reinforcement provisions of the Armistice Agreement. The United States representative also drew attention to the failure of the Communist side to account for United Nations Command prisoners of war and the continued detention of Korean and foreign civilians. By adopting the United States draft resolution, the United Nations would reaffirm unequivocally that its objective in Korea must be achieved in a way consistent with the principles of the Geneva Conference.

Among those voicing support for the United States draft resolution were the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, El Salvador, France, Iraq, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, Uruguay and Venezuela. Some of them expressed concern that the United Nations objectives remained unfulfilled because the North Korean authorities showed no signs of accepting the principle of genuinely free elections under United Nations supervision. Some also warned against compromise proposals for unification, which could lead to extension of Communist rule in Korea. Several of these speakers also condemned Communist violations of the Armistice Agreement.

The representative of Canada considered that, while the United Nations should insist on certain principles fundamental to unification, it need not be so rigid on the means of achieving union, since it could not impose a settlement and since the Geneva proposals need not be regarded as a final ultimatum.

The representative of the Republic of Korea expressed gratitude for United Nations efforts for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea, objectives which had not been achieved because the Chinese and North Korean Communists had defied the United Nations in Korea. A dangerous military situation, he considered, still existed as a result of the Communist build-up of great military power in North Korea, in violation of the Armistice

Agreement which the United Nations Command had faithfully observed. The resulting imbalance of military power threatened the very existence of the Republic of Korea, he warned. Suspending NNSC's operations fell far short of correcting the situation. All peaceful efforts for unification through negotiation had proved vain. All possible means — moral, political, economic, and otherwise — had to be mobilized to force the Communists to accept the principles of the United Nations in the Korean question.

As one step towards a solution of the question he proposed that the Armistice Agreement be abolished since it merely served to perpetuate the division of Korea. The demarcation line should be erased. The Unified Command should take appropriate measures for defence. Communist Chinese invasion forces and Russian "volunteers" should be unconditionally withdrawn, and a genuinely free election should be held in North Korea under United Nations supervision in order to reunite it with the south under the constitution of the Republic of Korea.

According to the representative of the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR, any discussion of the Korean question in the absence of a representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was unrealistic. They criticized the United States draft resolution as a selfish effort to impose on North Korea a settlement which had already proved unsuccessful because it disregarded the need for agreement between the two parties. They considered that UNCURK should be dissolved, since the Korean question could best be settled peacefully by the Korean people themselves. A solution could be facilitated by the establishment of cultural and economic relations, such as the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had suggested on several occasions. One of the first requisites was the withdrawal of all foreign military forces, they maintained, contrasting what they called the peaceful policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including reduction of its armed forces and compliance with the Armistice Agreement, with the plan of Syngman Rhee to unify Korea by force and to maintain 650,000 men under arms.

The representative of Poland drew attention to the serious violation of the Armistice Agreement involved in the limitations unilaterally imposed on the NNCS by the Unified Command and denied that the Polish and Czechoslovak representatives on the NNCS had in any way hindered its work. Insisting on respect for the Armistice Agreement, he also thought the NNCS should continue its useful work.

The representative of India did not think that the United States draft resolution was likely to achieve the desired objective, for this realistically could only be reached by a meeting of minds between the two sides. It limited the principle of free elections in Korea to the particular method embodied in the final declaration of the Geneva Conference, namely, that the elections should be under United Nations supervision. If the United Nations was to accomplish its task of unification by peaceful means — and only the Republic of Korea had referred to unification by force — direct negotiations between the two sides were necessary. He thought free elections to some form of constituent assembly possible, under a form of international supervision acceptable to the United Nations and in which the veto question should not arise. The real problem, in his view, was a question of the willingness of both North and South Korea to recognize that, to unify Korea, present differences had to be reconciled, and ideas of destroying the Armistice Agree-

ment and of strengthening their military forces had to be abandoned.

The First Committee, however, approved the United States draft resolution. It did so on 8 January 1957 by a roll-call vote of 57 to 8, with 13 abstentions. This decision was endorsed at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 11 January by 57 votes to 8, with 9 abstentions (resolution 1010A(XI)).

PROBLEM OF EX-PRISONERS OF THE KOREAN WAR

The problem of the ex-prisoners of the Korean war was the subject of a joint draft resolution by Ecuador, El Salvador and Venezuela introduced in the First Committee on 7 January 1957. As revised, on the suggestion of Ceylon, it would have the General Assembly take note of the report of the Indian Government on the problem and express both its gratitude to the Governments of India, Argentina and Brazil for their valuable co-operation in the settlement of the problem and its hope that the ex-prisoners still in India would be settled in the near future through the co-operation of Member States.

The revised joint draft resolution was approved by the First Committee on 8 January by 69 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions, and subsequently at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 11 January by 60 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions (resolution 1010B(XI)).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 11TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETING, 637.
FIRST COMMITTEE, meetings 814-820.

QUESTION OF INVITATIONS

A/C.1/L.157. United States draft resolution, adopted by First Committee by 51 votes to 10, with 12 abstentions.

REPORT OF UNCURK

A/3167. Report of Unified Command on Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Korea. Communication of 15 August 1956 from representative of United States to Secretary-General.

A/3172. Report of United Nations Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea.

A/C.1/L.158. United States draft resolution, adopted by First Committee by roll-call vote of 57 to 8, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China,

Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, Finland, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

A/3490. Report of First Committee.

RESOLUTION 1010A(XI), as recommended by First Committee, A/3490, adopted by Assembly on 11 January 1957, meeting 637, by 57 votes to 8, with 9 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Having noted the report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea,

"Recalling its resolutions 811(IX) of 11 December 1954 and 910(X) of 29 November 1955,

"Noting that the Armistice Agreement of 27 July 1953 remains in effect,

"1. Reaffirms that the objectives of the United Nations are to bring about by peaceful means the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Korea under a representative form of government, and the full restoration of international peace and security in the area;

"2. Urges that continuing efforts be made to achieve these objectives in accordance with the fundamental principles for unification set forth by the nations participating in the Korean Political Conference, held at Geneva in 1954, on behalf of the United Nations and reaffirmed by the General Assembly in resolutions 811(IX) of 11 December 1954 and 910(X) of 29 November 1955;

"3. Calls upon the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea to continue its work in accordance with relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and to observe and report on elections throughout Korea, and calls upon all States and authorities to facilitate this activity on the

part of the Commission;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to place the Korean question on the provisional agenda of the twelfth session of the General Assembly."

PROBLEM OF EX-PRISONERS OF WAR

A/3203. Letter of 5 October 1956 from Permanent Representative of India to Secretary-General.

A/C.1/L.159 and Rev.1. Ecuador, El Salvador, Venezuela draft resolution and revision, adopted by First Committee by 69 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

A/3490. Report of First Committee.

RESOLUTION 1010 B (XI), as recommended by First Committee, A/3490, adopted by Assembly on 11 January 1957, meeting 637, by 60 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Having taken note of the report of the Government of India on the problem of ex-prisoners of the Korean war,

"Expresses its gratitude to the Governments of India, Argentina and Brazil for their valuable co-operation in the settlement of the problem of ex-prisoners of the Korean war, and its hope that the ex-prisoners who are still in India will be re-settled in the near future through the co-operation of Member States."

KOREAN RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

REPORT OF AGENT-GENERAL TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The operations of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA) in the 12 months ending 30 June 1956 reached a peak stage from which they would continue until the Agency's programme was fulfilled, said the Agent-General of the Agency in the annual report for this period submitted to the General Assembly's eleventh session. Very substantial advances, he added, had been made in carrying out the United Nations programme of economic assistance to the Republic of Korea.

The contributing governments, he pointed out, might well take satisfaction and pride in having supported the Agency in view of the successes emerging from this unprecedented undertaking by the United Nations. Their collective endeavour had enhanced the reputation of the United Nations, while affording aid of tremendous value to the Korean economy.

Operational activities, he reported, had been brought to successful conclusion at 3,429 of the 4,235 locations where material or technical assistance was being given. The result had been more food and consumer goods for the Korean

people, more classrooms and homes, more power and light. More irrigation works had been completed, helping to increase the rice harvest. New fishing craft had been put into operation. Larger industrial establishments and mines had received new equipment. Many small businessmen had been provided with financial aid. There was a new merchant marine academy to furnish better trained officers for Korea's expanding merchant fleet.

By 30 June 1956, \$139.2 million of the \$146 million available to the Agency had been committed, largely for investment projects. Aid goods to the value of \$74.8 million had been landed since the inception of the programme and technical assistance valued at \$12.7 million had also been provided. A steady flow of machinery, supplies and saleable commodities was arriving, the value of which averaged \$1.5 million monthly.

The Agent-General also called attention to the vast amount of direct economic aid provided by the United States, and he expressed gratification at the full support of the Korean Government for the United Nations programme.

Reporting on industrial development, he said construction of the new cement plant at Mungyong, with an annual capacity of 200,000 tons, was proceeding. UNKRA rehabilitation work at the only existing major South Korean cement plant at Samchok had been completed. Work was going ahead rapidly at the new flat glass plant at Incheon, being built to meet the country's normal annual requirements. A total of 2,100 high-speed cotton looms, which would increase annual weaving capacity by the equivalent of 30 million yards, had been procured. Also purchased were five modern automatic cotton "opening and picking" units, which, together with three other units furnished earlier by UNKRA, would service more than 50 per cent of South Korea's cotton spindles. The machinery for a new worsted spinning plant, and most of the equipment for modern woollen and worsted dyeing and finishing plant had arrived. So had other machinery to rehabilitate the country's only waste silk plant, and orders had been placed for equipment for a plant processing hemp and similar fibres.

Monthly newsprint production had been increased from 350 to 500 metric tons at a plant in Kunsan rehabilitated by UNKRA, and additional equipment to raise output to 1,000 metric tons a month was on order. Also ordered was equipment to enable another plant to produce bond paper, which would result in annual foreign exchange savings of \$250,000. Ninety per cent of the machinery for a kraft-paper manufacturing plant had arrived; used with bag-making machinery supplied by UNKRA, this plant would be able to meet most of the domestic needs for heavy-duty bags. Net-making machinery had arrived to help meet about one half the domestic need for small-mesh fish nets. Erection of the first of two automobile repairing and rebuilding shops was under way. Marked success continued to characterize the operation of the UNKRA Small Business Loan Fund; by 30 June 1956, 951 small-scale manufacturers had been aided through loans which totalled \$1,537,381 and 877,639,000 hwan.

Reviewing the results of UNKRA aid to the government coal mines, the Agent-General noted that output had increased in 1955 by 289,000 metric tons since 1954, largely because of new equipment and technical assistance fur-

nished by the Agency. Development of four promising private coal mines had been started. When equipment is completely installed, these mines are expected to meet about 45 per cent of the goal for private coal mine production set by the Government's five-year plan.

Also described in the Agent-General's report were UNKRA's activities to increase the production of minerals, the export of which constitutes South Korea's principal source of foreign exchange. The mineral assay laboratory at Taejon had worked out new ore-dressing processes, he said. Full operational responsibility for the laboratory had been turned over to the Korean staff on 30 June 1956. A dredge for exploitation of the Taechon-ni gold deposit was to be shipped to Korea toward the end of 1956. First-phase rehabilitation of Korea's only non-ferrous smelter and refinery had been virtually finished. Procurement had begun for a mill to process 200 tons of crystalline graphite daily. A complete talc-grinding plant was on order, and \$100,000 had been allotted for equipment to increase present production at an iron mine.

Agency activities had been generally concluded in the power, transport and communications fields, the Agent-General reported. Expansion of power facilities had been completed on the island of Cheju. On the South Korean mainland, restoration of Korea's war-damaged sub-stations, existing generating facilities and 550 miles of transmission lines had been virtually completed, too. The resultant increase in power for use, nearly 30 per cent, would play an important part in the future development of the entire economy. Port improvement work, on floating piers, was progressing satisfactorily at Kunsan and at Changhang. The UNKRA project to rehabilitate an initial group of 44 navigational aids had been completed. Practically finished were repairs to railroad engine houses and the installation of heavy equipment at railroad backshops.

Regarding aid to the fishing industry, the Agent-General reported the arrival of more than \$1 million worth of additional equipment and supplies, including lumber for boats, marine diesel engines, nets and ice-making machinery. Another 363 fishing craft had been built and 549 more repaired with UNKRA materials. Preparations continued for the establishment

of two large new modern fish canneries, which would almost double present canning capacity. Aid by the UNKRA Fisheries Loan Fund to individual fishermen and fisheries guilds for boat-building, ice-plant expansion and utilization of operational equipment had risen in value to 187 million hwan.

The Agency's irrigation and forestry programmes had been successfully concluded. Through UNKRA efforts, approximately 95,000 acres had been brought under controlled irrigation, the rice output rising about 30,000 metric tons a year. The Central Forest Experiment Station had been rebuilt and re-equipped, a branch station to train foresters had been constructed, equipment and scholarships had been provided for the Department of Forestry of Seoul National University, and other equipment had been furnished for the Bureau of Forestry. The Agency's peat production project also had been completed, following provision of equipment and technical assistance to help increase the output of peat.

In the UNKRA housing programme, more than 6,000 permanent-type dwelling units had been completed or were under construction in 21 cities by 30 June 1956. There was also noticeable progress in educational projects: over 700 additional classrooms had been finished and a new merchant marine academy had been opened at Pusan. The Pusan Vocational Training Centre was now actively under way. Installation of equipment had been finished at the Taejon Vocational Centre. The Seoul Electrical Technical High School had completed a new two-story building with UNKRA materials. And the Agency had begun action to provide equipment and construction materials to establish four more vocational training centres. Five instructors had been obtained from abroad to give technical assistance at these seven centres, and scholarships had been granted to enable Korean vocational instructors to study abroad. The UNKRA Foreign Language Institute continued to report capacity classes.

As to health and welfare activities, the Agent-General said that an agreement had been signed with the Government of the Republic of Korea and the Scandinavian Governments to establish a National Medical Centre in Seoul which would involve expenditures ultimately of almost \$12 million. The initial phase of

this project was already under way. At Tongnae, near Pusan, development of the centre for the physically handicapped continued satisfactorily; the resident capacity was expected to increase shortly to 300; courses in 16 vocational fields were available to patients; and a children's ward had been completed. UNKRA also had initiated work on 45 welfare institutions throughout South Korea for orphaned and destitute children. Eleven new workshops for widows with dependent children had been completed, and sewing and knitting machines had been installed there as well in existing widows' work centres.

During the period under review, another 42 grants-in-aid had been made to international voluntary agency projects, increasing the total number of grants by the Agency since the programme had started to 201. Direct project assistance amounted to almost \$1 million, and another \$410,000 had been provided to help meet shipping costs for voluntary agency project supplies and equipment.

Plans had been completed for the new UNKRA/UNESCO/Republic of Korea Fundamental Education Centre at Suwon, and construction was to start in July 1956. It will be part of a new combined fundamental education-community development programme to improve rural conditions and train rural leaders. The first phase of the "community development-employment" programme had been completed with 464 separate projects carried out by residents of 419 villages and town districts; more than 92,000 families had received direct benefits.

Assistance for UNKRA projects by the specialized agencies and UNICEF continued.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Agent-General's report was discussed at the eleventh session of the General Assembly, in the Second Committee on 21 November 1956. Also before the Committee were comments on the UNKRA programme by the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK). "The past 12 months have witnessed the most vital and constructive period in the Agency's history", stated UNCURK, adding that UNKRA had "contributed greatly to the Ko-

rean economy in the sphere of investment projects”.

In a statement to the Committee, the Agent-General said that the Agency had completed or virtually completed its programme in the fields of irrigation, forestry, power, transport and communications, and assistance to voluntary agencies. Activities were being vigorously prosecuted in other fields, and a majority of the remaining UNKRA projects would be completed during calendar year 1957.

Many economic problems, however, still beset the Republic of Korea. Inflation, although showing signs of abatement, continued to pose a serious threat. Large-scale imports were still needed if a viable economy was to be developed. Nevertheless, the cumulative effects of the United Nations and United States aid programmes were now evident. Coupled with the vigorous and determined efforts of the Korean Government and people, they had resulted in a greater degree of economic stability than at any time since 1951, the Agent-General observed.

Among those who expressed appreciation for UNKRA's work were the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Ceylon, China, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, New Zealand, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela.

The points they made included the following: Although many problems remained to be solved and although it was regrettable that still more could not be done for Korean reconstruction, the United Nations could take satisfaction in the fact that the sufferings of the Korean people had been at least partially relieved. The Agency's programme provided an excellent example of the results that international co-operation could achieve. The results were truly remarkable, and very good use had been made of the approximately \$140 million made available to the programme. The fact that administrative costs had been kept to a minimum was most commendable, too.

Attention was also drawn by the representatives of Australia and Belgium to the important part played by the United States in the economic and social reconstruction of the Republic of Korea.

The representatives of Bulgaria, Czechoslo-

vakia, Romania and the USSR, however, felt that the economic situation in South Korea was still very difficult despite a certain amount of progress, as reported on by the Agent-General of UNKRA. They regretted that the report referred only to South Korea. North Korea, they maintained, had been remarkably successful in developing its economy with financial and technical aid from the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the people's democracies in Europe. Both parts of Korea, it was also contended, would benefit from the establishment of economic relations between them. This would prepare the way for the political unification of Korea.

The Second Committee, acting on a proposal by Australia, Belgium, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States, adopted a draft resolution commending the Agent-General of UNKRA for the excellent progress made by the Agency in pursuing its mission of assisting the Korean people to relieve the sufferings and to repair the devastation caused by aggression. The draft resolution, submitted for final approval at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly, also commended the Agent-General for the progress made in carrying out the Assembly's wishes that the approved programmes of the Agency be expeditiously implemented to the maximum extent possible within available funds. The resolution expressed appreciation, too, for the valuable and continuing assistance given to the Agency by United Nations specialized agencies and by voluntary non-governmental organizations.

Following votes on individual paragraphs, the Second Committee approved the draft resolution as a whole on 21 November by 49 votes to 0, with 16 abstentions. On 7 December, it was approved at a plenary meeting of the Assembly, without discussion, by a vote of 54 to 0, with 13 abstentions.

As a result of another provision in the resolution, the Agent-General's report to the Assembly will no longer come up for consideration in the Economic and Social Council, as previously provided for under General Assembly resolution 410 A (V), of 1 December 1950, establishing the Agency. This decision was taken on a recommendation approved by the Economic and Social Council on 24 April 1956 by a vote of 15 to 0, with 3 abstentions.

GOVERNMENT PLEDGES
AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO
UNITED NATIONS KOREAN
RECONSTRUCTION AGENCY
As of 31 December 1956

(In U.S. Dollars)

<i>Member States</i>	<i>Amount Pledged</i>	<i>Total Received</i>	<i>Balance Out-standing</i>	<i>Member States</i>	<i>Amount Pledged</i>	<i>Total Received</i>	<i>Balance Out-standing</i>
Argentina	500,000	500,000	—	United Kingdom*	26,840,002	26,840,002	—
Australia*	3,616,446	3,616,446	—	United States*	92,902,615	92,902,615	—
Austria	179,474	179,474	—	Venezuela	100,000	100,000	—
Belgium	600,000	600,000	—	Total	140,841,894	139,584,168	1,257,726
Burma	49,934	49,934	—	<i>Non-Member States</i>			
Cambodia	1,000	1,000	—	Liechtenstein	465	465	—
Canada	7,413,021	7,413,021	—	Monaco	1,144	1,144	—
Chile	250,000	250,000	—	Switzerland	313,954	313,954	—
Denmark	860,000	289,555	570,445	The Vatican	10,000	10,000	—
Dominican Republic	10,000	10,000	—	Viet-Nam	10,000	10,000	—
Egypt	28,716	28,716	—	Total	335,563	335,563	—
El Salvador	500	500	—	Grand Total	141,177,457	139,919,731	1,257,726
Ethiopia	40,000	40,000	—				
France	142,857	142,857	—				
Greece	18,063	18,063	—				
Guatemala†	7,704	7,704	—				
Honduras	2,500	2,500	—				
Indonesia	143,706	143,706	—				
Israel	36,100	36,100	—				
Italy	2,014,933	2,014,933	—				
Lebanon	50,000	50,000	—				
Liberia	15,000	15,000	—				
Luxembourg	50,000	50,000	—				
Mexico	40,000	—	40,000				
Netherlands	1,052,632	1,052,632	—				
New Zealand	836,850	836,850	—				
Norway	1,725,323	1,725,323	—				
Pakistan	315,000	315,000	—				

* Previous contribution statements have shown pledges of \$4,001,726 for Australia, \$28,000,000 for the United Kingdom and \$162,500,000 for the United States. At the time these pledges were made the Governments concerned stipulated that payment of the full amounts was conditional upon certain matching contributions being received from other Governments, and in the case of Australia and the United States upon certain percentage limitations. In this statement these amounts have been adjusted to reflect the maximum contributions of these Governments in accordance with the terms of their pledges, on the basis of total contributions made by other Governments to the program.

† The contribution from the Government of Guatemala represents the proceeds of the sale of 15,000 pounds of coffee by the Government.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL — 21ST SESSION
PLENARY MEETING, 910.

E/2932 and Corr.1. Note by Secretary-General.
E/L.702. Canada, United Kingdom, United States draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 611(XXI), as submitted by 3 Powers, E/L.702, adopted by Council, on 24 April 1956, meeting 910, by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Taking note of the report of the Agent-General of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency,

"Considering that the activities of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency are regularly and closely examined by the Advisory Committee to the Agent-General and are reviewed each year by the General Assembly.

"Considering that the main lines of the remaining Agency programme have now been established,

"Considering that the necessary time-table by which the report of the Agent-General of the United Nations

Korean Reconstruction Agency is issued each year for the General Assembly makes impractical an effective review of the work of the Agency by the Council, as contemplated in section A of General Assembly resolution 410 (A (V) of 1 December 1950,

"Recommends to the General Assembly that section A of resolution 410 A (V) be amended as follows:

"(a) In paragraph 5 (d), delete the words 'and to the Economic and Social Council';

"(b) Delete paragraph 13 and renumber subsequent paragraphs accordingly."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 11TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETING, 612.

SECOND COMMITTEE, meetings 388, 391.

A/3136. Memorandum by Secretary-General.

A/3195. Report of Agent-General of UNKRA for period 1 July 1955 to 30 June 1956.

A/3322. Comments of UNCURK on report of Agent-General of UNKRA.

A/C.2/L.278. Australia, Belgium, Canada, United

Kingdom, United States draft resolution, adopted by Second Committee by 49 votes to 0, with 16 abstentions.

A/3408. Report of Second Committee.

RESOLUTION 1020 (XI), as recommended by Second Committee, A/3408, adopted by Assembly on 7 December 1956, meeting 612, by 54 votes to 0, with 13 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 410(V) of 1 December 1950, 701(VII) of 11 March 1953, 725 (VIII) of 7 December 1953, 828(IX) of 14 December 1954 and 920(X) of 25 October 1955,

"Taking note of the report of the Agent-General of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency on the work of the Agency for the period 1 July 1955 to 30 June 1956, and of the comments thereon by the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea,

"Recognizing the particular importance of the Agency's programme for the relief and rehabilitation of the Republic of Korea,

"Considering the recommendation contained in Eco-

nomic and Social Council resolution 611(XXI) of 24 April 1956, relating to submission to the Council of the reports of the Agent-General,

"1. Commends the Agent-General of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency for the excellent progress made by the Agency in pursuing its mission of assisting the Korean people to relieve the sufferings and to repair the devastation caused by aggression;

"2. Commends the Agent-General for the progress he has made in carrying out the desire expressed by the General Assembly that the approved programmes of the Agency be expeditiously implemented to the maximum extent possible within available funds;

"3. Expresses appreciation for the valuable and continuing assistance given to the Agency by United Nations specialized agencies and by voluntary non-governmental organizations;

"4. Decides to amend resolution 410 A (V) of 1 December 1950 as follows:

"(a) From paragraph 5 (d) delete the words 'and to the Economic and Social Council';

"(b) Delete paragraph 13 and renumber the subsequent paragraphs accordingly."

THE QUESTION OF THE REPRESENTATION OF CHINA

On 31 October and 1 November 1956, Albania, Bulgaria, and Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR protested to the President of the First Emergency Special Session of the General Assembly and to the Secretary-General at the place of the People's Republic of China being wrongfully taken at the session by the "Kuomintang" delegation, whose credentials they did not recognize as valid.

On 8 November 1956, in the Credentials Committee of the First and Second Emergency Special Sessions of the General Assembly, the USSR representative challenged the credentials of the representative of the Government of the Republic of China. Statements in support of seating the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China were also made by the representatives of India and Afghanistan. The representatives of France, the United States and the Dominican Republic, on the other hand, maintained that the credentials of the representatives of China were in order. The Committee decided by a vote of 6 to 3 to accept the credentials of the representative of China. This decision was endorsed at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly, on 9 November 1956, when the report of the Credentials Committee was approved by a vote of 68 to 0, with 1 abstention.

On 11 November 1956, just prior to the opening of the eleventh regular session of the General Assembly, India proposed the inclusion in the agenda of an item entitled "Representation of China in the United Nations". The procedure of the previous several years in placing a moratorium on the consideration of China's representation in the United Nations, it was pointed out, had rendered an adequate discussion of this important matter impossible.

The United States, on the other hand, submitted a draft resolution whereby the Assembly would decide neither to include this item in the agenda of the eleventh regular session nor to consider any proposals to exclude the representatives of the Government of the Republic of China or to seat representatives of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China. After a prolonged discussion, the General Committee decided to give priority in voting to the United States motion, which was then adopted by a vote of 8 to 5, with 1 abstention.

When, however, the report of the General Committee was discussed at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 15 November 1956, the representative of India proposed amendments which would in effect reverse the Committee's recommendations. This he did on the procedural grounds that the United States draft

resolution was not in accord with the rules of the General Assembly.

Supporting the Indian proposals, the USSR representative continued that the exclusion of the legitimate representatives of 600 million Chinese people from United Nations activities was intolerable. Pointing out that Members of the Organization were not States but governments, he said, that if the United Nations were to accept the view that each new government of a country had to apply repeatedly for admission, it would be dealing practically all the time with the admission of new governments. Proposals from some quarters for the admission of two Chinas he characterized as a plot designed to bless the American occupation of the Chinese island of Taiwan forever. Only one China — the People's Republic of China — could exercise sovereign rights on behalf of China.

The United States representative, on the other hand, argued that the General Committee's recommendation to the Assembly was clearly within the rules, and was held to be so by the Chairman and by the members of that Committee. Asking the Assembly to agree that the matter of Chinese representation not be discussed at the eleventh regular session, he said it was particularly unwise further to divide the United Nations on the admission of the Chinese Communist régime during a year of crisis in the Near East, Hungary and elsewhere.

The representative of China announced that if the United Nations could conduct a free vote among the entire people of China as to the authority by which they wished to be represented in the United Nations, his Government would abide by the results of such a choice. In the seven years of Communist tyranny in China, the Chinese people had not accepted the Communist régime any more than the Hungarian people had accepted the Hungarian Communist régime, he said.

Other representatives, including the representative of Yugoslavia, considered that the United Nations could not ignore the obvious fact that the Central Government of the People's Republic of China was, *de jure* and *de facto*, the sole Government of the country, and was thus the only Government able to represent China in the international community and

discharge on behalf of the Chinese people the obligations assumed under the Charter. The representative of Yugoslavia considered it significant that when the United States itself wanted to discuss problems of interest to both countries, it addressed itself to Peking and not to Formosa. The negative attitude taken toward the People's Republic of China, he thought, had contributed greatly to the impasse over Far Eastern questions in which the world found itself.

Among these expressing support for the United States position on the matter was the representative of the United Kingdom. Stating that his country had recognized the Government of the People's Republic of China as the Government of China, he felt that the question of Chinese representation in the United Nations was one of the issues to be settled before normal relations could be re-established in the Far East. Nevertheless, he supported the United States stand in the belief that the time was still not ripe to debate the question.

The representative of India contended that China was not legitimately represented in the United Nations. Stressing that the best way to deal with the division in the Assembly over the question was to discuss it, he considered that the solution depended upon the United States Government talking face to face with the Chinese Government and *vice versa*. In his view, the situation in the Far East required the presence of China and Japan in the United Nations, and the Assembly had to recognize the facts of life.

The Indian amendments to the recommendation of the General Committee were, however, defeated in roll-call votes. Instead, the Assembly approved the draft resolution recommended by the General Committee by a roll-call vote of 47 to 24, with 8 abstentions. The question of the representation of China was thus not included in the agenda of the eleventh regular session of the General Assembly.

The issue came up again both in the Credentials Committee of the eleventh regular session, and in the plenary meeting of the General Assembly at which that Committee's report was discussed. The outcome of these discussions was that the General Assembly decided, by a vote of 60 to 9, with 1 abstention, to adopt

the Credentials Committee's report, thereby in effect accepting the credentials of the representatives of the Republic of China as valid.

The question of the representation of China

was also raised in other United Nations organs and bodies during 1956 (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 1ST AND 2ND EMERGENCY
SPECIAL SESSIONS
PLENARY MEETING, 571.

A/3300. Note by Secretary-General. Communications relating to representation of China.

A/3321. Report of Credentials Committee. Credentials of representatives to 1st and 2nd emergency special sessions of Assembly.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 11TH SESSION
GENERAL COMMITTEE, meeting 108.
PLENARY MEETINGS, 578-580, 658.

A/3338. Letter of 10 November 1956 from Permanent Representative of India to Secretary-General requesting inclusion of item entitled "Representation of China in the United Nations" in agenda of 11th session.

A/BUR/144. United States draft resolution, adopted by General Committee by 8 votes to 5, with 1 abstention.

A/3350. Fourth report of General Committee.

A/L.210. India amendments to draft resolution recommended by General Committee, A/3350, paragraph 7.

RESOLUTION 1108 (XI), as recommended by General Committee, A/3350, adopted by Assembly on 16 November 1956, meeting 580, by roll-call vote of 47 to 24, with 8 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Against: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Cambodia, Israel, Jordan, Laos, Libya, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia.

"The General Assembly,

"1. *Decides* not to include in the agenda of its eleventh regular session the additional item proposed by India;

"2. *Decides* not to consider, at its eleventh regular session, any proposals to exclude the representatives of the Government of the Republic of China or to seat representatives of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China."

A/3336. Report of Credentials Committee.

A/3363. Letter of 16 November 1956 and draft resolution (not debated) from Permanent Representative of India to President of General Assembly.

OTHER ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS
Economic and Social Council, 21st and 22nd sessions, meetings 900, 926, 952.

Commission on Human Rights, 12th session, meeting 514.

Commission on Status of Women, 10th session, meeting 204.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs, 11th session, meeting 295.

Statistical Commission, 9th session, meeting 125.

Commission on International Commodity Trade, 2nd and 3rd sessions, meetings 26, 46.

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, 12th session, meetings 153, 162.

Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, meeting 157.

United Nations Children's Fund (Executive Board), meetings 146, 153.

Trusteeship Council, 17th and 18th sessions, meetings 653, 695, 701, 738.

Standing Committee on Petitions, meeting 349.

Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, 7th session, meeting 133.

Peace Observation Commission, meeting 6.

Special Committee on Question of Defining Aggression, meeting 1.

E/L.736, 738. Communications to President of Economic and Social Council from USSR and Republic of China, respectively.

CHAPTER X

QUESTIONS RELATING TO SOUTHERN AFRICA

*TREATMENT OF PEOPLE OF INDIAN ORIGIN
IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA*

The question of the treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa, considered at all but one of the ten regular General Assembly sessions prior to 1956, was again taken up by the Assembly at its eleventh session at the request of the Governments of India and Pakistan, which reported failure of their efforts for negotiations with the Government of the Union of South Africa, undertaken in pursuance of Assembly resolution 919(X) of 14 December 1955.

In separate and identical memoranda, the Governments of India and Pakistan explained that they had informed the Union Government of their desire to act in accordance with this resolution and to enter into negotiations, at New York or elsewhere, without prejudice to the position adopted by any of the parties concerned in respect of the issue of domestic jurisdiction under Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter. The Union Government, however, had declined the offer, and the purposes of resolution 919(X) had thus remained unfulfilled. In the meantime, the two Governments further stated, the position of persons of Indian origin in South Africa had continued to deteriorate.

Replying to India and Pakistan, the Union Government had declared that the proposed discussions would not serve any useful purpose. They were also unacceptable to the Union Government, which had consistently maintained that the United Nations had no right to interfere in a matter falling within the domestic jurisdiction of a Member State.

When the request for the inclusion of the item on the Assembly agenda came before the Assembly's General Committee and subsequently before a plenary meeting of the Assembly, the representative of South Africa objected, stating that this session would be the last at which his Government would state its objection. Placing the item on the agenda would in itself constitute interference in the essentially domestic affairs of a United Nations Member

State, he said. It would therefore be in conflict with Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter. That Article, he emphasized, was the cornerstone of the foundation upon which the United Nations was built. It laid down as a first and guiding principle that the Organization was based on the sovereign equality of all its Members. The Charter therefore guaranteed that no Member State would be required to renounce any of the rights which stemmed from its status of sovereign political independence. From this followed the Charter principle of non-interference in the domestic affairs of a Member State. The founders of the United Nations, he added, had undoubtedly intended that Article 2, paragraph 7, would have an overriding character or effect in respect of all Charter provisions, except Chapter VII, which dealt with enforcement measures. Both the language of Article 2, paragraph 7, and the San Francisco Conference proceedings indicated that it was clearly intended to exclude any attempt at interference in the domestic affairs of a State on the pretext that provisions elsewhere in the Charter might justify such interference. This exclusion equally applied to Article 10, on which some reliance was now being placed as authorizing the Assembly to discuss and make recommendations in respect of any matters affecting international relations, or to Articles 55 and 56, which provided for international co-operation in fundamental human rights and freedoms.

The representative of South Africa also rejected the argument that the Assembly was competent to discuss the question because of alleged treaty obligations resulting from the Cape Town Agreement of 1927. That agreement, he said, was not a treaty between the Union Government and the Government of India. It was merely an arrangement for mutual co-operation to repatriate to India all South African Indians desirous of making use of the facilities for this afforded by the South African Government.

The representative of India observed that a decision by the Assembly to include the item on its agenda would not involve any question of competence of domestic jurisdiction, since the Assembly at its tenth session had resolved that the Governments concerned should report to the eleventh session on the progress they had made. Unless the Assembly were now to rescind this resolution, it had to consider the report which it had called for.

He did not agree that the question concerned only South Africa. For half a century it had been the concern of the Government of India and of the former Imperial Government not merely because the people involved were of Indian origin but also on the basis of obligations arising from the conditions in which these Indian people had been introduced into the Union of South Africa. Since 1907, every Government in South Africa, except the present one, had negotiated with the Indian Government on this matter. The Assembly therefore was entitled to consider the question and to exercise its function of acting as a centre for harmonizing conflicting interests of nations.

The Assembly finally decided on 15 November, by a roll-call vote of 63 to 2, with 13 abstentions, to place the item on the agenda of its eleventh session.

Later, on 27 November, in the course of the Assembly's general debate, South Africa's Minister for External Affairs announced that, in the face of the continued interference by the General Assembly in South Africa's domestic affairs in violation of Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter, the Union of South Africa, while as yet continuing to be a Member of the United Nations, would in the future maintain only a token representation at the meetings of the Assembly and at the Headquarters of the Organization.

The question of the treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa was referred to the Special Political Committee, where it was discussed between 7 and 9 January 1957.

The representative of India stated that discriminatory measures against the South African Indian population had now culminated in the enforcement of the Group Areas Act, under which whole communities, their property sold, were being uprooted and sent to isolated areas

where they had little hope of earning a living. Those refusing to comply with the Act were being tried *en masse* in a degrading and cruel manner under the Suppression of Communism Act. The Indian Government regarded the problem as one which concerned the Assembly both by reason of the Assembly's successive resolutions on the matter and because of the challenge which the South African policy of *apartheid* presented to respect for human rights on the continent of Africa and potentially to the future of all multi-racial countries.

A new approach to the question was urged by the representative of the Philippines. Previous Assembly discussions — in which one side had taken up a position of moral condemnation while the other had based its stand upon the principle of domestic jurisdiction — had done nothing, he said, to improve the lot of the oppressed peoples of Indian and African origin in the Union. Earlier discussions had missed the point that the problem, though combining racial, economic, political and social elements, was fundamentally one of national and racial survival. The Committee, he suggested, had now to decide whether to condemn the Union for trying to ensure its political and racial integrity and whether to insist on political and economic equality for the great mass of non-white peoples of South Africa, which might well mean the political, economic and racial extinction of the white population. The Committee must proceed in a spirit of mutual understanding and compromise to seek a formula that would strike a balance between those conflicting interests. The important point was to induce the three parties concerned to negotiate so they could settle the dispute themselves. A new approach should therefore be tried without reference to the competence of the Assembly and violations of the Charter.

Subsequently, the Philippines joined Argentina, Chile, El Salvador, Mexico and Yugoslavia in sponsoring a draft resolution, whereby the Assembly would: (1) note that the Governments of both India and Pakistan had reiterated their readiness to negotiate with the Union Government, in accordance with the expressed desires of the United Nations; (2) note with regret that the Union Government had not yet agreed to such negotiations; (3) urge the parties concerned to enter into negoti-

ations to facilitate a settlement of the problem and, more particularly, appeal to the Union Government to co-operate to that end; (4) recall its resolution 926(X) of 14 December 1955, which provided a unified programme under the name of "Advisory services in the field of human rights"; and (5) invite the parties to report, as appropriate, jointly or separately, to the General Assembly.

Several representatives, supporting the draft resolution, argued that, while the co-operation of the parties concerned was most important, the United Nations must continue its efforts to create an atmosphere favourable to such co-operation. Among those subscribing to this opinion were the representatives of Chile, China, Greece, Israel, Japan, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Others, including the representatives of Ceylon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia and the USSR felt, however, that the draft resolution did not go far enough in insisting that the Assembly was fully entitled to deal with the question and to seek a settlement, since the discriminatory measures taken by the Union Government violated its obligations under the Charter and were likely to impair the friendly relations between the countries concerned. Nevertheless, they would vote for the draft

resolution, which reflected the Assembly's consistent attitude against racial discrimination and its continued efforts to promote a settlement between the parties.

As to the reference in the draft resolution to the programme of advisory services in human rights, some representatives pointed out that this form of aid, which aimed at raising the living standards of underprivileged populations and which could be furnished to the Union at its request, would in no way infringe the sovereignty of South Africa.

Some supporters of the draft resolution, including the representative of the United States, also noted with satisfaction that the text did provide for putting the item automatically on the agenda of the Assembly's twelfth session.

Several representatives, including those of Australia, Belgium, France and the United Kingdom, considered that the Assembly's jurisdiction in the matter was at least questionable and said that they would abstain in the voting on the draft resolution.

On 9 January 1957, the Special Political Committee recommended the adoption of the draft resolution by 49 votes to 0 with 11 abstentions. It was approved at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 30 January 1957, by 42 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—11TH SESSION

GENERAL COMMITTEE, meeting 107.

PLENARY MEETINGS, 577, 578, 597, 648.

SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE, meetings 7-10.

Item, as recommended by General Committee, A/3350, placed on agenda by Assembly on 15 November 1956, meeting 578, by roll-call vote of 63 to 2, with 13 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Italy, Union of South Africa.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, China, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Luxembourg, Nether-

lands, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom.

A/3186. Letter of 5 September 1956 from Permanent Representative of India to Secretary-General.

A/3188. Letter of 11 September 1956 from Permanent Representative of Pakistan to Secretary-General.

A/SPC/L.3 and Add.1. Argentina, Chile, El Salvador, Mexico, Philippines, Yugoslavia draft resolution, adopted by Special Political Committee by 49 to 0, with 11 abstentions.

A/3496. Report of Special Political Committee.

RESOLUTION 1015(XI) as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/3496, adopted by the Assembly on 30 January 1957, meeting 648, by 42 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling its resolution 919(X) of 14 December 1955,*

"*Having considered the reports of the Governments of India and Pakistan,*

"1. Notes that the Governments of both India and Pakistan have reiterated their readiness to pursue negotiations with the Government of the Union of

South Africa, in accordance with the expressed desires of the United Nations;

"2. *Notes with regret* that the Government of the Union of South Africa has not yet agreed to such negotiations;

"3. *Urges* the parties concerned to enter into negotiations to facilitate a settlement of the problem of the treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa and, more particularly, appeals to the

Government of the Union of South Africa to co-operate to this end;

"4. *Recalls also* its resolution 926(X) of 14 December 1955, which provides a unified programme under the name of 'advisory services in the field of human rights';

"5. *Invites* the parties to report as appropriate, jointly or separately, to the General Assembly."

THE QUESTION OF RACE CONFLICT IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Renewed consideration of the question of race conflict in the Union of South Africa resulting from the Union's *apartheid* policies, which had been before the General Assembly since 1952, was requested in 1956 by India and supported by Pakistan and Indonesia. In a letter to the Secretary-General, India's Permanent Representative to the United Nations proposed that the item be included in the agenda of the eleventh Assembly session. He explained that further Assembly consideration of the question was required not only in view of the deteriorating racial situation in South Africa, arising out of the Union Government's non-compliance with Assembly resolution 917(X), of 1955, but also with a view to enabling Member States to express themselves on this issue, and thereby persuade the Union to alter its policy in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

Discussion of the request in the General Committee and later in the General Assembly centered on both this item and the item about the treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa (see above, *TREATMENT OF PEOPLE OF INDIAN ORIGIN IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA*).

The General Assembly decided to place the item on the agenda of its eleventh session by a roll-call vote of 61 to 8, with 7 abstentions, and the matter was considered by the Special Political Committee between 11 and 21 January, 1957.

In reviewing the history of the question of race conflict in South Africa, the representative of India noted that the Union Government had not only failed to comply with its obligations under the Charter, as it had been called upon to do in resolution 917(X), it had in fact also pressed forward with discriminatory legislation plainly contrary to the Charter's

intent. Thus, since the tenth Assembly session, an Industrial Conciliation Act had been enacted in the Union, under which racial and mixed trade unions were to have separate branches and separate meetings for different race groups, and the future registration of mixed unions was to be prohibited. The Bantu Education Act of 1953 had been amended to increase the powers of the Minister of Native Affairs still further in making regulations about the registration of schools. During the same period, the Union Government had finally altered the composition of the Supreme Court, which had held the Separate Registration of Voters Act of 1951 invalid; the composition of the Senate had also been changed so as to enable the Act to be passed. Further, the policy of physical segregation of the "European" and "Non-European" races under the Group Areas Act of 1950, was moving rapidly towards implementation while the Suppression of Communism Act of 1950 provided a means for stifling any movement for racial equality or efforts to achieve improved conditions.

Fully aware of the magnitude and the reality of the problem in South Africa, the representative of India appealed to the Union Government to approach the solution of the problem in the spirit of the Charter which alone could yield constructive and permanent results.

Discussion in the Special Political Committee revealed three broad approaches to the problem. One school of thought held that the General Assembly was not only fully entitled to exert its influence to bring about a solution, but also had a responsibility in the matter, for it could not wash its hands of a matter involving respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. This question, which had been before the Assembly for several years, should remain on the agenda until it had been settled. South

Africa, as United Nations Member, had undertaken a pledge, under Article 56 of the Charter, to respect human rights. It was now persisting in its policy of *apartheid* which violated that pledge, a matter which was assuming increasing international significance. It was, therefore, the Assembly's duty to remind the Union Government of the principles at stake and of the repercussions which might follow from the implementation of *apartheid*. Among those subscribing to these views were the representatives of Bulgaria, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Egypt, Liberia, Uruguay, the USSR and Yugoslavia.

The representative of the United States, and others, while affirming their opposition to any policy of racial discrimination, doubted the propriety and effectiveness of the Assembly's dealing with the question. Several — among them the representative of New Zealand — doubted whether the Assembly was competent to deal with the matter in the absence of an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice. The representatives of Belgium, France and the United Kingdom, citing Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter, did not think the Assembly was competent to deal with this question.

Most of these representatives, furthermore, felt that continued Assembly consideration of the problem had done little to advance the cause of human rights in South Africa and had created a situation which was not only harmful to the prestige of the United Nations but was also jeopardizing the settlement of a delicate situation.

Suggestions for a conciliatory approach were made by a number of representatives, notably those of Japan, Peru, Argentina and the Philippines. The Assembly's failure to solve the question and the Union's withdrawal from the Assembly, they argued, indicated the need for a resolute attempt to create an atmosphere of persuasion rather than one of antagonism and irritation. It might thus be advisable to designate a few competent persons to confer with the Union Government or with its representatives and to explore the possibilities of ending the existing deadlock. With a view to enlisting the co-operation of the Union Government, the Secretary-General, or a person designated by him, might be requested to assist

in finding a solution, the essential point being to create the conditions for the improvement of the situation instead of engaging in unprofitable debates and repeated condemnations.

In the course of the debate, two draft resolutions were submitted. One — sponsored jointly by Ceylon, Greece, Haiti, Iran and Iraq — would have the Assembly again call upon the Union Government urgently to reconsider its position and revise its policies in the light of its Charter obligations and responsibilities and in the light of the principles subscribed to and the progress achieved in other contemporary multi-racial societies. The Assembly would also recall previous Assembly resolutions on the question of race conflict in South Africa, and express deep regret that the Union Government had not observed its obligations under Article 56 of the Charter but had further developed its policy of *apartheid*, pressing forward with discriminatory measures which would make the observance of these obligations more difficult. In addition, the Assembly would affirm its conviction that perseverance in such acts was inconsistent not only with the Charter but with the forces of progress and of international co-operation in implementing the ideals of equality, freedom and justice.

The other draft resolution was sponsored by the Philippines. It contained a declaration of a general nature about equality before the law of all persons regardless of race, creed or colour, and it expressed the belief that a conciliatory approach to the problem could establish the necessary climate that could bring fruitful results, and that high-level exploratory discussions of the subject might yield a rational solution to the problem. It also asked that the Secretary-General meet with the appropriate representative of the Union of South Africa to invite the return of the South African delegation to the Committee and conduct exploratory conversations to study the ways and means of reaching some useful solution of the problem.

The representative of the Philippines later modified his draft resolution to have the Assembly ask the Secretary-General to explore ways and means for achieving a satisfactory solution of the question of race conflict in South Africa and to take whatever steps he deemed necessary with a view to finding such a solu-

tion. The purpose of the amendment, it was explained, was to provide a more flexible approach, since the Secretary-General might find it difficult to undertake the negotiations provided for in the original text of the draft resolution.

Debate was adjourned for a few days to permit the interested delegations, including the sponsors of the proposals, to consult together on consolidating the two texts into one draft resolution. The result was a revised draft resolution sponsored by Ceylon, Greece, Haiti, Iran, Iraq and the Philippines. Combining elements of the earlier texts, it included a pro-

vision to invite the South African Government to co-operate in a constructive approach to the question, more particularly by its presence in the United Nations. It also embodied a request that the Secretary-General, as appropriate, communicate with the Union Government to carry forward the purposes of the resolution.

On 21 January 1957, the Special Political Committee, after a paragraph-by-paragraph vote, approved this draft resolution by 55 votes to 5, with 10 abstentions. Nine days later, the draft resolution was adopted by the General Assembly by 56 votes to 5, with 12 abstentions as resolution 1016(XI).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 11TH SESSION

GENERAL COMMITTEE, meetings 107, 108.

PLENARY MEETINGS, 577, 578, 597, 648.

SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE, meetings 11-16.

Item, as recommended by General Committee, A/3550, placed on agenda by Assembly on 15 November 1956, meeting 758, by roll-call vote of 61 to 8, with 7 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom.

Abstaining: Colombia, Dominican Republic, Finland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, Turkey.

A/3190. Letter of 12 September 1956 from Permanent Representative of India to Secretary-General.

A/3190/Add.1. Letter of 27 September 1956 from Permanent Representative of Pakistan to Secretary-General.

A/3190/Add.2. Letter of 11 October 1956 from Permanent Representative of Indonesia to Secretary-General.

A/SPC/L.4. Ceylon, Greece, Haiti, Iran, Iraq draft resolution.

A/SPC/L.5. Philippines draft resolution.

A/SPC/L.6. Ceylon, Greece, Haiti, Iran, Iraq, Philippines draft resolution, adopted by Special Political Committee by 55 votes to 5, with 10 abstentions.

A/3508. Report of Special Political Committee.

RESOLUTION 1016(XI), as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/3508, adopted by Assembly on 30 January 1957, meeting 648, by 56 votes to 5, with 12 abstentions:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its previous resolutions on the question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Union of South Africa,

"Recalling in particular paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 917(X) of 6 December 1955 calling upon the Government of the Union of South Africa to observe its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations,

"Noting that resolution 616 B (VII) of 5 December 1952 declared, inter alia, that governmental policies which are designed to perpetuate or increase discrimination are inconsistent with the Charter,

"Further noting that resolutions 395(V) of 2 December 1950, 511(VI) of 12 January 1952 and 616A (VII) of 5 December 1952 have successively affirmed that a policy of "racial segregation" (apartheid) is necessarily based on doctrines of racial discrimination,

"Convinced that, in a multi-racial society, harmony and respect for human rights and freedoms and the peaceful development of a unified community are best assured when patterns of legislation and practices are directed towards ensuring a legal order that will ensure equality before the law and the elimination of discrimination between all persons regardless of race, creed or colour,

"Convinced also that a conciliatory approach in accordance with the principles of the Charter is necessary for progress towards a solution of this problem,

"1. Deplores that the Government of the Union of South Africa has not yet observed its obligations under the Charter and has pressed forward with discriminatory measures which would make the future observance of those obligations more difficult;

"2. Affirms its conviction that perseverance in such discriminatory policies is inconsistent not only with the Charter but with the forces of progress and international co-operation in implementing the ideals of equality, freedom and justice;

"3. *Calls upon* the Government of the Union of South Africa to reconsider its position and revise its policies in the light of its obligations and responsibilities under the Charter and in the light of the principles subscribed to and the progress achieved in other contemporary multi-racial societies;

"4. *Invites* the Government of the Union of South

Africa to co-operate in a constructive approach to this question, more particularly by its presence in the United Nations;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as appropriate, to communicate with the Government of the Union of South Africa to carry forward the purposes of the present resolution."

CHAPTER XI

OTHER POLITICAL QUESTIONS

USSR COMPLAINT OF UNITED STATES INTERVENTION IN DOMESTIC AFFAIRS OF OTHER STATES

On 11 December 1956, the USSR requested that the General Assembly should, as an important and urgent matter, include an item on the agenda of its eleventh session, entitled, "Intervention by the United States of America in the domestic affairs of the people's democracies and its subversive activity against those States".

In an accompanying explanatory memorandum, the USSR stated that United States subversive activity had not been discontinued despite discussion of this question at the sixth and seventh sessions of the Assembly. It had in fact been intensified, as demonstrated by recent events in Hungary and other people's democracies. These activities took extremely diverse forms. It was the duty of the United Nations, the memorandum concluded, to take urgent steps to end this hostile activity, for it violated the United Nations Charter, aggravated the international situation and impaired relations between States.

On 14 December, acting on the recommendation of its General Committee, the Assembly decided, by 58 votes to 2, with 8 abstentions to include the item on its agenda, under the title "Complaint by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of intervention by the United States of America in the domestic affairs of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and its subversive activity against those States".

The Special Political Committee considered the matter between 25 and 27 February 1957. Before it was a letter dated 12 February from

the USSR representative transmitting, for circulation, a number of notes from the USSR Government to the United States Government and several communiques of the USSR Government. Also before it was a draft resolution submitted by the USSR on 25 February. By this, the General Assembly, noting with anxiety the recent aggravation of the international situation and the deterioration of relations between States, and noting also that one of the causes of that situation was the subversive activity carried on by the United States and its intervention in the domestic affairs of the people's democracies, would: (1) condemn the subversive activities by the United States against other States as contrary to the United Nations Charter and incompatible with the principles on which relations between States should be based; and (2) call upon the United States Government to cease its subversive activities and its intervention in the domestic affairs of other States, whatever their pretext, and to conduct its relations with such States in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter.

Other factors to be considered by the Assembly in taking such a decision would be: (1) the provision in the Charter whereby United Nations Members were bound "to practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours"; (2) the Assembly's resolution 110(II) of 3 November 1947, condemning all forms of propaganda, in whatsoever country conducted, which were either designed or likely to provoke or encourage any threat to the peace; and (3) the

Assembly's resolution 841(IX) of 17 December 1954, recommending to Member States the International Convention on the Use of Broadcasting in the Interests of Peace of 1936, whereby the contracting parties "mutually" undertook "to prohibit and, if necessary, to bring to an immediate stop in their respective territories any transmission which could, to the detriment of proper international understanding, instigate the inhabitants of any territory to act contrary to the internal order or security of the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties".

During the debate, the USSR representative said that the Soviet Union had placed the question before the United Nations because of its desire to eliminate all obstacles to co-operation between States and thereby to create a healthier international atmosphere. United States interference in the domestic affairs of other countries, he claimed, was not a matter of chance but part and parcel of that country's foreign policy. Subversive activities against the Soviet Union and the people's democracies had been officially organized and openly financed by the United States Government to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars under the "Mutual Security" legislation.

High officials of the United States, including the President himself, had called upon the people of those countries to overthrow their present Governments and establish régimes acceptable to the United States, the representative of the USSR added. Despite official protests by the Governments concerned, the United States was intensifying such activities, as evidenced by the abortive counter-revolution in Hungary. The United Nations had the obligation to condemn the subversive activities carried on by the United States against other States as a threat to the peace, and to call for strict United States compliance with the principles of the Charter in its relations with all countries. If the United States abandoned its policy of intervention in the domestic affairs of other nations, there would be no obstacles to agreement with the USSR on all outstanding issues. The Soviet Union would pledge itself to work unceasingly to reduce international tension and to promote co-operation between nations and the maintenance of international peace and security.

The representative of the United States stated that the USSR's accusations were not new. They had been rejected by overwhelming majorities at earlier Assembly sessions. They had been revived only to divert attention from the USSR programme of using foreign communist parties to undermine governments of free countries and to obscure the truth revealed in recent discussions of the situation in Hungary. It was not the United States but the Soviet Union which had directly intervened in the internal affairs of the countries of Eastern Europe. The true causes of tension in Eastern Europe should be sought in the aggressive policy of the Soviet Union and its suppression of every expression of independence. While the United States would naturally like to see improved conditions in Eastern Europe, its policy was inspired by its anxiety for the maintenance of world peace and not by any desire to menace the security of the Soviet Union. The United States did not seek to impose any social or economic system on the countries of Eastern Europe or look upon them as potential military allies. It merely wished that the peoples of Eastern Europe should have sovereignty restored to them and that they should have governments of their own free choosing. The United States would welcome any suggestions regarding the status of those countries which might remove any fear on the part of the Soviet Union that it would be militarily endangered if it facilitated their evolution towards independence. If the Soviet Union practised a policy of "live and let live", restored national freedom to the peoples of Eastern Europe and opened up their frontiers, the United States representative declared, it would find its own security enhanced and the cause of international peace would be advanced.

The USSR draft resolution was supported by the representatives of Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, and the Ukrainian SSR. Complaining of United States activities in and against their countries, they, too, argued that the United States had increased international tension and endangered international peace and security. They could not, moreover, accept the contention that the United States Government had no responsibility for subversive activities by private organizations. The United States Government, they maintained, not only permitted

such activities in violation of international law. It also encouraged, financed and controlled them. The active participation of the United States in the Hungarian uprising, as confirmed by foreign agents arrested after the defeat of the rebels, showed that these activities constituted a serious threat to international peace. The General Assembly should, therefore, condemn these activities and take steps to end them.

Opposition to the USSR draft resolution, however, came from many other representatives. Endorsing some of the arguments advanced by the United States representative, they, too, felt that the USSR complaint was merely a propaganda manoeuvre designed to confuse public opinion and divert attention from the large-scale subversive activities conducted all over the world by the Soviet Union and from its armed intervention in Hungary. The disturbances in Eastern Europe had their origin not in Western policies, but in actions of the Soviet Union which had aggravated the international situation by attempting to impose a doctrine which denied fundamental rights.

Thus, as the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary had declared in its interim report to the Assembly, the revolt in Hungary had been spontaneous and was directed against the exploitation to which the people were subjected. If the Soviet Union really desired to eliminate all obstacles to co-operation between States and to contribute to the relaxation of international tension, it should adopt a liberal policy and open its doors to freedom and human rights. The USSR complaint, however, showed that it was not trying to end international tension but was engaged in cold war.

On 27 February, the Special Political Committee rejected the USSR draft resolution on a roll-call vote of 53 votes against to 8 in favour, with 11 abstentions.

The Committee's report, as submitted to a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 28 February, therefore contained no recommendation. At that Assembly meeting, however, the representatives of the USSR, Brazil, and Czechoslovakia made statements explaining their positions.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—11TH SESSION
GENERAL COMMITTEE, meeting 109.

PLENARY MEETINGS, 620, 663.

SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE, meetings 3, 36–41.

A/3442. Letter of 11 December 1956 from Chairman of Delegation of USSR to President of Assembly requesting inclusion of item entitled "Intervention by the United States of America in the domestic affairs of the people's democracies and its subversive activity against those States" in agenda of 11th session.

A/3454. Fifth Report of General Committee.

A/SPC/10. Letter of 12 February 1957 from Representative of USSR to Secretary-General.

A/SPC/L.14. USSR draft resolution, rejected by Special Political Committee by roll-call vote of 53 to 8, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

Against: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, Finland, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

A/3564. Report of Special Political Committee.

QUESTIONS OF ENLARGING SECURITY COUNCIL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AND INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The question of amending the United Nations Charter so as to increase the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council and to enlarge the Economic and Social Council came before eight plenary meetings of the General Assembly held at various times

between 7 December 1956 and 26 February 1957. So did the question of amending the Statute of the International Court of Justice to increase the number of judges on the Court.

The question of amending the Charter to enlarge the Security Council and also to in-

crease the number of votes needed for the Council to take a decision was put on the agenda of the Assembly's eleventh session on the proposal of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Spain and Venezuela. These Powers, joined by Mexico, also proposed that the Assembly put on its agenda the question of amending the Charter to increase the size of the Economic and Social Council.

Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti and Spain proposed, in addition, that the Assembly take up the question of altering the Statute of the International Court of Justice to permit an increase in the number of judges on the Court. The general argument for Assembly consideration of these questions was that the changes were necessitated by increase in the membership of the United Nations since December 1955.

The discussions in the Assembly revealed considerable agreement on the need for an increasing size of the principal organs of the United Nations to reflect the rise in United Nations Members with the admission of 20 new Members since December 1955 mainly from Asia and Africa — areas which several representatives felt were under-represented in these bodies. Some representatives, however, while acknowledging the importance of equitable geographical representation in the membership of the main organs of the United Nations, considered that other factors, too, had to be taken into account, in the composition of these bodies. One factor of utmost importance, for instance, was the role of a Member State in the maintenance of international peace and security. The criterion of geographical distribution and the method of its application, some considered, had to be carefully defined.

Several representatives, including that of the USSR, thought it would not be appropriate to amend the Charter as long as the gentleman's agreement made in London in 1946 on the geographical distribution and rotation of seats of non-permanent members on the Security Council continued to be flouted in the case of the Eastern European countries. In addition, they were against enlarging the main

organs of the United Nations and amending the Charter to that end as long as the question of the representation of China remain unsolved.

Also stressed by some representatives was the need for some guarantee to ensure the proper rotation of seats, especially in the Security Council. Raised too, during the discussion was the possibility of increasing the number of permanent members of that Council.

Two draft resolutions were submitted in the course of the Assembly debate.

One envisaged amendments to Articles 23 and 27 of the United Nations Charter so as to increase the membership of the Security Council from 11 to 13 by providing for two additional non-permanent members. As a result, the number of votes in the Council required for adoption of a Council decision would go up from seven to eight. There were 20 sponsors for this draft resolution: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, Uruguay, Venezuela.

All of them, except Guatemala, subsequently proposed an amendment for an Assembly recommendation on the distribution of seats for non-permanent members of an enlarged Security Council. Two of these seats would thereby be earmarked for Latin America, two for Asia and Africa, one for the British Commonwealth of Nations, two for Western and Southern Europe and one for Eastern Europe.

The second draft resolution was submitted partly because of the diverse views expressed in the Assembly on enlarging the Security Council and other main organs of the United Nations and partly because of dissatisfaction with some of the possible implications of the 20-Power draft resolution and the amendment thereto, such as the possibility of inadequate representation for Asian and African countries on the Security Council.

By this second draft resolution, the Assembly would set up a 15-member committee to study all aspects of the question of enlarging the Security Council, reporting back to the Assembly's twelfth session. The Assembly would establish this committee in consideration of the fact that the necessary amendments to the

Charter and the resolution of diverse and important views could best be effected after further study and discussion.

There were 16 sponsors for this draft resolution: Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Yemen.

Neither draft resolution, however, was voted on. Instead, on 26 February 1957, the Assembly agreed without objection that consideration of the three agenda items — to enlarge the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the International Court — be postponed until its twelfth session.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 11TH SESSION

GENERAL COMMITTEE, meeting 107.

PLENARY MEETINGS, 612, 620–622, 624, 628, 629, 661.

SECURITY COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP

A/3138. Letter of 19 June 1956 to Secretary-General from Permanent Representatives of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Spain and Venezuela proposing inclusion of following item in agenda of 11th session: "Question of amending United Nations Charter, in accordance with procedure laid down in Article 108 of Charter, to increase number of non-permanent members of Security Council and number of votes required for decisions of Council."

A/3446. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, Uruguay, Venezuela draft resolution.

A/3468 and Rev.1. Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Yemen draft resolution and revision.

A/L.217 and Rev.1. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic,

Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, Uruguay, Venezuela amendment and revised amendment to joint draft resolution, A/3446.

MEMBERSHIP OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

A/3139. Letter of 19 June 1956 to Secretary-General from Permanent Representatives of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Spain and Venezuela proposing inclusion of following item in agenda of 11th session: "Question of amending United Nations Charter, in accordance with procedure laid down in Article 108 of Charter, to increase membership of Economic and Social Council."

INTERNATIONAL COURT

A/3140. Letter of 19 June 1956 addressed to Secretary-General by Permanent Representatives of Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, and Spain proposing inclusion of following item in agenda of 11th session: "Question of amending Statute of International Court of Justice in accordance with procedure laid down in Article 108 of Charter [for an] increase in number of judges of International Court of Justice".

DRAFT CONVENTION CONCERNING A SYSTEM OF CONSULTATION

On 9 October 1956, the representative of Argentina requested that an item entitled: "Draft convention concerning a system of consultation" be put on the agenda of the General Assembly's eleventh session. Attached to the letter were an explanatory memorandum and a draft convention. The memorandum stated that an international instrument was needed under which States might initiate consultations on a world-wide basis. The draft convention contained a series of articles designed to provide an opportunity for the States parties to the convention to initiate consultations with other States parties if a situation arose which was

likely to endanger international peace and security.

The item was considered by the Assembly's Political Committee between 17 and 21 December 1956.

The representative of Argentina contended that the community of nations lacked adequate machinery to permit efficient and quick consultations. There should, he thought, be a system of consultation within the framework of the Organization to serve as one of the means of peaceful settlement provided for in Article 2, paragraph 3, and Article 33 of the United Nations Charter. The suggested procedure of

consultations would consist of an exchange of views between governments to find a formula for a peaceful settlement; the parties concerned could also organize other consultation meetings, merely as a gesture of good will.

While praising the good intentions of the Argentine Government, some representatives felt that the proposal encroached upon the prerogatives of the General Assembly and of the Security Council and was not in conformity with Articles 33 and 36 of the United Nations Charter.

The following were among the other comments made: The suggested machinery was not necessary, as the United Nations Charter and the "Uniting for Peace" resolution had already provided for a comprehensive system for the maintenance of international peace as shown by the dispatch in coping with recent events in the Middle East and in Hungary. The Argentine proposal would not offer safeguards for the protection of the rights of the parties, as provided by the Charter. Under Article 33 of the Charter, the parties to a dispute were free to choose the method of adjustment they preferred. But under the Argentine proposal they might be compelled to resort to the method of consultation, for any party to the proposed convention would be allowed to initiate that procedure, even though it might not be directly concerned in the dispute involved. The fact that the procedure of consultation had worked satisfactorily in some regional agencies did not assure its success on a world scale.

The representatives of the USSR, among others, thought that the Argentine proposal would result in attempts to by-pass, replace or weaken the existing United Nations system for the maintenance of international peace. The creation of a new procedure for the settle-

ment of international disputes would, in their view, entail an illegal revision of the Charter.

It was also pointed out during the debates that it was not clear whether a new permanent organ of the United Nations was to be set up under the proposal or whether Member States were merely invited to sign a convention. The representative of Argentina explained that the suggested consultative body would be provisional and not permanent. It would be convened in the case of a particular dispute but would cease to exist after the settlement of that dispute.

A number of representatives considered that in view of the complex legal questions involved in the Argentine proposal, it would be useful to study it in connexion with the review of the United Nations Charter.

Two draft resolutions were presented to the Committee. The first, submitted by Argentina, proposed the creation of a special committee of 15 Member States to study the idea of the draft convention. By the second (which eventually replaced the first and which was sponsored by 13 Member States including Argentina), the General Assembly would refer the Argentine proposal and the records of discussion on it to Member States, to be considered at the general conference to review the Charter which, as the General Assembly had decided in 1955, was to be held "at an appropriate time". The Assembly would also recommend that Member States transmit their views on the Argentine proposal to the Secretary-General prior to that Conference.

On 21 December, the Special Political Committee approved the 13-Power draft resolution by 45 votes to 8, with 8 abstentions. It was finally adopted at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 11 January 1957, by a vote of 58 to 8, with 4 abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 11TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETINGS, 578, 637.

SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE, meetings 3-6.

A/3201. Letter of 9 October 1956 from Permanent Representative of Argentina to Secretary-General.
S/SPC/L.1. Argentina draft resolution.
A/SPC/L.2 and Add.1. Argentina, Canada, Cuba, Denmark, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Philippines, Spain, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela

draft resolution, adopted by Special Political Committee, by 45 votes to 8, with 8 abstentions.

A/3484. Report of Special Political Committee.

RESOLUTION 1014(XI), as recommended by Special Political Committee, A/3484, adopted by the Assembly on 11 January 1957, meeting 637, by 58 votes to 8, with 4 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting the proposal of the Government of Argen-

tina for a draft convention to establish a system of consultation as part of the general United Nations system,

"Believing that this proposal should be considered in the context of existing United Nations procedures and mechanisms for peaceful settlement, and of the relevant Charter provisions,

"Recalling the decision taken by the General Assembly at its tenth session to hold a General Conference to review the Charter at an appropriate time,

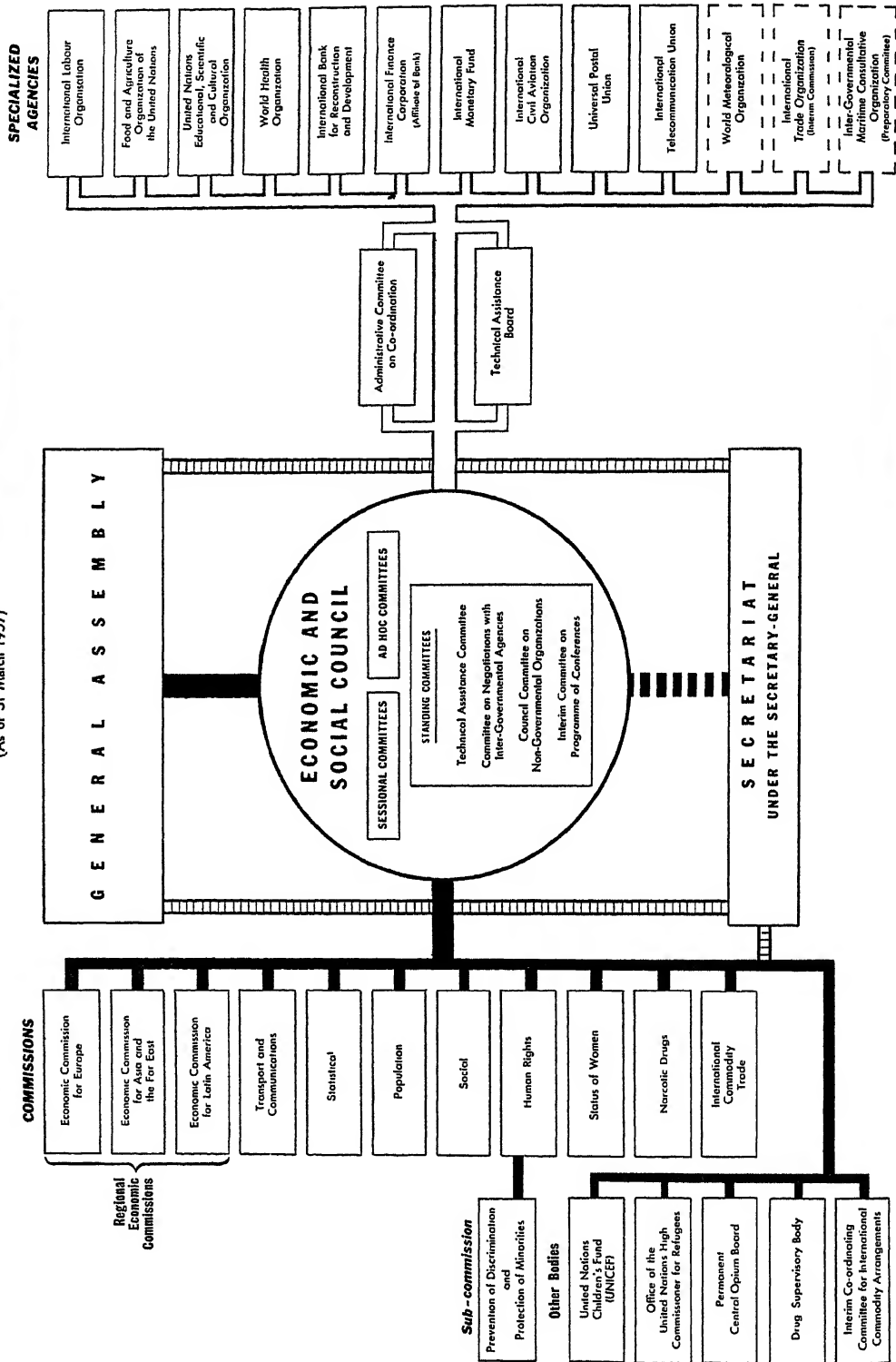
"1. Decides to refer to Member States the pro-

posal of the Government of Argentina and the records of the consideration of this proposal at the eleventh session of the General Assembly, to be considered during the review of peaceful settlement procedures and mechanisms at such a General Conference;

"2. Recommends to the Governments of Member States that they transmit their views with respect to the proposal of the Government of Argentina to the Secretary-General prior to the convening of the General Conference."

STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

(As of 31 March 1957)



Economic and Social Questions

CHAPTER I

WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

The Economic and Social Council's annual review of the world economic situation took place in 1956 at its twenty-second session. Among the main subjects discussed were: recent developments; trends in the decade after the Second World War; the expansion of international trade (see also CHAPTER II); international commodity trade (see also CHAPTER II); and economic development.

Background information before the Council included the *World Economic Survey 1955*, supplemented by *Economic Developments in the Middle East, 1954-1955* and *Economic Developments in Africa, 1954-1955*; and the replies of Governments to the annual questionnaire on full employment and the balance of payments.

The *World Economic Survey* not only examined recent developments in the world economy but also reviewed economic developments in the decade after the Second World War.¹

There was more economic progress in this decade, the *Survey* pointed out, than in the one following the First World War. Though damage and destruction in the Second World War was far greater, recovery was quicker and more widespread than after the First World War. Economic crises generated by the war were more readily overcome and even long-standing problems of imbalance and stagnation had yielded in part to the forces of growth. But the problem of mass poverty in a large part of the world remained as stubborn as ever. Only in a few

under-developed countries could *per capita* economic growth be considered self-cumulating. Economic development had been accepted almost universally as the world's main economic objective, but it was doubtful whether the present development programmes represented the world's optimum contribution towards this objective.

Reviewing recent economic developments, the *Survey* noted that economic activity in the industrially developed countries of Western Europe had continued to increase in 1955, while in North America economic expansion in 1955 had marked a recovery from the 1953-1954 recession. In the primary-producing countries the stimulus to business activity resulting from the expansion in the industrial countries had, on the whole, been limited. Demand for certain raw materials for the engineering industries had increased. That for most agricultural products was weak. In assessing the outlook for 1956, most Governments in the industrially developed private enterprise countries had expected industrial output and trade to continue rising, but at lower rates than in the previous two years. Some less developed countries had expected a deterioration in their balance of payments in 1956 due to a weakening of raw material prices; a number had anticipated improved internal economic balance with the introduction of various measures to curb internal demand. In the centrally planned economies, economic activity had continued to expand in 1955, generally at an accelerated pace. In contrast to preceding years, the rise in industrial production was accompanied by a considerable advance in agricultural output.

The report on *Economic Developments in the*

¹This review was undertaken in response to a Council decision of 6 December 1955 that special attention be given in some of the major Secretariat studies, *inter alia*, to world economic developments of the past decade in connexion with celebrations of the Council's tenth anniversary at its twenty-second session.

Middle East pointed out that there had been some improvements in agricultural production in 1954 and 1955, although these were in general rather modest in relation to what had to be done. Industry was still developing rapidly in 1954 and there were indications that the progress continued in 1955. Crude petroleum production increased by 12.8 per cent in 1954 and by 17.9 per cent in 1955. The direct oil revenues of the Governments of the oil-producing countries in 1955 came to about \$880 million. Some of the economic development difficulties encountered were typical of under-developed countries determined to accelerate their development through large-scale public investment schemes. These difficulties were also aggravated by the unsettled political conditions in the Middle East, accompanied by heavy defence expenditures.

Discussion in the Economic and Social Council brought out the point that long-term economic prospects in the Middle East, as a whole, remained favourable.

The report on *Economic Developments in Africa, 1954-1955*, showed that there had been a general expansion of economic activity, except in Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco where internal strife had adversely affected production and investment. The Union of South Africa's national income, measured in real terms, increased despite a substantial decline in income from agriculture. Inflationary pressures, however, accompanied this increase in economic activity, one element in the inflationary situation being the shortage of labour. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland recorded a further increase in national income despite prolonged labour disputes in the Copper Belt. Investment was at a high level. Export earnings, the main source of money income in tropical African territories, continued at a high level. Agricultural prices generally declined, whilst prices of most minerals rose. Investment in most tropical African countries increased. Limitations on development in 1955 arose from shortage of skilled labour, technical knowledge and managerial skill rather than from lack of finance.

Many of the points made in these reports were re-iterated in the Council's debate on the world economic situation. Thus, the Secretary-General observed that while there were grounds for satisfaction during the past 10 years, some

of the most important economic problems were almost as far from solution as they had been in 1946. The progress in the developed economies, he also noted, was not paralleled in the under-developed countries. Nor had sufficient progress been made in stabilizing and integrating the world economy as a whole. The world continued to be divided into two economic regions, trade relations between which were only marginal. World trade has grown significantly, but the flow of international capital had not regained its importance of only a generation earlier, either in trade or in income and investment.

The Secretary-General also stressed that economic stability in the highly developed countries did not alone suffice to stabilize their demand for primary products. Few under-developed countries knew from year to year where they stood with regard to their export incomes and their supply of disposable foreign exchange. The inability to make any real headway in stabilizing commodity prices, he considered, was one of the greatest weaknesses in the present fabric of international economic co-operation. Essential as it was to expand international financial aid in all its forms—private and public, bilateral and multilateral—highest priority should be given to expanding the trade of the under-developed countries, for trade was the best form of aid.

Council members in general welcomed the rapid growth in world production and trade since the Second World War, and the successes in dealing with post-war reconstruction and rehabilitation problems. It was also noted that the violent economic depressions of the past had not recurred, and that a wider range of counters to the threat of mass unemployment was now available.

The representative of the United States noted that the volume of world trade had risen not only in absolute terms, but even, since 1948, in relation to world production. The representative of the United Kingdom commented upon changes in the social climate in under-developed and industrial countries alike which favoured economic expansion. Several representatives commented on the prices that had had to be paid for economic expansion in the form of inflation and balance-of-payments difficulties. Others noted that the persistence of a dollar problem was retarding attempts to broaden the

multilateral system of world payments and trade. Some concern was also expressed at the fact that expansion appeared to have lost its momentum in a number of western European countries. In this connexion some representatives called attention to the danger that steps to restrict monetary demand and to curb imports might restrict world production.

The representatives of Ecuador, Egypt and Yugoslavia pointed out that, despite the substantial progress made in the under-developed countries, the gap between developed and under-developed countries in living standards and levels of productivity had widened. In most under-developed countries, incomes had not yet risen sufficiently to generate enough annual savings to finance a continuing expansion of *per capita* productive capacity. A major difficulty, as many representatives noted, was that the rise in income and output in the industrial countries did not give rise to a proportionate increase in the demand for primary products.

The representatives of Indonesia and Pakistan were among those who drew attention to the difficulties arising from instability in commodity prices. Only through economic development of the under-developed countries, it was stressed, could the commodity problem be permanently solved. In the meantime, however, direct measures for commodity stabilization were essential.

The representatives of Czechoslovakia and the USSR called attention to the role played in the post-war decade by economic systems based on central planning, to the growth of production and trade in countries with centrally-planned economies, and to the effects of that development on trade relations with the rest of the world.

The representative of the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions (IFCTU)

expressed concern that the rise in the level of living had not been proportionate to the increase in national *per capita* income. The representative of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP) called attention to the serious problems raised by recent developments in the agricultural situation. The representative of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) thought that the only way to prevent large-scale repercussions of automation on the volume of employment was to expand production rapidly. The representative of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) observed that full employment had been shown to be compatible with economic growth, adaptability of productive processes and mobility of economic resources.

On August 9, a four-part resolution was adopted by the Council. By one part, resolution 614 (D) XXII, adopted unanimously, the Council affirmed the desirability of continuing to focus attention on long-term economic problems of general interest in future *World Economic Surveys*. By another part of the resolution (614 C (XXII)), also adopted unanimously, the Council invited governments, particularly in under-developed countries, to give attention to the importance of surveying their human and material resources and their needs, with a view to planning developmental programmes so as to make fuller use of such resources at present unused. It envisaged assistance and studies in this field by the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

The two other parts of the resolution dealt respectively with measures for the development of trade co-operation and with trade and production policies in relation to the economic development of under-developed countries (see CHAPTER II for further details).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—22ND SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 934-939, 951.
COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, meetings 161, 162.
ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, meetings 204-209.

World Economic Survey 1955. U.N.P. Sales No.: 156.II.C.1.

Economic Developments in Middle East, 1954-1955. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1956.II.C.2.

Economic Developments in Africa, 1954-1955. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1956.II.C.3.

E/2871 and Add.1-6. Implementation of full employment and balance of payments policies. Replies of governments to questionnaire on full employment and balance of payments, submitted under resolution 520 B (VI) of General Assembly and resolutions 221 E (IX), 290 (XI) and 371 B (XIII) of Economic and Social Council.

SURVEYS OF WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

E/AC.6/L.155. France draft resolution.

E/AC.6/L.167. Report by Chairman, containing revised draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Economic Committee.

E/2918. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution D.

RESOLUTION 614 D (XXII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/2918, adopted unanimously by Council on 9 August 1956, meeting 951.

*"The Economic and Social Council,
"Having examined the World Economic Survey 1955,*

"1. Congratulates the Secretary-General on having submitted to the Council a comprehensive review of economic growth during the past ten years bringing out the essential features of the economic history of the world since the end of the war;

2. Notes with satisfaction that the rate of growth has been particularly rapid during those ten years, but regrets that in this respect the under-developed countries have been less favoured than the already industrialized countries;

"3. Notes further that during the debate on the world economic situation many representatives expressed concern about the persistence of certain inflationary trends and about the economic repercussions of the rapid development of techniques;

"4. Affirms the desirability of continuing to focus attention in future Surveys upon long-term problems of general interest, such as those mentioned above, the impact of which on world economic development is particularly important;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to indicate to the Council, at its spring session, any aspects of the world economic situation which may have been selected for particular attention in the Survey."

RESOURCES AND REQUIREMENTS SURVEYS

E/2882. Aspects of water development in Africa. Report by Secretary-General.

E/L.735 and Rev.1. Pakistan draft resolution.

E/AC.6/L.163. Canada amendments to Pakistan draft resolution.

E/AC.6/L.164. Note by Secretariat, and draft resolution, as amended by Pakistan, E/AC.6/L.166, adopted unanimously by Economic Committee.

E/AC.6/L.164/Add.1. Statement of financial implications by Secretary-General.

E/AC.6/L.166. Pakistan amendments to draft resolution, E/AC.6/L.164.

E/2918. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution C.

RESOLUTION 614 C (XXII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/2918, adopted unanimously by Council on August 1956, meeting 951.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the World Economic Survey 1955,

Noting with satisfaction the general growth in world production and international trade since the end of the second world war,

"Noting that the increase in world production and international trade has not been evenly spread over the various regions,

"Further noting that, in the under-developed countries, total production has increased at a far lower rate than that in the industrial countries,

"Noting with concern that per capita output in South and South-East Asia has declined as compared to 1938,

"Reaffirming that the rapid economic development of under-developed countries is of the foremost importance both from national and international points of view,

"Recognizing the desirability of concerted action in the field of economic development,

"Further recognizing the necessity of basing action on adequate information and statistics,

"1. Invites the attention of Governments concerned, particularly in the under-developed countries, to the importance of surveying their human and material resources and their needs, with a view to planning developmental programmes in such a way as to achieve a fuller utilization of their presently unused resources both human and material;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other specialized agencies, as appropriate, to draw to the attention of Governments available information regarding techniques of resources and requirements surveys which have proved useful in practice, and to prepare such complementary studies on these techniques as he finds appropriate;

"3. Draws to the attention of Governments the possibility of technical assistance for resources and requirements surveys;

"4. Invites Governments which undertake surveys of the type envisaged in this resolution to make the arrangements necessary to ensure that the results are used as effectively as possible;

"5. Invites Governments to inform the Secretary-General, as appropriate, of the results of such surveys, as they are completed;

"6. Further requests the Secretary-General to prepare a progress report, with a summary and analysis of the information submitted to him by Governments, for submission to the Council at the summer session of 1959;

"7. Decides that, in its consideration of the Secretary-General's report, the Council will give particular attention to the implications of the aforesaid report for national and international action in relation to the problems of the economic development of under-developed countries."

CHAPTER II

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

EXPANSION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Ways to expand international trade and to overcome obstacles to it were discussed by the Economic and Social Council's twenty-second session in conjunction with its consideration of the world economic situation (see CHAPTER I).

Among the reports before it was one on *International Machinery for Trade Co-operation* prepared by the Secretary-General. To ensure sustained economic expansion, this report recognized, it was necessary both to maintain high levels of domestic activity and to create international machinery for trade co-operation. The principal aims of international co-operation in this field had been to reduce tariffs and other barriers to trade and to eliminate discrimination, at the same time allowing for some flexibility in trade agreements. A number of agencies for international co-operation in trade and payments had been established under United Nations auspices, the report pointed out. It also noted that regional agreements—which were not excluded by the wider international agreements—had come to play a major role in trade and payments matters in the post-war era. Also analysed was the work of some of the international organizations for trade co-operation.

During the Council's discussion, several representatives pointed out that there was no organization which dealt with general international trade questions. Some representatives suggested that an international trade organization should be created within the framework of the United Nations, but others considered it inadvisable to do so without further study. Others again thought that the position of the Contracting Parties to GATT should be taken into account. As to the removal of obstacles to trade, it was pointed out that under-developed countries frequently had to take steps to protect their foreign balances. A number of representatives felt it useful to have the help of the regional economic commissions in the study of this problem.

On 9 August, by resolution 614 A (XXII),

the Council urged governments not to slacken their efforts to develop international trade, and invited them to submit comments on international machinery for trade co-operation. It asked the Secretary-General to analyse these comments, to report to the Council's twenty-fourth session and to keep all trade developments under review. It was also suggested that the regional economic commissions might study the difficulties preventing expansion of international trade and indicate obstacles that should be removed in each of their regions.

During the discussions on trade and production policies, both national action and international co-operation were considered necessary for the expansion of international trade to assist the economic development of under-developed countries (see also CHAPTER I).

By resolution 614 B (XXII), also adopted on 9 August, the Council recommended that Governments of more developed countries take into account the possible effects of their trade and production policies on other economies, and that under-developed countries attempt to diversify the markets for their products by speeding up industrialization, developing new markets and diversifying production. The Council further emphasized the importance of statistical and analytical studies in throwing light on trends in international demand for primary products.

Debate on international commodity matters brought out the harmful effects of violent fluctuations in primary commodity prices on economic development. Stressed, too, was the relationship between commodity trade and general economic conditions (see CHAPTER I above, and also INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY QUESTIONS, below).

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The importance of international trade as a source of income for financing economic expansion in the under-developed countries was also reflected in the debates in the Second Committee, at the General Assembly's eleventh ses-

sion on economic development and on the Economic and Social Council's annual report to the Assembly.

The most important sector of international trade for the under-developed countries, it was noted, was that of primary commodities; while international trade as a whole had risen in 1955 to record levels, the value of the exports of the non-industrialized countries had been below the peak period in 1951.

Some representatives, urging concerted efforts to increase intra-regional trade, considered that regional agreements could provide a reliable starting point for liberalization on a world-wide basis. Others deplored the formation of limited trade groups which gave members of these groups preferential treatment in terms of tariffs and import quotas. These restrictions, it was felt, would in the long run prevent the expansion of trade and production.

Also stressed by some representatives was the need to improve international machinery for trade co-operation; they looked forward to the establishment of the proposed Organization for Trade Co-operation within the framework of the GATT. The USSR and other delegations felt that a world economic conference should be convened to consider the establishment, within the framework of the United Nations, of a trade organization open to all countries of the world. Particularly stressed in this regard was the need for wider membership than exists in the GATT and for broader functions. Most other representatives, however, thought the existing machinery adequate.

Four draft resolutions on trade expansion were submitted to the Second Committee.

One was proposed by the USSR. By this, the Assembly would convene a world economic conference in 1957 to discuss: (a) the further development of international trade and the establishment of an international trade organization, within the United Nations framework and (b) international economic co-operation to facilitate the establishment of an independent national economy in under-developed countries, and (c) international credit and finance problems. This draft resolution was withdrawn in favour of one by Poland and Yugoslavia asking the Economic and Social Council to consider at its twenty-fourth session the question of convening a world economic conference and to re-

port to the twelfth session of the General Assembly. This proposal, however, was rejected by the Second Committee by 32 votes to 27, with 14 abstentions.

Another draft resolution—on the development of international economic co-operation and expansion of international trade—was proposed by Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Denmark, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and the United States. This was amended during the debate in the Second Committee and later adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly, as resolution 1027(XI) on 20 February 1957. The Assembly thereby urged the Governments of Member States to continue their efforts to reduce existing barriers to international trade in a mutually satisfactory manner to expand this trade as quickly as possible. In particular, it urged them: (a) to continue to work toward this objective through the international organizations functioning successfully for the expansion of world trade and to continue to avail themselves of the trade services offered by these bodies; (b) to reduce or remove restrictions and/or discrimination with regard to trade and payments as soon as their balance-of-payments and reserve positions permitted, due regard being paid to the special problems arising from the economic development needs of the less developed countries; (c) to conduct their trade policies with due regard to possible harmful effects on the economies of other countries, especially those dependent on exports of relatively few commodities; and (d) to follow internal economic, monetary and fiscal policies promoting high levels of production, employment and investment, keeping in mind the relationship between these policies and the possibilities of expanding world trade. The resolution also looked forward to the establishment of the Organization for Trade Co-operation and urged Members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to act with a view to approving the agreement establishing that Organization.

The Second Committee approved this resolution, after voting separately on various paragraphs and phrases, by a vote of 49 to 8, with 15 abstentions. The vote in the Assembly was 55 to 7, with 4 abstentions.

The fourth draft resolution before the Second Committee was sponsored, in revised form, by Afghanistan, Bolivia, Laos, Nepal and Para-

guay. By this, the Assembly recognized the need of land-locked States for adequate transit facilities in promoting international trade and invited the Governments of Member States to accord them adequate facilities in terms of international law and practice in this regard.

This was approved by the Second Committee by 65 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions. The Assembly adopted it on 20 February 1957 by a vote of 65 to 0, with 2 abstentions, as resolution 1028(XI).

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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—22ND SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 934–939, 951
ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, meetings 204–209.

E/2897. International machinery for trade co-operation. Report by Secretary-General.
E/L.734. USSR draft resolution.
E/AC.6/L.154. Brazil amendments to USSR draft resolution.
E/AC.6/L.156. United States amendments to USSR draft resolution.
E/AC.6/L.157. Argentina amendments to USSR draft resolution.
E/AC.6/L.158. United Kingdom amendments to USSR draft resolution.
E/AC.6/L.159. Yugoslavia amendments to USSR draft resolution.
E/AC.6/L.160. Argentina, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, France, USSR, Yugoslavia draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Economic Committee.
E/2918. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution A.

RESOLUTION 614 A (XXII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/2918, adopted unanimously by Council on 9 August 1956, meeting 951.

MEASURES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF
TRADE CO-OPERATION

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting with satisfaction that the relaxation of international tension creates conditions favourable to the development of economic and trade relations between States,

"Recognizing that the further expansion of world trade is one of the most important factors favouring the economic development of countries and the improvement of economic relations between all countries, thus making for peace throughout the world,

"Taking into account the steps so far taken by the Council, especially in resolution 531 C (XVIII) of 4 August 1954 on the removal of obstacles to international trade and means of developing international economic relations, in resolution 579 A (XX) of August 1955 on the expansion of world trade, and, in particular, in resolution 592 (XX), of 7 December 1955, on international machinery for trade co-operation,

"1. Strongly urges Governments not to slacken their efforts to develop international trade;

"2. Invites the Governments of States Members of the United Nations to submit at an early date to the Secretary-General comments concerning the international machinery for trade co-operation and,

in this connexion, commends to their attention the Secretary-General's report on the subject;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to analyse the replies received from Governments pursuant to the previous paragraph and to submit to the Council for consideration at its twenty-fourth session such a report as he may be in a position to make;

"4. Reaffirms the confidence expressed in its resolution 579 A (XX) in the valuable services of the United Nations regional economic commissions in connexion with trade co-operation, and calls their attention to the advisability of studying difficulties preventing expansion of international trade, pointing out obstacles that should be removed according to the conditions and needs specific to each of their regions;

"5. Further requests the Secretary-General to keep under review all trade developments."

E/AC.6/L.153. Egypt draft resolution.

E/AC.6/L.161. Brazil amendment to Egypt draft resolution.

E/AC.6/L.162. Norway and United States amendments to Egypt draft resolution.

E/AC.6/L.165 and Corr.2. Report by Chairman, containing draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Economic Committee.

E/2918. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution B.

RESOLUTION 614 B (XXII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/2918, adopted unanimously by Council on 9 August 1956, meeting 951.

TRADE AND PRODUCTION POLICIES IN
RELATION TO THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
OF UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having examined the World Economic Survey 1955, and the other studies submitted by the various United Nations secretariats on item 2(a) of the Council's agenda,

"Noting that, while these studies and the introductory reports by the Secretary-General and the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions clearly indicate that progress in economic development has been made in under-developed countries, the gap between the standards of living and levels of productivity in developed and under-developed countries has been widening,

"Citing Articles 55 and 56 of the United Nations Charter and the pledges made by the signatory peoples to take joint and separate action with a view to promoting 'higher standards of living, full

employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development’.

“Recognizing the need for national action and international co-operation looking to the expansion of international trade, as a major method of assisting under-developed countries to advance their economic development,

“1. *Recommends* that in the formulation and administration of their trade and production policies, Governments take into account the possible effects of their policies upon other economies, and that the Governments of the more developed countries recognize especially the importance of their trade and production policies for the economic development of under-developed countries which are heavily dependent on trade in primary products and on a reasonable degree of stability in their prices;

“2. *Recommends further* that, to assist in strengthening their economies, the under-developed countries make every effort to diversify the markets for their products internally and externally alike, by such measures as the acceleration of their industrialization, the development of new markets, and the expansion of the range of their production;

“3. *Commends* to the Secretary-General and to the United Nations bodies concerned the importance of statistical and analytical studies that may throw light on the behaviour of the international demand for primary products.”

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—11TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETINGS, 578, 656.

SECOND COMMITTEE, meetings 438–445.

A/3154. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter II, section II.

A/C.2/L.301 and Rev.2. Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Philippines, United Kingdom, United States draft resolution, adopted by Second Committee, as orally amended by Greece, by 49 votes to 8, with 15 abstentions.

A/C.2/L.320. Afghanistan amendment to joint draft resolution, A/C.2/L.301.

A/3545. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1027(XI), as recommended by Second Committee, A/3545, adopted by Assembly on 20 February 1957, meeting 656, by 55 votes to 7, with 4 abstentions.

DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND EXPANSION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

“The General Assembly,

“Noting the growth in world production and trade since the Second World War,

“Recognizing the need for continued efforts to reduce or remove obstacles to international trade and to promote its expansion on a multilateral basis,

“Considering that the further development of mutually beneficial international economic co-operation, and particularly a continued expansion of international trade, would contribute to the expansion of the economies of all countries,

“Considering in particular that a high and stable

level of international trade is indispensable to the economic development of the less developed countries, and especially to those countries which depend for their foreign exchange earnings largely on the export of one commodity or a few commodities,

“Recognizing that existing international bodies and agreements concerned with international trade provide a framework for the effective consideration of trade problems, payments arrangements and related economic problems of mutual interest, and are doing valuable work in this field,

“Recognizing further the desirability of avoiding the waste of resources and the weakening of existing organizations in the field of international trade through the duplication of their functions and activities,

“1. *Urges* the Governments of Member States to continue their efforts to reduce existing barriers to international trade in a mutually satisfactory manner for the purpose of expanding such trade at the fastest feasible rate and, in particular:

“(a) To continue to work toward this objective through the international organizations which are working successfully for the expansion of world trade, and to continue to avail themselves of services offered in the field of trade by these organizations;

“(b) To reduce or remove restrictions and/or discrimination with regard to trade and payments as soon as their balance of payments and reserve positions permit, having due regard to the special problems arising from the economic development needs of the less developed countries;

“(c) To conduct their trade policies with due regard to their possible harmful effects on the economies of other countries, especially countries which are dependent on exports of relatively few commodities;

“(d) To follow internal economic, monetary and fiscal policies which promote high levels of production, employment and investment, keeping in mind the relationship between such internal policies and the possibilities of expanding world trade;

“2. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 614(XXII) of 9 August 1956 and requests the Council to continue to give particular attention to developments in the field of international trade;

“3. *Looks forward with interest* to the establishment of the Organization for Trade Co-operation and urges States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to act with a view to approving the agreement establishing the Organization for Trade Co-operation.”

A/C.2/L.282 and Corr.1. USSR draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.319. Poland, Yugoslavia draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.320. Afghanistan amendment to joint draft resolution, A/C.2/L.301.

A/C.2/L.322 and Rev.1. Afghanistan, Bolivia, Laos, Nepal, Paraguay draft resolution, adopted by Second Committee by 65 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

A/3545. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1028(XI), as recommended by Second Committee, A/3545, adopted by Assembly on 20

February 1957, meeting 656, by 65 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

LAND-LOCKED COUNTRIES AND EXPANSION OF
INTERNATIONAL TRADE

"The General Assembly,

"Recognizing the need of land-locked countries for adequate transit facilities in promoting international trade,

"Invites the Governments of Member States to give full recognition to the needs of land-locked Member states in the matter of transit trade and, therefore, to accord them adequate facilities in terms of international law and practice in this regard, bearing in mind the future requirements resulting from the economic development of the land-locked countries."

INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY QUESTIONS

International commodity trade questions were discussed both at the Economic and Social Council's twenty-second session and at the General Assembly's eleventh session. They were raised in the course of debate on the world economic situation (see CHAPTER I above), on international trade (see EXPANSION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE, above), and on economic development as well as in the course of discussion on the work of the Commission on International Commodity Trade (CICT) and the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements (ICCICA).

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its twenty-second session, in mid-1956, the Economic and Social Council examined the status and functions of the Commission on International Commodity Trade (CICT) and the Interim Co-ordinating Committee on International Commodity Arrangements (ICCICA). Some representatives thought it might be useful to make ICCICA a subsidiary body of the CICT, but considered that the two bodies performed functions of a different nature and that no overlapping existed.

The Council finally adopted a resolution (620(XXII)) providing for the continuation, for the present, of the existing functions of CICT and ICCICA. It was decided at the same time to ask CICT, ICCICA and the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) to submit their views to the Council's twenty-fourth session on any defects in the existing organization and procedural arrangements governing their work on international commodity matters and on co-ordination of their functions within the United Nations framework. They were also asked for specific suggestions to eliminate any such defects.

In addition, the Council asked CICT to take into account in its work the importance of the economic development of under-developed

countries, bearing in mind the relationship between speeding their industrialization and the state of the world primary commodity markets.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

International commodity trade questions were also discussed at the General Assembly's eleventh session. On the recommendation of its Second Committee, the Assembly adopted a resolution (1029(XI)) asking the Economic and Social Council to invite CICT to give special consideration to the importance of the relationship between present international commodity problems and world economic stability. At the same time, the Assembly drew the attention of governments to the opportunities provided for them to bring commodity problems to CICT's attention. The resolution to this effect was based on the amended version of a text introduced in the Second Committee by Argentina, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Greece, Indonesia, Pakistan and Uruguay. It was approved in the Second Committee by 64 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions, and later at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 20 February 1957 by 65 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE

The Commission on International Commodity Trade (CICT) held two sessions in 1956, its third session in May, and its fourth in November-December.

At its third session, it considered a Secretariat study (E/CN./13/22) entitled *International Commodity Trade in 1955 and 1956 (First Quarter)*, and gave much attention to the problems of surpluses and the harmful effects of their disposal. The Commission expressed satisfaction that a number of governments not members of the Commission had taken advantage of the op-

portunity to submit problems to it. Several proposals were received—from the Governments of Argentina, Colombia, Greece, the Philippines and Haiti—and the Secretariat was asked to ascertain whether other international bodies had already considered them.

Also considered was the question of studies on the relationship between prices of primary commodities and the world market prices of manufactured goods. The Secretary-General was asked to review previous studies and invite member Governments of the Commission to submit statements by experts as a basis for further discussion.

At its fourth session, the Commission considered its programme of work and methods of work. It stated that its most urgent tasks were: (a) the annual review and analysis of trends in international commodity trade for the Economic and Social Council; (b) the study of the nature and extent of fluctuations in prices and in volume of trade; (c) consideration of items submitted to it by governments.

With regard to the annual review and analysis, it asked the Secretary-General to continue to supply statistical information to the Commission, and also to prepare an annual review relating international commodity problems to the world economic situation. On the basis of this review, it would prepare a statement on the principal trends and problems in international trade in primary commodities, for inclusion in its annual report to the Council.

With regard to the study on price fluctuations and the volume of trade, the Commission decided to continue with the pilot studies on fats and oils and on non-ferrous metals.

As to the third task, it prescribed specific procedures to be followed to give the greatest assistance to the Governments concerned, while avoiding any overlapping of work with other inter-governmental organizations.

INTERIM CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY ARRANGEMENTS (ICCICA)

During 1956, the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements (ICCICA), acting on behalf of the Economic and Social Council, dealt with a number of matters relating to inter-govern-

mental consultations and action in international commodity problems. In particular, the Committee considered a request for a conference on cocoa and submitted a report on the request, together with a provisional agenda and rules of procedure for the conference. The Committee also recommended a study of coffee problems. This was explored further by FAO. The Committee also kept in touch with the various individual commodity groups.

The Committee, which met in New York in April 1956, also submitted a report (E/2893) to the twenty-second session of the Economic and Social Council. This report analysed the reasons for inter-governmental consultation and action on commodity problems, examined activities during 1955-56 in this field, and reported on co-ordination of the work of the various inter-governmental organizations dealing with commodity problems.

INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

UNITED NATIONS WHEAT CONFERENCE

The second session of the United Nations Wheat Conference, which met in February 1956, and again in April, concluded an International Wheat Agreement to operate for three years from 1 August 1956. Its objectives were identical with those of the expiring Agreement, namely, assuring supplies of wheat to importing countries and markets for wheat to exporting countries at equitable and stable prices. The changes in the new Agreement include a change of the basic price range, changes in the guaranteed quantities for certain participating countries, and the introduction of formulae for computing price equivalents for wheat from Argentina and from Sweden—two exporting countries parties to the Agreement for the first time. Another new provision will enable the International Wheat Council to study any aspect of the world wheat situation and to sponsor exchanges of information and inter-governmental consultations. The Council may co-operate as it considers desirable with FAO and with other inter-governmental organizations. The Agreement reiterates that exporting and importing countries reserve to themselves complete liberty of action in the determination and administration of their internal agricultural and price policies.

The Agreement was opened for signature in Washington up to 18 May 1956, on which day the Governments of six signatory exporting countries and 32 signatory importing countries responsible for the required proportions of guaranteed purchases and sales accepted the Agreement, which came into force on 1 August 1956.

UNITED NATIONS SUGAR CONFERENCE

The United Nations Sugar Conference held two sessions in 1956, the first in New York from 21 May to 20 June and the second in Geneva from 4 October to 2 November. It prepared a Protocol of Amendments to the International Sugar Agreement, 1953, and adopted four resolutions. The Protocol entered into force on 1 January 1957. The Agreement as amended was to remain in force until 31 December 1958. The amendments involved changes in the basic tonnage for exports to the free market and a revision of the mechanism to determine quotas and the prices at which quotas must be or may be adjusted. The resolutions of the Sugar Conference included a recommendation that the International Sugar Council give special attention to increasing sugar consumption and consider establishing a permanent committee for this purpose.

INTERNATIONAL TIN AGREEMENT

The International Tin Agreement, 1953, drafted at the United Nations Tin Conference, entered into force on 1 July 1956. Designed, among other things, to prevent both shortages of tin and burdensome surpluses, it provides for the establishment of a buffer stock arrangement.

The International Tin Council held its first meeting immediately after the Agreement entered into force.

EXPLORATORY MEETING ON INTERNATIONAL COCOA TRADE

Following a Belgian request to the Secretary-General in September 1955 and on advice given by ICCICA early in 1956, an exploratory meeting of representatives of cocoa-exporting and cocoa-importing countries was held in New

York on 3 and 4 May 1956. The meeting was the first world-wide inter-governmental meeting of countries especially interested in problems of cocoa. The countries represented accounted for almost the whole of the exports and about 85 per cent of the imports of cocoa.

The meeting noted that cocoa prices had fluctuated sharply during the previous years and was unanimous in agreeing that further inter-governmental consideration of the problems of cocoa trade was urgently required. It recommended that FAO consider the early establishment on a broad basis of an inter-governmental group on cocoa. This group was established within FAO and held its first session in Brussels in November 1956.

UNITED NATIONS MEETING ON OLIVE OIL

The International Agreement on Olive Oil prepared at the United Nations Olive Oil Conference in 1955 was to enter into force on 1 October 1956 provided that the Governments of the five main producing countries and the Governments of at least two of the main importing countries had ratified it by that date. These conditions, however, were not fulfilled, and a meeting of signatory governments was held at Geneva to consider the situation. Representatives of Governments which had attended the Olive Oil Conference but had not yet signed or acceded to the Agreement, were present at some of the meetings by invitation.

It was decided to explore further the possibilities of reaching an Agreement. Accordingly, those Governments which had attended the Conference but which had not yet signed or acceded to the Agreement were invited to inform the Secretary-General whether they still considered the conclusion of such an Agreement desirable, what changes, if any, in the text of the Agreement would make it acceptable to them, and whether they would be willing to participate in a further conference to consider such suggested changes. The Secretary-General was requested to arrange a further meeting to discuss the replies received.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—22ND SESSION
PLENARY MEETING, 951.
ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, meetings 209–213.

E/2764/Rev.1. Status and functions of Commission on International Commodity Trade. Note by Secretary-General.

- E/2886. Commission on International Commodity Trade. Report of second and third sessions of Economic and Social Council.
- E/3003. Commission on International Commodity Trade. Report of fourth and fifth sessions to Economic and Social Council.
- E/2893. 1956 Review of International Commodity Problems. Report by Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements.
- E/AC.6/L.168. Report by Chairman of Economic Committee to Economic and Social Council containing draft resolution adopted by Economic Committee.
- E/AC.6/L.169. Czechoslovakia amendments to draft resolution in E/AC.6/L.168.
- E/2922. Report of Economic Committee.

RESOLUTION 620 (XXI), as recommended by Economic Committee, adopted by Council on 9 August 1956, meeting 951, by 16 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report submitted by the Commission on International Commodity Trade, and the report submitted by the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements,

"Bearing in mind its resolution 557 F (XVIII) of 5 August 1954, which provides for the re-examination of the status and functions of the Commission on International Commodity Trade as well as of the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements,

"Considering that in order to carry out the tasks of the bodies concerned with international commodity trade, and in particular those related to fluctuations of prices and volume and to terms of trade referred to in previous resolutions of the Council, international co-operation is necessary,

"Recognizing the importance to the economies of the under-developed primary producing countries of the state of the world markets for primary commodities,

"1. Takes note of the above-mentioned reports;

"2. Confirms for the present the terms of reference of its permanent advisory Commission on International Commodity Trade as they have been set out in resolutions 512 A (XVII) of 30 April 1954 and 557 F (XVIII) of 5 August 1954;

"3. Requests the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements to continue to discharge for the time being the functions given to it under resolution 557 F (XVIII);

"4. Requests the Secretary-General, in order that the Council shall exercise its co-ordinating functions within the framework of the United Nations in the field of commodity problems, to transmit to the Commission on International Commodity Trade, to the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements, and to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations the records of the discussions on international commodity problems held during the twenty-second session of the Council under item 6 of its agenda;

"5. Further requests the Secretary-General to obtain from the aforementioned bodies the views which they might wish to express, in the light of the discussion referred to above and in the light of their experience in pursuing their work, on any defects in the present organizational and procedural arrangements governing their activities in the field of international commodity problems and on co-ordination of their functions within the framework of the United Nations, and such specific suggestions on the elimination of those defects as they may be able to make;

"6. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit these views to the Council at its twenty-fourth session;

"7. Requests the Commission on International Commodity Trade, in carrying out its work, to take into account the importance of the economic development of the under-developed countries, bearing in mind the relationship between the acceleration of the process of industrialization in these countries and the state of the world markets for primary commodities."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—11TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETINGS, 578, 656.

SECOND COMMITTEE, meetings 387, 438-445.

A/3154. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly.

A/C.2/L.323 and Corr.1 and Rev.1. Argentina, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Greece, Indonesia, Pakistan, Uruguay draft resolution and revision adopted, as orally amended by Belgium, by Second Committee, by 65 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

A/3545. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 1029 (XI), as recommended by Second Committee, A/3545, adopted by Assembly on 20 February 1957, meeting 656, by 65 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting that the World Economic Survey 1955 again stressed the importance, both for world economic stability and for the economic development of under-developed countries, of the problems arising in international commodity trade,

"Considering the need to promote adequate consideration of these problems through research and international consultation,

"1. Draws the attention of the Governments of Member States to the opportunity that exists, under paragraph 3 of Economic and Social Council resolution 557 F (XVIII) of 5 August 1954, for them to bring commodity problems to the attention of the Commission on International Commodity Trade;

"2. Notes Economic and Social Council resolution 620 (XXII) of 9 August 1956;

"3. Requests the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on International Commodity Trade to give special consideration, within its present programme of work—bearing in mind the

relevant parts of the introductory statement of the Secretary-General at the twenty-second session of the Council and the debates in the Second Committee at the eleventh session of the General Assembly—to the importance of present international commodity problems in relation to world economic stability;

“4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to give his full assistance, within the limit of available resources, to the work of the Commission on International Commodity Trade, and in particular to the preparation of studies suggested by it.”

COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE

E/2886. Commission on International Commodity Report on second and third sessions to Economic and Social Council.

E/3003. Commission on International Commodity Trade. Report on fourth and fifth sessions to Economic and Social Council.

INTERIM CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY ARRANGEMENTS

E/2893. 1956 review of international commodity problems. Report by ICCICA.

INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY CONFERENCES

UNITED NATIONS WHEAT CONFERENCE

United Nations Wheat Conference, 1955-56. Summary of Proceedings. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1957.II. D.1.

UNITED NATIONS SUGAR CONFERENCE

E/CONF.22/6. Resolutions adopted at final plenary meeting on 2 November 1956.

E/CONF.22/8. International sugar agreement of 1953 as amended by protocol opened for signature at London on 1 December 1956.

EXPLORATORY MEETING ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN COCOA

E/CONF.23/3. Resolution of final meeting 4 May 1956.

E/CONF.23/INF.1. List of representatives and observers.

UNITED NATIONS MEETING ON OLIVE OIL

United Nations Conference on Olive Oil, 1955. Summary of Proceedings. U.N.P. Sales No.: 156.II. D.1.

E/CONF.19/6. Interim Committee for Olive Oil Council, first session, 4 June 1956. Provisional agenda.

Commodity Market Bulletin. No.2 and Corr.1, and No.3. March and November, 1956.

Recent Commodity Developments. Memoranda Nos. 5-15.

E/CA/INF. 5-8. Calendar of international meetings relating directly or indirectly to commodities, Nos. 5-8.

CHAPTER III

THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

THE FINANCING OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

SPECIAL UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

By resolution 923(X) of 9 December 1955 the General Assembly asked Governments for their views on the establishment, role, structure and operations of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED). It also established an *ad hoc* committee composed of representatives of 16 Member States to analyse these comments and to submit an interim report to the twenty-second session of the Economic and Social Council and to the eleventh session of the General Assembly. Its final report was to go before the twenty-third session of the Council.

REPORT OF AD HOC COMMITTEE

The Ad Hoc Committee on the Question of the Establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development met at United Nations Headquarters from 7 May to 6 June 1956. Its interim report on the replies submitted by 46 Governments indicated the following general pattern for the proposed Fund. The Special Fund would be used more especially to finance economic and social infra-structure, although many Governments also mentioned broader programmes, including directly productive industrial and agricultural projects. The Fund would have an initial capital of between \$200 million and \$250 million, maintained by

voluntary contributions at yearly or other intervals. In the general view, contributions would be made in local currencies convertible into other currencies only to the extent permitted by the Governments concerned; some Governments, however, were prepared to consider fully or partly convertible contributions or contributions partly in kind. Assistance would be in the form of grants and loans, especially long-term low-interest loans. SUNFED would be an autonomous body, operating independently within the United Nations and co-operating closely with other United Nations organs and agencies. Its general structure would, as proposed in 1955 by an *ad hoc* group of experts, consist of a General Council of all members of the Fund, an Executive Board, a Director-General, a Joint Committee to ensure co-ordination, and a staff, which would be kept as small as possible. There was, however, some disagreement about the Joint Committee.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Ad Hoc Committee's interim report was considered at the Economic and Social Council's twenty-second session. Several representatives were gratified that the majority favoured the early establishment of SUNFED. Some, however, pointed out that a number of Governments had not yet replied, including the Governments of some of the major potential contributors, and that there remained important divergencies of opinion.

Several representatives commented in particular on whether the Fund should confine its operations to the financing of the economic and social infra-structure or whether its main objective should be to further industry or agriculture. They also discussed the question of contributions in kind and the representation of the major contributors and of the under-developed countries on the executive organ.

Several representatives voiced concern about the delay in the establishment of the Special Fund. The representative of the Netherlands considered that a small committee could now draw up a statute within a few months. The representatives of Egypt and Pakistan also believed that steps should be taken to draw up the statute. Several representatives mentioned the increased support given during the past year

by leading statesmen and public opinion to a multilateral fund. The representative of France stated that the French Government had in April 1956 expressed itself in favour of a substantial French contribution to SUNFED.

Several representatives, particularly those of Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the USSR and Yugoslavia, stated that establishment should not be deferred pending agreement on international disarmament. The representative of Yugoslavia pointed out that many Governments were against making the Fund's establishment dependent on agreement on a controlled system of disarmament and that only one Government out of 46 had explicitly stated that SUNFED should not be set up until international disarmament was a reality.

Other representatives, however, reaffirmed their Governments' positions that establishment should be contingent upon internationally supervised, world-wide disarmament.

In the view of the United States representative, success of the Special Fund depended on genuine multilateral support and on confidence, which would only be possible when international agreement had been reached on disarmament. The United Kingdom representative argued that the amounts spent on armaments corresponded to absolute minimum obligations and that, if, from time to time, limited savings on defence expenditure became possible, there were many obligations and responsibilities in economic development which should take priority over SUNFED.

The representative of Argentina suggested as an immediate step of a less ambitious nature, the creation of a Special Fund to finance regional centres for surveying natural resources and regional technological institutes for training technicians and studying methods of increasing productivity in under-developed countries.

On the basis of a draft resolution submitted by Brazil, Canada, France, Greece and Norway, the Council finally adopted resolution 619 A (XXII), drawing the attention of the General Assembly to the Council's discussions and inviting the Governments which had not yet sent in replies, as requested by General Assembly resolution 923 (X), to do so as soon as possible. It hoped that the General Assembly would consider what further steps might help to promote

the early establishment of a Special United Nations Fund.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The matter of SUNFED was again considered at the General Assembly's eleventh session. Several representatives in the Second Committee stated that the report of the Ad Hoc Committee gave a satisfactory account of the various problems involved. Others required clarification of a number of points. The representatives of Australia and Ireland, in particular, thought the availability of funds, the proper criteria for their distribution and the kind of administrative machinery needed more study.

Several representatives announced the readiness of their governments to contribute to SUNFED. The representative of France stated that his Government had fixed its contributions for the initial period at \$15 million, a sum proportionate to its share of the expenses of the United Nations.

The representatives of Albania, the Byelorussian SSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR said that their Governments were ready to contribute.

Most of the debate was about the timing of the establishment of the Fund and on the action which should be taken by the General Assembly. Reasons given for immediate establishment were: the urgent needs of the under-developed countries; the fact that a number of major potential contributors were ready to participate; the thoroughness of the preparatory work; and the agreement on early establishment as shown in the replies of governments.

Two draft resolutions were introduced asking that the Ad Hoc Committee be entrusted with the task of preparing a draft statute for SUNFED. These drafts were combined into a single text sponsored, with revisions, by 41 States.

Other representatives considered that the drafting of a statute would be premature. The representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States maintained that it was necessary to wait until the establishment of SUNFED became a practical possibility. The example of the International Finance Corporation and the International Atomic Energy Agency had shown that the legal foundation for such bodies could be established as soon as the contributing coun-

tries had pledged their aid. The representative of the United States warned that adoption of the draft resolution would raise false hopes, for SUNFED could not be established without adequate financial resources. Moreover, the Fund might be established on lines which would make it impossible for some Member States, which had not participated in its development at every stage, to support it. The United States could not participate in drafting the statute. The representative of the United Kingdom thought it would be a waste of time to draw up a statute without the participation of all major contributors. The representatives of Australia, Belgium, Ireland, Italy, Japan and New Zealand also doubted the wisdom of drafting a statute at this stage.

A number of related suggestions were put forward: by Argentina, for instance, for establishing a small organization under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council for the financing by Member States of projects submitted by under-developed countries; and by France, for an organization which would deal with world economic development, including the financial aspects.

Denmark and Ireland proposed that the Ad Hoc Committee continue work on the legal and economic aspects of the suggested Special Fund. This point was subsequently incorporated into the 41-Power draft resolution, and Denmark and Ireland thereupon joined the sponsors of this draft. (For list of sponsors see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, below.) This revised list was unanimously adopted by the Second Committee. Later, on 26 February 1957, it was unanimously approved at a plenary meeting of the Assembly.

By this resolution, the Ad Hoc Committee was asked to set forth the different forms of legal framework on which a Special Fund might be set up and statutes drafted, and to indicate the types of project which might be provided for in programmes of operations of a United Nations economic development fund. The Ad Hoc Committee was, in addition, authorized to append to its final report suggestions which governments might wish to put forward for providing economic assistance to under-developed countries under the auspices of the United Nations.

In another resolution, the Assembly increased the membership of the Ad Hoc Committee from

16 to 19 in order to take into account the increase in the number of Members of the United Nations. Italy, Japan and Tunisia were appointed as the new members of the Committee. The vote for this was 65 to 0, with 5 abstentions.

INTERNATIONAL FLOW OF PRIVATE CAPITAL

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

In 1956 the Economic and Social Council continued to discuss the role of foreign private capital in the financing of economic development and considered the measures adopted by both capital-importing and capital-exporting countries in recent years affecting the international flow of private capital and other steps to stimulate it (see also CHAPTER VI, below).

At its twenty-second session, the Council had before it a report entitled *The International Flow of Private Capital, 1953-1955*, prepared by the Secretary-General in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 824(IX). For several years, it noted, the net outflow of private capital for long-term investment, in real terms, had continued to fall below the highest levels of the 1920's. The decline was contrasted with the increase in international trade and in world industrial production. The flow of private capital for portfolio investment had declined since the 1920's, but foreign investment in business enterprises controlled abroad had increased. Foreign investment in the extractive industries continued to be of major importance, but foreign capital had been invested to an increasing degree in manufacturing enterprises, including ventures in several of the larger under-developed countries. The function performed by private portfolio investment in the period between the First and Second World Wars, particularly in the under-developed countries, had largely been assumed since the Second World War by the International Bank.

The principal exporter of private capital, the report added, had been the United States which accounted for well over half of the world's private capital exports in recent years. Canada and Latin America had been the major recipients of United States private capital, but substantial amounts had also been invested in

the manufacturing industries of western Europe and in petroleum development in the Middle East. Capital from the United Kingdom had been invested largely within the sterling area, and a substantial proportion of the foreign investment of other western European countries had been channelled to dependent territories.

There had also been several changes in policy among the capital-exporting countries. In the United States, the programme guaranteeing private United States investments abroad against expropriation and currency inconvertibility had been broadened in scope. In several European countries the rising level of savings and the improved international payments position had led to some relaxation of exchange restrictions on capital exports.

The Council discussed the findings in the Secretary-General's report and further action to bring about an increase in the flow of private capital to under-developed countries. Several representatives, including those of China, Poland, Pakistan and Yugoslavia, drew attention to the low level of the post-war flow of capital, particularly private capital, to the under-developed countries. The largest part of foreign investments, they observed, was directed towards the production of raw materials and there seemed to be a net outflow of private foreign capital from certain countries of Asia and the Far East. It was further noted that there was a tendency for some capital-exporting countries to become "mature creditors", their net income from outstanding investments abroad tending to equal, or even exceed, their net export of new capital.

The representative of Indonesia, and others, believed that no substantial improvement in the situation could be expected in the near future. Private capital directed by profit motives tended to go to industrialized countries, which already had a developed economic and social framework and investment opportunities which were often better than in the under-developed countries.

Since the flow of direct foreign investment was likely to remain inadequate for the needs of the under-developed countries, some representatives, including those of China and Indonesia, thought it would be useful to study the possibility of obtaining medium and long-term export credits from private industrial concerns.

Considerable importance was attached by the representatives of Canada and the United States and others to the indirect benefit of direct foreign private investment in the under-developed countries. Foreign participation, it was pointed out, increased productivity through the use of modern technology, the training of local labour and managerial staff and the development of ancillary industries. Foreign capital working in conjunction with local enterprises also stimulated the mobilization of domestic capital.

During the debate, a number of representatives voiced satisfaction at the steps taken by both capital-exporting and capital-importing countries in recent years to facilitate the flow of private capital. Also stressed in the discussion was the need for obtaining information from Governments of under-developed countries on those sectors of their economy where private capital would be welcome.

The Council finally adopted a resolution (619 B (XXII)) recognizing the desirability of publishing information, statistical and non-statistical, about the flow of capital, the economic conditions, legislation, agreements and administrative practices affecting investment, the measures taken by capital-exporting and capital-importing countries making for international confidence, and the opportunities for investment. It recommended that the General Assembly ask the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive analytical report every three years, on international capital movements, an annual report containing a factual review of developments in governmental policies and also a statistical analysis of the flow of capital. It further requested the Secretary-General to submit *ad hoc* reports to the Council on particular aspects of international investment for consideration at its mid-year sessions, and to advise the Council periodically of the studies in preparation both at Headquarters and at the secretariats of the regional economic commissions. The Council further noted with satisfaction that the International Finance Corporation (IFC) had begun operations. It invited information from Governments about the flow of investment, economic conditions, legislation, agreements and administrative practices under which investment might take place, and the existence of investment opportunities. In addition, the Council

urged Governments of capital-exporting and capital-importing countries to continue their efforts to develop international confidence conducive to private investment in conformity with the principles of the United Nations Charter and with special reference to General Assembly resolution 824(IX) and Council resolution 368(XIII).

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly, by resolution 824 (IX), had requested the Secretary-General for an annual report on the international flow of private capital and its contribution to an expanding economy and on relevant measures taken by Governments, taking into account suggestions made in the Council or in the General Assembly or communicated by Governments, the International Bank or the International Monetary Fund. At its eleventh session on 26 February 1957, the General Assembly adopted unanimously a resolution (1035(XI)) making provision for a triennial analysis of international movements of private capital, as recommended by the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-second session.

COLLECTION OF INFORMATION ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AID

In the course of discussions at its eleventh session on the financing of economic development, the General Assembly considered the question of collecting information on international economic aid to the less developed countries.

In a resolution on this matter, it recognized the importance, in financing the economic development of the less developed countries, of participation by Members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies both in United Nations technical assistance and economic aid programmes and in important bilateral economic assistance programmes. The Assembly asked the Economic and Social Council to consider the question of the collection of information on international economic aid which would contribute towards constructive consideration by the United Nations of assistance to less developed areas. It was to do so at its twenty-fourth session in the light of such data which the Secretary-General might provide.

The resolution to this effect (1034(XI)) was approved at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 26 February by 65 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions, on the basis of a proposal origin-

ally introduced in the Second Committee by Argentina, Canada, Norway and the Philippines.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

SPECIAL UNITED NATIONS FUND
FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—22ND SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 947-951.
ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, meetings 214, 215.

E/2896 and Corr.1, 2 (see A/3134 and Corr.1, 2, below).

E/AC.6/L.170. Brazil, Canada, France, Greece, Norway draft resolution, adopted by Economic Committee by 15 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

E/AC.6/L.173. Egypt amendment to joint draft resolution.

E/2924. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution A.

RESOLUTION 619 A (XXII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/2924, adopted unanimously by Council on 9 August 1956, meeting 951.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having examined the interim report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Question of the Establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development,

"1. Draws the attention of the General Assembly to the discussions held at the twenty-second session of the Council concerning the proposed establishment of such a fund;

"2. Invites the Governments which have not yet sent in their replies pursuant to General Assembly resolution 923(X) of 9 December 1955 to do so as soon as possible;

"3. Commends the Ad Hoc Committee for its instructive interim report and looks forward to the completion of its final report;

"4. Expresses the hope that, in the meantime, the General Assembly will consider what further steps may help to promote the early establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—11TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETING, 661.

SECOND COMMITTEE, meetings 402-414, 428-436, 446, 448, 449, 451.

A/3134 (E/2896) and Corr.1, 2. Interim report of Ad Hoc Committee on Question of Establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development.

A/3154. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter III, section I.

A/3192. Questions relating to economic development. Memorandum by Secretary-General.

A/AC.83/L.1 and Add.1-21. Comments of govern-

ments on establishment, role, structure and operations of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development, submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 923(X).

A/C.2/L.296. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.300. Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Yemen, Yugoslavia draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.302. Iran amendment to joint draft resolution, A/C.2/L.300.

A/C.2/L.315 and Rev.1, 2. Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burma, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia draft resolution, unanimously adopted, as revised, by Second Committee.

A/C.2/L.316. Egypt, Iraq, Pakistan draft resolution, on composition of Ad Hoc Committee, adopted by Second Committee by 57 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

A/C.2/L.317. Denmark amendments to joint draft resolution, A/C.2/L.315.

A/C.2/L.321. Denmark and Ireland draft resolution. A/3556. Report of Second Committee, draft resolutions I and II.

RESOLUTION 1030(XI), as recommended by Second Committee, A/3556, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 26 February 1957, meeting 661.

"The General Assembly,

"Convinced that an expanded flow of capital to under-developed countries, by contributing towards the improvement of their economies, would, especially in the light of existing disparities in the rates of growth as between the developed and the under-developed countries, serve the cause of peace, and help towards the attainment of greater prosperity in all countries,

"Mindful of the growing desire for increased action by the United Nations in the field of financing economic development, especially for the financing of non-self-liquidating projects,

"Recalling that the establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development has been under close study by the General Assembly

for a number of years, starting with its resolution 520(VI) of 12 January 1952, and that various special committees and experts have submitted their views on the question,

"Having examined the interim report submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-second session by the *Ad Hoc* Committee set up by the General Assembly in pursuance of its resolution 923(X) of 9 December 1955,

"Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 619 A (XXII) of 9 August 1956 which expressed the hope that the General Assembly, at its eleventh session, would consider what further steps might help to promote the early establishment of a special fund for economic development,

"1. Commends the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Question of the Establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development for the work it has accomplished in preparing the interim report;

"2. Requests the *Ad Hoc* Committee, on the basis of the views expressed by Governments in their replies to the questionnaire annexed to General Assembly resolution 923(X) of 9 December 1955, the previous resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council relating to the establishment of a special fund, the reports of previous special committees and groups of experts, and the suggestions made during the twenty-second session of the Economic and Social Council and the eleventh session of the General Assembly:

"(a) To set forth the different forms of legal framework on which a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development may be established and statutes drafted;

"(b) To indicate the types of projects which might be provided for in programmes of operations of a United Nations economic development fund;

"(c) To submit to the Economic and Social Council, at its twenty-fourth session, together with the final report requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 923(X), a supplementary report prepared in accordance with the instructions in subparagraph (a) and (b) above;

"3. Authorizes the *Ad Hoc* Committee to append to its final report any related suggestions or proposals for the provision of economic assistance to under-developed countries under the auspices of the United Nations which Governments may wish to put forward;

"4. Requests the Economic and Social Council to forward to the General Assembly, at its twelfth session, the final and supplementary reports of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, together with any recommendations on further steps which could help promote the early establishment of an international economic development fund within the framework of the United Nations;

"5. Invites the Governments of Member States and the Secretary-General to provide the *Ad Hoc* Committee with all necessary assistance."

RESOLUTION 1031(XI), as recommended by Second Committee, A/3556, adopted by Assembly on 26

February 1957, meeting 661, by 65 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 923(X) of 9 December 1955, by which the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Question of the Establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development, composed of representatives of sixteen Governments, was established,

"Noting that, since the establishment of the *Ad Hoc* Committee, there has been a significant increase in the number of Members of the United Nations,

"Considering that the composition of the *Ad Hoc* Committee should reflect more adequately the present composition of the United Nations,

"Considering further that, in order to ensure for this purpose of adequate cross-section of geographic areas and of economic and social structures, it is appropriate to increase the number of members of the *Ad Hoc* Committee,

"1. Decides to increase from sixteen to nineteen the number of members of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the question of the Establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development;

"2. Requests the President of the General Assembly, in conformity with its resolution 923(X) of 9 December 1955, to appoint three additional members to serve on the *Ad Hoc* Committee from amongst the new Members of the United Nations."

INTERNATIONAL FLOW OF PRIVATE CAPITAL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—22ND SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 947-951.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, meeting 215.

E/2901. Report by Secretary-General. The international flow of private capital, 1953-1955.

E/AC.6/L.172 and Rev.1. Brazil and United States draft resolution, adopted by Economic Committee, as orally amended by Committee Chairman, by 13 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

E/2924. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution B.

RESOLUTION 619 B (XXII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/2924, adopted by Council on 9 August 1956, meeting 951, by 14 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having examined the report of the Secretary-General entitled 'The International Flow of Private Capital, 1953-55',

"Recognizing the desirability of the publication and dissemination of information of a statistical and non-statistical nature concerning the flow of capital, the economic conditions, legislation, agreements and administrative practices affecting investment, the measures taken by capital-exporting and capital-importing countries making for international confidence, and the opportunities for investment,

"1. Recommends that the General Assembly modify its request to the Secretary-General contained

in paragraph 6 of its resolution 824(IX) of 11 December 1954 so as to provide for the submission of the report referred to therein on a triennial basis and for the submission annually of a report containing a review of developments and a statistical treatment of the flow of capital;

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Council for consideration at its summer sessions *ad hoc* reports on particular aspects of international investment and to advise the Council periodically of the studies which are under way or projected both at Headquarters and at the secretariats of the regional economic commissions;

"3. *Notes with satisfaction* that the International Finance Corporation has commenced operations;

"4. *Invites* Governments to develop and disseminate such information as may be possible, both of a statistical and a non-statistical nature, respecting the flow of investment, economic conditions, legislation, agreements and administrative practices under which investment may take place, and the existence of investment opportunities;

"5. *Urges* Governments of capital-exporting and capital-importing countries alike to continue their efforts to develop international confidence conducive to private investment, in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with special reference to General Assembly resolution 824(IX) of 11 December 1954 and Council resolution 368(XIII) of 22 August 1951."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—11TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETING, 661.

SECOND COMMITTEE, meetings 428, 431.

A/3154. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter III, section I.

A/3192. Memorandum by Secretary-General on questions relating to economic development.

A/C.2/L.310. Preparation of reports on international flow of private capital. Note by Secretary-General, and draft resolution adopted unanimously by Second Committee.

A/3556. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution VII.

RESOLUTION 1035(XI), as recommended by Second Committee, A/3556, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 26 February 1957, meeting 661.

"The General Assembly,

"Considering the recommendation contained in paragraph 1 of Economic and Social Council resolution 619 B (XXII) of 9 August 1956 relating to the submission by the Secretary-General to the Council of reports on the international flow of private capital,

"Decides to amend General Assembly resolution 824(IX) of 11 December 1954 as follows:

...*"(a)* In the first sentence of paragraph 6, replace the word 'annually' by the words 'on a triennial basis';

"(b) Add the following new paragraph:

"7. Further requests the Secretary-General to

prepare annually a report containing a review of developments and a statistical treatment of the flow of capital."

COLLECTION OF INFORMATION ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AID

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—11TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETING, 661.

SECOND COMMITTEE, meetings 411-413, 449-451.

A/C.2/L.295 and Rev.1. Argentina, Canada, Norway, Philippines draft resolution, as orally amended by Egypt and Norway, adopted by Second Committee by 52 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions.

A/3556. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution VI.

RESOLUTION 1034(XI), as recommended by Second Committee, A/3556, adopted by Assembly on 26 February 1957, meeting 661, by 65 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations, calling for the promotion of higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development, and Article 56, calling for all Members to pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the United Nations for the achievement of these purposes,

"Recalling further that, under General Assembly resolution 824(IX) of 11 December 1954, the United Nations is already undertaking a continuing survey of the international flow of private capital for investment in the less developed areas,

"Recognizing the importance of existing United Nations programmes of technical assistance and economic aid in the furtherance of the economic development of the less developed areas of the world,

"Noting in addition that the Members of the United Nations and the members of the specialized agencies are implementing important bilateral programmes and participating in multilateral and regional programmes of economic assistance,

"Recognizing that the collection and circulation by the United Nations of information concerning economic aid programmes would further co-ordination between various programmes and would contribute towards constructive consideration by the United Nations of assistance to the less developed areas of the world,

"Requests the Economic and Social Council to consider at its twenty-fourth session, in connexion with the item on the financing of economic development, the question of the collection of information concerning international economic assistance for the less developed countries on the basis of such information as the Secretary-General may provide, bearing in mind the comments of delegations at the eleventh session of the General Assembly."

**INDUSTRIALIZATION OF UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND
METHODS TO INCREASE WORLD PRODUCTIVITY**

**CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

At its twenty-first session, in April 1956, the Economic and Social Council considered two documents prepared by the Secretary-General: *Survey of Current Work on Industrialization and Productivity* and *Proposals for a Programme of Work on Industrialization and Productivity*. The survey described the work of the Secretariat of the United Nations at Headquarters, the regional economic commissions and the secretariats of the specialized and other United Nations agencies. Subjects for the proposed programme of work included: resources for industrialization; industry studies; special problems of small-scale industries; relationship of community development and co-operatives to industrialization; improvement of productive efficiency and management; financial and fiscal aspects of industrial development; power, transport and other facilities related to industrialization; relationship between industrialization and agricultural development; effects of the industrialization of under-developed countries upon the structure and volume of their foreign trade and balance of payments; and social and demographic aspects of industrialization.

There was general agreement in the Council that closer co-ordination and co-operation was needed with the specialized agencies on these matters, and that projects which could be carried out with available resources should be started immediately.

One representative thought consideration should be given to the establishment of a special permanent unit within the United Nations to deal with industrialization matters. Others, however, considered that the existing co-ordination system was adequate and merely required strengthening. Supporting this view, the representative of the Secretary-General indicated that his proposed programme of work envisaged co-ordination of activities and co-operation with other organizations on an *ad hoc* basis.

It was also suggested that the regional economic commissions should deal with specific industrial development questions and the Secretariat at United Nations Headquarters should deal with general problems.

Several members suggested additional projects, such as studies on the programming of industrialization, on technical and vocational training and regional studies of the experience of European countries with nationalized industries.

Several representatives considered that the Secretary-General should be free to determine priorities and initiate projects. Others, including representatives of industrialized countries, said that account should be taken of the wishes of the less developed countries. The USSR representative felt that the Secretariat should concentrate on questions of the greatest interest to under-developed countries, such as the establishment of heavy industry, particularly national enterprises for processing raw materials. The representatives of some under-developed countries also wanted high priority for heavy industry and large-scale undertakings. Others attached importance, too, to small-scale industries.

At the conclusion of the debate, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (597 A (XXI)) expressing the view that future work in industrialization should be carried out for practical purposes and in response to the wishes of the less developed countries. It suggested that the Secretary-General initiate work, subject to the resources available, bearing in mind the wishes of less developed countries, the work of the regional economic commissions and the need to avoid duplication with the specialized agencies. The Council asked him to submit, for its twenty-second session, his views on the most suitable organizational arrangements and to report on the financial implications of a programme of work to be begun immediately. It also asked him to report at its twenty-third session and annually thereafter on progress in planning and implementing the programme. It requested, too, that he pay particular attention to the needs of the Middle East and Africa. The Council further proposed, the industrialization of under-developed countries for discussion at the General Assembly's eleventh session.

The Secretary-General's report, presented at the Council's twenty-second session in July 1956, proposed that the Secretariat carry out the following projects in 1957 and 1958: (1) a general

survey of "capital intensity" in industry in under-developed countries; (2) studies of capital investment in selected industries (evaluation of processes and equipment and problems of size); (3) measures to promote small-scale industries; (4) relationship of community development and co-operatives to industrialization; (5) summary and evaluation of the experience gained under the technical assistance programme on industrial management in under-developed countries; (6) meetings on industrial management problems in under-developed countries; (7) environmental planning; (8) studies on techniques of economic planning; and (9) publication of a bulletin on industrialization and productivity. The report included the Secretary-General's views on suitable arrangements for carrying out the programme and a statement of financial implications for 1957.

Various representatives attached different degrees of priority to individual projects. But it was generally felt that the projects would satisfy the practical needs of governments and provide useful information for their industrialization plans and policies. The representative of Yugoslavia, however, observed that the relationship between industry and transport, and that between industrialization and foreign trade had not been included in the programme for early action. The representative of Egypt wanted more stress on the role of industrialized countries in promoting industrialization of the less developed countries, and on the impact of international trade on economic development, particularly the harmful effects of restrictive practices in international trade on the economies of under-developed countries and their industrialization prospects. The representative of Czechoslovakia thought that the development of existing small-scale industry had been overstressed and that the importance of installations for working raw material and power resources in under-developed countries had been disregarded. The representative of Pakistan suggested studies on urbanization to complement those on industrialization.

Several representatives, including those of Ecuador, Pakistan, USSR and Yugoslavia, thought it desirable to set up a special body on industrialization problems. The representatives of Canada, France, Indonesia, the Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United

States and others, however, agreed with the Secretary-General that what was required was "not the creation of new formal machinery, but rather an extension of the well-tried methods that now exist". They thought it necessary to have the closest co-ordination with the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies.

The Council finally adopted a resolution (618(XXII)) recognizing that it was urgent for the United Nations and the specialized agencies to adopt a concerted programme of action on industrialization. It requested the Secretary-General, when making further studies of the industrialization of under-developed countries, to present to the Council a programme on urbanization to complement the industrialization programme, and to give further consideration to the organizational machinery required.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At the General Assembly's eleventh session in January 1957, during debate in the Second Committee, most representatives supported the Secretary-General's programme of studies. Several noted with satisfaction that the arrangements for carrying out the programme provided for close collaboration with the specialized agencies.

The representative of New Zealand, however, stated that most of the projects appeared to overlap to some extent with the work of other organizations. He considered it preferable for the Secretariat to concentrate on co-ordinating work on industrialization and productivity, on action by other bodies, and on collating its own studies and those of the specialized agencies and government and private organizations. Doubting the practical value of general projects, he thought it would be more realistic if the under-developed countries requested projects on specific industrialization matters.

The representatives of Canada and the United Kingdom, who had previously had misgivings about some of the projects, considered that the programme would benefit the under-developed countries.

The representatives of Chile, Ceylon and Ecuador favoured early studies of small-scale industries, since these offered the quickest results to under-developed countries. The repre-

representatives of Czechoslovakia and the USSR, on the other hand, considered the development of heavy industry more important. The representative of India suggested other high priority studies on such subjects as the growth pattern of basic industries, the scale of manufacture appropriate to different sizes of markets, the relationship between transport and industrial development and the experience in management of public enterprises in countries where these exist.

As to organization matters, the representatives of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Iran, Pakistan, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR, the USSR and Yugoslavia favoured the creation of a special body to deal with industrialization problems. Others, including the representatives of Belgium, the United Kingdom and Venezuela, did not think a new body necessary.

Two draft resolutions were adopted by the Second Committee. One was submitted by Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecua-

dor, El Salvador, Guatemala, Uruguay and Venezuela, with an amendment proposed by Peru. The other was based on separate proposals by Pakistan and Egypt.

Both draft resolutions were adopted by the General Assembly on 26 February 1957; the first, resolution 1033 A (XI), by 68 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, and the second, resolution 1033 B (XI), by 70 votes to 0.

By the first resolution, the Assembly urged the Council, the Secretary-General, the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies to continue to give priority to industrialization questions and invited Member States to make such use as they deemed desirable of the studies made or being made.

By the second resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its twenty-fifth session on such possible forms of organizational and administrative machinery as might be necessary.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—21ST SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 906–910, 925.
ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, meetings 191–194.

E/2816. Survey of current work on industrialization and productivity. Study prepared by Secretary-General.

E/2832. Proposals for programme of work on industrialization and productivity. Report of Secretary-General.

E/L.697. Statement by Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs.

E/AC.6/L.135. Canada draft resolution.

E/AC.6/L.138/Rev.1. Pakistan draft resolution.

E/AC.6/L.141. Greece, Indonesia, Netherlands, Norway, Yugoslavia draft resolution.

E/AC.6/L.142. Brazil amendments to joint draft resolution.

E/AC.6/L.143. Report of Working Group containing draft resolution, unanimously adopted by Economic Committee.

E/2869. Report of Economic Committee, draft resolution A.

RESOLUTION 597 A (XXI), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/2869, adopted unanimously by Council on 4 May 1956, meeting 925.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having in mind the general principles and recommendations laid down in General Assembly resolutions 521 (VI) and 522 (VI) of 12 January 1952, and Council resolutions 416 F (XIV) of 11 July 1952, 461 (XV) of 23 April 1953, 532 C (XVIII) of 5 August 1954 and 560 (XIX) of 7 April 1955,

and reaffirming the special responsibilities of the Council for the promotion and co-ordination of activities in the field of accelerated industrialization and productivity of less developed countries as an essential element of balanced development programmes,

"Having made an examination of the reports entitled 'Survey of current work on industrialization and productivity' and 'Proposals for a programme of work on industrialization and productivity', submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 560 (XIX),

"Recognizing the useful work on industrialization and productivity currently being undertaken by the United Nations, including the regional economic commissions, and by the specialized agencies,

"Considering that future work in the field of industrialization should be carried out for practical purposes and in response to the wishes of the less developed countries,

"Recognizing the need for suitable organizational arrangements in the United Nations under the Council to deal with matters relating to industrialization and productivity,

"1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the informative and constructive documents presented to the Council;

"2. Endorses in principle the proposals for work outlined in the report entitled 'Proposals for a programme of work on industrialization and productivity' as a general framework for appropriate activities of the United Nations to be initiated in this field in the immediate future;

"3. Recommends the Secretary-General to give

due consideration, in implementing the programme, to the discussion held at the twenty-first session of the Council, including suggestions, made by members of the Council, for activities to be undertaken;

"4. *Suggests* that the Secretary-General initiate work, within available resources, bearing in mind the wishes of less developed countries, the useful work done by the regional economic commissions and the necessity of avoiding duplication with the specialized agencies;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with a view to developing an integrated and co-ordinated programme of work of the United Nations, designed to accelerate the industrialization and to raise the productivity of less developed countries:

"(a) To submit for the consideration of the Council at its twenty-second session, with due regard to existing organizations in this field, his views on the most suitable organizational arrangements for carrying out the aforementioned programme;

"(b) To consult, through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination or such other channels as may be available, with the appropriate specialized agencies on the planning and implementation of the aforementioned programme of continuing work;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the twenty-second session of the Council on the financial implications of the programme of activities being evolved, and to the twenty-third session and annually thereafter on the progress being made in planning and implementing the continuing work in the field of industrialization and productivity;

"7. *Invites* Governments, in considering instructions to their delegations to meetings of the specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions, to keep in mind the desirability of and the benefits to be obtained from an integrated and co-ordinated approach in the field of industrialization and productivity;

"8. *Requests* the regional economic commissions, in order to achieve a co-ordinated approach in the work in this field, to take due account, in planning and formulating their future activities, of the work programme in the field of industrialization and productivity;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in planning the work to be undertaken pursuant to this resolution, to pay particular attention to the needs of the Middle East and Africa;

"10. *Proposes*, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 521(VI), sub-paragraph (b), and Council resolution 560(XIX), to place on the agenda of the eleventh session of the General Assembly an item entitled 'Industrialization of under-developed countries'."

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—22ND SESSION
PLENARY MEETING, 950.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, meetings 200–203.

E/2895. Report by Secretary-General, prepared in pursuance of resolution 597 A (XXI).

E/AC.6/L.151 and Rev.1. Brazil, Ecuador, Egypt, Indonesia, Pakistan, Yugoslavia draft resolution,

as orally amended by United States, adopted unanimously by Economic Committee.

E/AC.6/L.152. Pakistan draft resolution.

E/2917. Report of Economic Committee.

RESOLUTION 618 (XXII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/2917, adopted unanimously by Council on 6 August 1956, meeting 950.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"*Considering* General Assembly resolutions 521 and 522(VI) of 12 January and Council resolutions 416 F (XIV) of 11 July 1952, 461(XV) of 23 April 1953, 532 C (XVIII) of 5 August 1954, 560(XIX) of 7 April 1955, and 597 A (XXI) of 4 May 1956,

"*Recalling* that both the General Assembly and the Council requested that studies be undertaken for a programme of rapid industrialization of the under-developed countries, including the economic, social, fiscal, technical and organizational problems involved, and the role that the industrially advanced and the under-developed countries have to play in such a programme,

"*Recalling* the document entitled *Processes and Problems of Industrialization in Under-Developed Countries*, and Council resolution 560(XIX) requesting the Secretary-General, in the light of this survey, to prepare and submit to the Council a programme of work with a view to accelerating industrialization,

"*Recognizing* that it is urgent for the United Nations and the specialized agencies to adopt a concerted programme of action in the field of industrialization of under-developed countries,

"*Further recognizing* the fact that industrialization entails a high rate of urbanization,

"*Having examined* the report presented by the Secretary-General,

"*Taking note* of the various recommendations included in this report concerning the programme of work and its co-ordination,

"1. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the various useful studies he has presented on industrialization and productivity;

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, when making further studies of the industrialization of under-developed countries, to present to the Council, as early as possible, information on the possibility of concerting international action in connexion with problems of urbanization which should complement the programme of industrialization, keeping in mind the need to increase investment in directly productive fields of industry;

"3. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General, in implementing the programme of work:

"(a) Give due consideration to the discussions held at the twenty-second session of the Council including suggestions made by members of the Council for activities to be undertaken;

"(b) Make use of the different sources of information, methods and techniques best suited to its practical purpose;

"(c) Seek the co-operation of the Governments concerned;

"4. *Recommends* that the programme of work

be executed with due regard to the directives and principles set forth in the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Council;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider further the question of machinery necessary in the field of industrialization of under-developed countries;

"6. *Recommends* that the General Assembly authorize the necessary credits for the execution of the programme."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—11TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETING, 661.

SECOND COMMITTEE, meetings 387, 420-425, 427, 428.

A/3154. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter III, section II.

A/3192. Memorandum by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/L.293. Statement by Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs.

A/C.2/L.304. Pakistan draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.305. Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Uruguay, Venezuela draft resolution, adopted by Second Committee, as orally amended by Peru, by 63 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

A/C.2/L.306. Egypt draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.311. Egypt and Pakistan draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Second Committee, as orally amended by United States and Ireland.

A/3556. Report of Second Committee, draft resolution IV and V.

RESOLUTION 1033 A and B (XI), as recommended by Second Committee, A/3556, adopted by Assembly on 26 February 1957, meeting 661, as follows: 1033 A (XI) by 68 votes to 0, with 1 abstention and 1033 B (XI) by 70 votes to 0.

A

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recognizing* that industrialization is essential to the economic development of under-developed countries,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 521(VI) and 522(VI) of 12 January 1952,

"*Noting* the activities undertaken, mainly pursuant to those resolutions, by the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General and the regional economic commissions, especially the Council's resolutions on industrialization and productivity, the relevant programme approved by the Council, the study prepared by the Secretary-General entitled *Process and Problems of Industrialization in Under-Developed Countries* and the special studies made by the regional economic commissions,

"*Noting* the work accomplished in this field by the specialized agencies,

"*Having regard,* first, to the positive interest which under-developed countries have shown in stimulating their industrialization in order to ensure the

sound and balanced growth of their economies, and secondly, to the clearly expressed willingness of industrialized countries to co-operate to this end,

"1. *Expresses its satisfaction* at the work done by the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General, the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies in connexion with problems of industrialization and productivity, and urges them to continue to give priority to these questions;

"2. *Invites* Member States to give close attention to the studies which have been and are being made by the United Nations and the specialized agencies in connexion with industrialization and productivity and, in particular, invites the Governments of countries in process of development to make such use as they deem desirable for the benefit of their countries of the conclusions embodied in and the guidance provided by those studies."

B

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Bearing in mind* the importance of rapid industrialization in the less developed countries as a significant factor in the balanced development of their economies,

"*Recognizing* the need for suitable organizational arrangements in the United Nations under the Economic and Social Council to deal with matters relating to industrialization and productivity,

"*Noting* the steps taken by the Economic and Social Council in its resolutions 597 A (XXI) of 4 May 1956 and 618 (XXII) of 6 August 1956,

"*Believing* that the question of machinery for this purpose should be kept under continuous review in the light of the development of the programme of work in this field by the United Nations,

"1. *Endorses* Economic and Social Council resolution 597 A (XXI) of 4 May 1956 which, *inter alia*, reaffirms the special responsibilities of the Council for the promotion and co-ordination of activities in the field of accelerated industrialization and productivity of less developed countries as an essential element of balanced development programmes;

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the implementation of the programme of work on industrialization and productivity, to give due regard to the various suggestions made at the twenty-second session of the Economic and Social Council and the eleventh session of the General Assembly and to the directives and principles set forth in the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and of the Council;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 618 (XXII) of 6 August 1956, to report to the Council at its twenty-fifth session on such possible forms of organizational and administrative machinery as may be necessary."

Bibliography on Industrialization in Under-Developed Countries. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1956.II.B.2.

ENERGY AND RESOURCES

ATOMIC ENERGY AS A FACTOR IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

At its twenty-first session, the Economic and Social Council considered the question of studies on atomic energy as a factor in economic development.

Brazil, Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States submitted a draft resolution to ask the Secretary-General for a report on the possible applications of atomic energy for promoting economic development.

Some representatives thought that particular attention should be given in the proposed survey to the needs of under-developed countries. Others wanted the draft resolution to include also a request that the Secretary-General submit proposals for a scientific and technical conference in 1957 on the practical uses of atomic energy to promote the economic development of under-developed countries. Some representatives, however, thought it premature to hold such a conference in 1957. It would, they pointed out, be some time before technological knowledge would be sufficiently advanced for the practical application of atomic energy to economic purposes. Further, in 1955, the General Assembly had already recommended that a second international conference for the exchange of technical information on the peaceful uses of atomic energy be held within two or three years. It would therefore be better to suggest to the Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, charged with arrangements for that conference, that it would be desirable to set aside a substantial part of the programme for the consideration of the practical use of nuclear energy in promoting the economic development of the under-developed countries.

At the conclusion of the debate, the Council, adopted a resolution (597 B (XXI)) recognizing that actual and potential developments of atomic energy might have profound economic implications, particularly for the economic development of less developed countries. It asked the Secretary-General to prepare, in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned, a report for its twenty-fourth session on possible applications of atomic energy, especially in the

fields of power, industry and agriculture. It recommended that he survey the available studies and current research in that field. He was also asked to report to the Council's twenty-fourth session on: (1) the possibility of devoting as much as possible of the programme of the second international conference to the practical application of under-developed countries; and (2) the desirability of calling a separate conference on this subject.

OTHER NEW SOURCES OF ENERGY

Another proposal submitted at the Council's twenty-first session was to ask the Secretary-General for a report on the practical utilization of new sources of energy, other than the atom, such as solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy, geothermic energy and the thermal energy of the seas. The draft resolution to this effect, presented by Ecuador, Egypt, France, Pakistan and Yugoslavia, also made provision for a discussion of this subject at the Council's twenty-third session with a view to the convening of an international conference.

Some reservations, however, were voiced about the timeliness of convening an international conference; it was thought advisable to await the result of the studies requested of the Secretary-General.

The Council finally noted that, in view of the growth of the world population, economic development and the rise in the standard of living, the resources of energy must be constantly increased, especially in the less developed countries (resolution 598 (XXI)). It asked the Secretary-General, in consultation with the specialized agencies concerned, to prepare a report for its twenty-fourth session, on the prospects for the practical utilization of sources of energy such as solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy, geothermic energy and the thermal energy of the seas and to compile a concise bibliography of current studies and researches. The Council also decided to place the subject of new sources of energy other than the atom and their use for economic development on the agenda of its twenty-fourth session, with a view to examining conditions for an international conference.

DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF WATER RESOURCES

At its twenty-first session, the Council had before it a report by the Secretary-General on *International Co-operation with Respect to Water Resource Development*. It suggested early international action on overcoming deficiencies in hydrologic data and on the implications—economic, social and administrative—of integrated river-basin development. The Secretary-General pointed out that the economic progress of the regions concerned might be delayed indefinitely because of the deficiencies in hydrologic data. He suggested that the United Nations and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) should assume joint responsibility for obtaining, collecting and analysing the information. There should be preliminary regional studies of the nature of existing deficiencies and working parties should be set up to make recommendations for concerted action to correct the deficiencies in given areas.

Also suggested was an international conference to provide guidance to countries engaged in integrated river-basin development. The report pointed out that the number of such projects in under-developed countries was increasing, that they had far-reaching consequences on the economic evolution of the countries concerned, and that they involved sustained capital expenditure. There was a great need to compare experiences with such projects in various parts of the world. The report also analysed the technical assistance activities of United Nations organs and agencies during recent years in the field of water resources.

During the Council's debate, the representative of Pakistan observed that the lack of a body of regulations governing the use of international rivers and the lack of agreement among the riparian States and their fear of disputes resulted in the wastage of valuable water resources. He proposed that the United Nations draw up a covenant on the rights and responsibilities of riparian States and that it should act as the central body co-ordinating all work on the development of water resources and arranging for the widest possible dissemination of technical knowledge.

Most representatives were opposed to this proposal for these reasons: the drafting of a

covenant would raise many serious legal and political problems; régimes of international rivers differed so greatly one from another that the task of finding a common denominator for even a limited area appeared to be virtually impossible; even if it were possible to lay down general principles, these were useless without the good will of all the riparian States concerned.

The representative of Egypt suggested a study on subsoil water, especially on subsoil water in the arid regions of the under-developed countries whose agriculture depended mainly on irrigation, another matter meriting study.

Some representatives doubted the value of a conference on river-basin development because the problems involved were too diverse. The majority thought that while such a conference would be very useful, it should be convened only after further study of the problems involved.

The Council finally adopted a resolution (599(XXI)) recommending that the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies continue their consultations on water resources, and urging Governments to exchange research findings for a solution to the problems of using subsoil water. It drew the attention of Governments to the desirability of making more use of available technical assistance facilities, especially in the training of personnel. In addition, it asked the Secretary-General: (1) to make arrangements for the collection, analysis and dissemination of information on current development of water projects, research programmes and related activities; (2) to start a preliminary inquiry on existing hydrologic services, plans for their extension and conditions for the execution of those plans; (3) to constitute a panel of world-known experts to review the administrative, economic and social implications of integrated river-basin development, and to advise on proper action, including, if necessary, an international conference; and (4) to submit a progress report to the Council, not later than at its twenty-fifth session, with recommendations for further action that might be taken by the United Nations and the organizations associated with it.

At the third inter-agency meeting on international co-operation on the development and use of water resources, held at Geneva 10-12

July 1956, arrangements were made for collaboration on the preliminary inquiry on existing hydrologic services and the work of the panel of experts of integrated river-basin development. Among matters discussed at this meeting were the question of water terminology, pollution of water, the use of brackish and saline water, uniform methods of defining and measuring the hydro-electric potentials of different river-basins and humid tropics research.

RESOURCES AND REQUIREMENTS SURVEYS

At its twenty-second session, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 614 C (XXII) inviting the attention of Governments to the importance of surveying their human and material resources and needs and inviting the Governments undertaking such surveys to make arrangements for ensuring the most effective use possible of the results (for further details, see CHAPTER I, above).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ATOMIC ENERGY AS A FACTOR IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—21ST SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 911–912, 925.
ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, meetings 188–191.

E/2845. Studies on atomic energy as factor in economic development. Communication of 26 March 1956 from Permanent Representative of United States.

E/L.703 and Rev.1, 2. Brazil, Canada, Egypt, France, United Kingdom, United States draft resolution and revisions, adopted unanimously by Economic Committee.

E/L.703/Add.1. Statement of financial implications. E/AC.6/L.136. USSR amendment to joint draft resolution, E/L.703.

E/AC.6/L.137. France, United Kingdom, United States amendment to joint draft resolution, E/L.703.

E/AC.6/L.139. Egypt amendment to joint draft resolution, E/L.703.

E/2869. Report of Economic Committee.

RESOLUTION 597 B (XXI), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/2869, adopted unanimously by Council on 4 May 1956, meeting 925.

"The Economic and Social Council,
"Considering its responsibilities under Article 62 of the Charter,

"Recognizing that actual and potential developments in the field of atomic energy may have profound implications in the economic sphere, particularly affecting the economic development of less developed countries,

"Taking into account the complexity of the subject, the diversity of studies already made or in process under various auspices, and the need for further information on which to determine its future actions in this important field,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned, to prepare for submission to the twenty-fourth session of the Council a report on possible applications of atomic energy, especially in the fields of power, industry and agriculture;

"2. Recommends the Secretary-General, in pre-

paring the report, to survey the available studies and the research being undertaken in this field, and to give due consideration to the materials submitted to the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, and the views expressed during the twenty-first session of the Council;

"3. Invites States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies to make available to the Secretary-General, for the purpose of his report, such documentation bearing on the subject as they may be able to provide;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Advisory Committee referred to in General Assembly resolution 912(X) of 3 December 1955 and the competent specialized agencies, to submit to the Council at its twenty-fourth session a report on the possibility of devoting as much as possible of the programme of the second international conference on the exchange of technical information regarding the peaceful uses of atomic energy to the practical applications of nuclear energy in the interest of promoting the economic development of under-developed countries and the desirability of convening a separate conference on this subject;

"5. Transmits to the Advisory Committee the records of the discussion of the Council on this item;

"6. Decides to place the subject of atomic energy as a means of economic development on the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the Council for further consideration."

OTHER NEW SOURCES OF ENERGY

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—21ST SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 912, 925.
ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, meetings 189, 190.

E/2849 and Add.1. Letter of 31 March 1956 and additional explanatory memorandum of 21 April 1956 from Permanent Representative of France.

E/L.704. France draft resolution.

E/AC.6/L.140. Ecuador, Egypt, France, Pakistan, Yugoslavia draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Economic Committee, as orally amended by Netherlands.

E/AC.6/L.140/Add.1. Statement of financial implications.

E/2863. Report of Economic Committee.

RESOLUTION 598(XXI), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/2863, adopted unanimously, as orally amended by France, on 4 May 1956, meeting 925.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Bearing in mind its responsibilities as defined in Article 62 of the Charter,

"Considering that, in view of the growth of the world population, economic development and the rise in the standard of living, the resources of energy must be constantly increased, especially in the less developed countries,

"Considering the work done by the United Nations and the specialized agencies both on the so-called conventional sources of energy and on atomic energy,

"Considering that the United Nations should display the same interest in all new sources of energy in order to encourage their theoretical study and practical applications,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the specialized agencies concerned:

"(a) To prepare for submission to the Council at its twenty-fourth session, taking into account the present state and foreseeable development of knowledge in the various branches in question, a report on the prospects for the practical utilization of such sources of energy as solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy, geothermic energy and the thermal energy of the seas;

"(b) To compile, in preparing the report, a concise bibliography of current studies and researches;

"(c) To consult, for that purpose, Governments which have special experience or a particular interest in the matter, the under-developed countries, the specialized agencies, the competent inter-governmental bodies and any non-governmental organizations which may be interested in the subject, and to obtain from them any documentary material which may be of value;

"2. Decides to include in the agenda of its twenty-fourth session the question of new sources of energy other than the atom and of their use for the purposes of economic development, with a view to examining the conditions for convening an international conference."

DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF WATER RESOURCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—21ST SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 920-922, 924.

E/2827. Report of Secretary-General.

E/L.697. Statement by Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs on 17 April 1956.

E/L.721. France and United States draft resolution.

E/L.721/Add.1. Statement of financial implications.

E/L.722. Netherlands amendment to joint draft resolution.

E/L.723. Pakistan draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 599(XXI), as submitted by France and United States, E/L. 721, as amended by Netherlands, E/L.722, and as amended orally by Egypt

and Canada, adopted unanimously by the Council on 3 May 1956, meeting 924.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having noted the Secretary-General's report entitled 'International Co-operation with respect to Water Resource Development',

"Recognizing with appreciation the progress already achieved in strengthening international co-operation as a result of periodic inter-agency meetings on water resources,

"Endorsing the recommendation of the Secretary-General that high priority be given to remedying deficiencies in hydrology data and to assisting in integrated river-basin development,

"Considering that the general subject of international co-operation with respect to water resource development and the study of arid regions has been of increasing concern to the United Nations,

"Considering the growing importance of the utilization of brackish and saline water, either unprocessed or demineralized, for the economic development of areas where fresh-water supplies are becoming insufficient,

"Believing that there is a growing economic and social need for the most effective utilization and development of these water resources in view of the progressive increase in the world's population, the need for raising the standard of living of the peoples of the world, and rapidly increasing industrialization,

"1. Reaffirms its support of Council resolutions 417(XIV) of 2 June 1952 and 533(XVIII) of 2 August 1954;

"2. Commends the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies for the co-operation evidenced in the series of consultations on water resources already held;

"3. Urges the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies to continue such consultations to the end that the activities of the United Nations and the organizations associated with it be carried on with full regard to the interrelationships involved;

"4. Calls the attention of Governments to the importance of demineralization of saline water and utilization of subsoil water, and urges them to exchange information on the findings of research concerned with a solution of these problems;

"5. Draws the attention of Governments to the desirability of an increased use of the available technical assistance facilities, especially in the training of personnel in this field;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To make appropriate arrangements for ensuring the collection, analysis and dissemination of information on current development of water projects, research programmes and related activities;

"(b) To initiate, in co-operation with the competent specialized agencies and with the Governments concerned, a preliminary inquiry on existing hydrologic services, plans for their extension, and conditions for the execution of these plans;

"(c) To constitute a panel of world-renowned experts for reviewing, with the assistance of the United Nations Secretariat, the administrative, economic and social implications of integrated river-basin

development, and for advising on the proper action—including, if they deem it advisable, the convening of an international conference—to be taken in order to ensure a world-wide exchange of experience and data in related domains;

“(d) To report to the Council, not later than its twenty-fifth session, on progress in these fields and to formulate recommendations on further action that might be taken by the United Nations and the organizations associated with it.”

CHAPTER IV

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ACTIVITIES DURING 1956

Seventy-seven Governments pledged a total of \$28,838,000 in some 52 different currencies to carry out the operations under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance during 1956. More than 100 countries and territories had received aid by the end of the year, for a total cost of \$30,477,365. During the year, 2,504 experts from 67 countries and territories served in the field, 466 of them provided by the United Nations. A total of 2,129 fellowships and study grants were awarded to the nationals of over 100 countries and territories, for study in almost 100 countries.

The major fields in which the United Nations and the specialized agencies advised and aided Governments during 1956 were: agricultural production, health services, economic planning, basic surveys of resources and building up of administrative services, industrial production, auxiliary services to industry and agriculture, education, public utilities, power transport and communications, community development, and other social services such as housing and social security.

In addition to participating in the Expanded Programme, the United Nations, through its Technical Assistance Administration (TAA) also provided technical assistance in economic development, public administration and social welfare under the regular United Nations budget.

During 1956, the United Nations under the Expanded Programme, as well as under its regular programme, provided Governments with 63 experts and awarded 933 fellowships, and a limited amount of supplies and equipment, for a total expenditure of \$7,532,951.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

THE EXPANDED PROGRAMME

At its twenty-second session, the Economic and Social Council considered the eighth annual report of the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) to the Technical Assistance Committee (covering activities under the Programme in 1955), the evaluation of Programme activities, a report of the future outlook of the Programme, the status of the Working Capital and Reserve Fund and the use of currencies contributed to the Programme, and other administrative and operational questions.

In its report, TAB observed that more technical assistance was provided in 1955 than in any previous year. The value of aid given was \$25.8 million, over \$6 million more than in 1954. There were 2,108 experts at work in 1955, and 2,431 fellowships were awarded, these figures being 20 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively, above the previous highest annual totals. Countries and territories aided numbered 101, of which 39 were dependent territories.

The TAB report also described the progress made in programme planning procedures. The year 1956, it said, marked the first full use of the programming procedures approved by the Economic and Social Council in 1954.

Representatives on the Economic and Social Council's Technical Assistance Committee (TAC) hoped for an even fuller programme of operations in the future so that available resources would be used to the utmost. This, however, would require prompt payment of contributions in the early part of each financial year. Committee members noted a great improvement in this respect. Some representatives

wanted more funds for industrial development projects, productivity centres, reclamation of arid land and power development. Others hoped for more equipment and supplies.

The high percentage (about 80 per cent) of the total programme funds earmarked for continuing projects made only limited amounts available for new activities each year, it was noted. Some Committee members suggested that recipient countries should be encouraged to absorb into their own national economic development plans portions of long-continuing projects financed under the Expanded Programme. This would make it possible to introduce new and urgently needed activities. The reduction of the administrative costs of the Programme in 1956 was noted with satisfaction by the Committee, which urged further economies.

The Committee also asked the Board for a study on the establishment of a small and more permanent group of experts and TAB field staffs within the existing arrangements of the Programme, for consideration at the Council's twenty-fourth session.

TAB had been authorized to earmark 10 per cent of the estimated programme resources for regional projects. The Committee asked TAB for fuller information on revision of this figure, to be submitted with TAB's recommendations for the 1957 Programme.

At its mid-1956 session, TAC reviewed the Programme's organizational structure. The participating organizations were unanimously agreed that the present system was working well and should be continued without any major modification. They also commented on the help given by TAB resident representatives.

On the recommendation of TAC, the Economic and Social Council unanimously noted with appreciation the eighth annual report of TAB.

The Technical Assistance Committee also reported to the Council on the evaluation of the Expanded Programme, on the basis of a report by a TAC working group. The Committee noted with satisfaction the latter's conclusions that significant results had been achieved in a large proportion of the technical assistance activities undertaken in the past five years, and that the catalytic effects of new ideas and new efforts had been evident over a wide range of activities.

It drew the attention of TAB, the participating organizations and the Governments receiving aid under the Expanded Programme to recommendations set out in an annex to the resolution calling for more effective government co-ordination practices, the recruitment of experts by the organizations, programme continuity and operations, and evaluation and reports. The resolution asked, too, that an evaluation of the activities under the Expanded Programme be included in future reports of TAB to TAC.

On TAC's recommendation, the Economic and Social Council asked the participating organizations for information on the points dealt with in the annex to TAC's resolution. The information was to be included, as appropriate, in their annual reports to the Council.

Another TAB report considered by the Technical Assistance Committee dealt with the status of the Programme's Working Capital and Reserve Fund which amounted to \$12 million in 1956. The Board recommended that the level of the Fund should be maintained and that adjustments should be made in the use of the Fund. The Technical Assistance Committee adopted a resolution stipulating that the Working Capital and Reserve Fund should be related to the size of the Programme, and that it should remain at \$12 million for 1956. The resolution also provided for new uses for the Fund. The Fund would be used to make advances against firm pledges of contributions to finance the Expanded Programme, with the proviso that these advances would be reimbursed as soon as receipts from contributions were available for this purpose. It would also be used to make advances to finance commitments duly authorized by the Executive Chairman of TAB to meet urgent needs arising when carrying out the annual programme, provided that repayment of such advances would constitute a priority charge against the resources of the following year. The resolution was adopted by the Council which forwarded it for approval by the General Assembly.

Also considered by TAC and the Council was the use of currencies contributed to the Expanded Programme. A report by TAB on this reviewed the progress being made towards full currency utilization within the framework of existing regulations. TAB suggested that full

assimilation of all currencies might be undertaken with respect to the 1958 Programme subject to certain specified qualifications.

On the Committee's recommendation, the Council urged governments, in their pledging contributions, to make that part of their contributions exceeding the equivalent of \$500,000 in the form of, or convertible into, readily usable currencies as far as possible. It also laid down rules to be observed by TAB and the participating organizations in the use of contributions.

At the request of TAC, the Board prepared a report on the future possibilities of the Expanded Programme, entitled *A Forward Look*. This described the achievements of the Programme as at mid-1956 and suggested possible developments, assuming a progressive increase in funds over the next few years to an annual figure of \$50 million. The report also assessed current procedures for recruitment of experts, selection of fellows and other programme arrangements and described specific project achievements.

The Committee invited participating Governments to communicate their comments and suggestions on the report to TAB's Executive Chairman. It also requested the Executive Chairman to report to TAC on the subject at its mid-1957 session. It urged Governments to continue to support the Programme financially—on a long-term basis, if possible.

The Committee, in addition, examined a TAB report on administrative and operational services' costs and the form and manner of reporting such costs. It appointed an Administrative Review Group, composed of eight of its members, to examine the 1957 budgetary provisions for administrative costs and for operational services' costs under the Expanded Programme. The Review Group was to report to TAC's programming session in November 1956.

REGULAR UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME

At its twenty-second session, the Economic and Social Council took note with appreciation of a report by the Secretary-General on the work of the United Nations under its regular technical assistance programme.

Also on the proposal of TAC, it recommended that the General Assembly give special attention to the need for additional funds for United

Nations technical assistance work in public administration.

FINANCING OF EXPANDED PROGRAMME FOR 1957

CONTRIBUTION PLEDGES

Following the seventh Technical Assistance Pledging Conference in October 1956, contributions totalling the equivalent of \$30,874,133 were pledged by 83 Governments (as of 30 June 1957) for the Expanded Programme in 1957, as follows:

Country	Currency	U.S.\$ Equivalent
Afghanistan	Equivalent of U.S.\$	12,500
Albania	Lek	2,000
Argentina	Argentine pesos	360,000
Australia	Australian pounds	500,000
Austria	Schillings	38,462
Belgium	Belgian francs	437,500
Bolivia	Equivalent of U.S.\$	15,789
Brazil	Cruzeiros	751,351
Bulgaria	Leva	14,706
Burma	Equivalent of U.S.\$	24,000
Byelorussian SSR	Rubles	50,000
Cambodia	United States \$	5,143
Canada	United States \$	2,000,000
Ceylon	Equivalent of U.S.\$	18,059
Chile	Chilean pesos	110,000
China	Equivalent of U.S.\$	20,000
Colombia	United States \$	140,000
Costa Rica	United States \$	10,000
Cuba	Cuban pesos	25,000
Czechoslovakia	Crowns	69,444
Denmark	Danish kroner	579,123
Dominican Republic	Pesos	28,000
Ecuador	Sucres	11,533
Egypt	Egyptian pounds	114,877
El Salvador	United States \$	7,000
Ethiopia	Equivalent of U.S.\$	20,000
Finland	Equivalent of U.S.\$	25,109
France	French francs	1,450,357
Germany, Fed. Rep.	German marks	357,143
Ghana	United States \$	30,000
Greece	Equivalent of U.S.\$	10,000
Guatemala	United States \$	10,000
Haiti	Equivalent of U.S.\$	14,400
Honduras	Lempira	10,000
Hungary	Florints	42,608
Iceland	Icelandic kronur	3,684
India	Indian rupees	500,000
Indonesia	Rupiahs	65,789
Iran	Equivalent of U.S.\$	50,000
Iraq	United States \$	55,675
Israel	Israeli pounds	50,000
Italy	Lire	112,000
Japan	Equivalent of U.S.\$	90,000
Jordan	Dinars	5,601
Korea, Rep. of	United States \$	3,500
Laos	United States \$	1,429
Lebanon	Lebanese pounds	6,846

<i>Country</i>	<i>Currency</i>	<i>U.S.\$ Equivalent</i>
Liberia	United States \$	20,000
Libya	United States \$	5,000
Luxembourg	Belgian francs	3,000
Mexico	Mexican pesos	33,600
Monaco	French francs	1,429
Morocco	Moroccan francs	5,000
Nepal	Nepalese rupees	5,000
Netherlands	Netherlands guilders	874,000
New Zealand	New Zealand pounds	168,020
Nicaragua	Cordobas	6,429
Norway	Norwegian kroner	380,792
Pakistan	Equivalent of U.S.\$	166,213
Panama	United States \$	3,000
Paraguay	United States \$	12,000
Peru	Sol	20,000
Philippines	Philippine pesos	66,000
Poland	Zlotys	75,000
Portugal	United States \$	10,000
Romania	Lei	16,667
Spain	Pesetas	50,000
Sudan	Egyptian pounds	70,061
Sweden	Swedish kroner	792,577
Switzerland	Swiss francs	350,467
Syria	Syrian pounds	22,821
Thailand	Thailand bahts	64,000
Tunisia	Tunisian francs	—
Turkey	Equivalent of U.S. \$	210,000
Ukrainian SSR	Rubles	125,000
USSR	Rubles	1,000,000
United Kingdom	Pounds sterling	2,240,000
United States*	United States \$	15,500,000
Uruguay	Equivalent of U.S.\$	120,000
Vatican City	United States \$	2,000
Venezuela	United States \$	66,000
Viet-Nam	Piastres	21,429
Yugoslavia	Dinars	110,000
Total		30,874,133

* Maximum contribution: \$14 million to be paid to match the first \$14 million of pledges from other Governments; the balance of \$1.5 million to be contributed at a reduced matching percentage still to be announced as of 30 June 1957.

ALLOCATIONS

After the seventh Technical Assistance Pledging Conference, TAC met from 26 November to 4 December 1956 to review the 1957 Programme as approved by TAB. The Executive Chairman of TAB reported that the planning procedure, in its second year of use, had worked well and that the lessons of the first year had proved helpful.

The Committee decided that no further allocations should be made to the Working Capital and Reserve Fund in 1957 and that the level of the Fund for 1958 should be fixed at its November 1957 session. As to "continuing projects", it was agreed that TAB should keep a

closer watch on projects which had been in operation for a number of years to ascertain whether their continuation was justified and whether the responsibility for them could not be gradually transferred to the Governments concerned.

There was a lengthy discussion on regional projects under the Expanded Programme. TAB had included regional projects in the approved 1957 Programme at a level of 10 per cent of the total programme resources. In view of the demand for additional projects of a regional or inter-regional nature, it also submitted supplementary "specially promising regional projects", costing \$250,000. The Committee approved the inclusion of these projects in the 1957 Programme, though this was not to be regarded as a precedent. The Board, it agreed, should not set aside more than 10 per cent of the 1958 resources for the planning of regional projects. The Committee approved the 1957 programme and also the administrative and operational services' costs on the basis of the report by its Administrative Review Group. It unanimously adopted a resolution authorizing the allocation of funds to the participating organizations. This decision was later confirmed by the General Assembly.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At the General Assembly's eleventh session, the Executive Chairman of TAB ascribed the steady growth in the operations under the Expanded Programme over the last few years primarily to the steady increase in the volume of contributions by Governments and to the strides made by the international organizations in using the many currencies contributed. The programming procedures for 1957 were better than those for 1956, he said, but he stressed the need for further improvement and better co-ordination efforts. The Contingency Fund, he added, made it possible to deal with emergencies and the needs of new States. The Programme, he declared, must give special attention to countries which had recently reached independent status, as well as to the needs of dependent territories.

The Director-General of the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, outlining the scope of TAA operations in 1955, noted a

steady rise in the ratio of requests to available resources. The present technical assistance programme, however, met less than one-quarter of the recognized and expressed needs of Governments. The recruitment of experts, he added, was becoming more difficult despite improved recruiting and further help from national committees. One factor was that the United Nations was competing with private industry and business, which offered higher salaries for experienced and top-quality personnel.

In the Second Committee, the representatives of Mexico, Afghanistan and India and others, called for more funds to enable more requests for assistance to be met. It was generally agreed that important strides had been made in overcoming most of the operational and administrative difficulties of earlier years.

Opinions differed, however, on the Economic and Social Council's resolution (623 B II) on the use of currencies and on the Expanded Programme. Czechoslovakia and Romania proposed amendments to the Council resolution, which would only partially endorse that resolution. These were rejected by the Second Committee. Instead, it approved a resolution referring the records of debate on the use of currencies to the Council and the Technical Assistance Committee for further consideration. This was approved at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 21 December 1956 by 64 votes to 7, with 2 abstentions.

Also approved on 21 December was a resolution endorsing amendments recommended by the Economic and Social Council to the regulations on the Working Capital and Reserve Fund.

On another recommendation of the Second Committee, the Assembly invited governments

to give their fullest support when considering future pledges of contributions for the Expanded Programme.

Most representatives in the Second Committee supported the Secretary-General's request for higher United Nations budget allocations for assistance in public administration. Some, however, felt that Expanded Programme funds should be used for this purpose. The Second Committee adopted a draft resolution endorsing the recommendations of the Secretary-General. This was approved by the Assembly on 21 December by a vote of 65 to 0 with 9 abstentions.

Also approved that day was the allocation of funds for 1957 to organizations participating in the Expanded Programme.

On 26 February 1957 the Assembly recommended, again on the proposal of its Second Committee, that the Economic and Social Council, as an interim measure, take the necessary steps at its twenty-third session to increase the membership of TAC from 18 to 24. The additional members were to be elected by the Council for two years from Members of the United Nations and specialized agencies other than the 18 Council members who are automatically on TAC. The Assembly vote for this was 60 to 8 with 1 abstention.

Approved, too, was a recommendation by the Economic and Social Council (resolution 633 (XXII)) on reviewing the administrative and operational services' costs of the Expanded Programme. The Assembly thereby authorized its Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to co-operate with the Technical Assistance Committee, or any review group it might set up, in the review of these costs.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—22ND SESSION
PLENARY MEETING, 951.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE, meetings 97–118.

E/2842 and Add.1. Eighth report of Technical Assistance Board to Technical Assistance Committee.
E/2856. Report by Secretary-General. United Nations Programme of Technical Assistance under General Assembly resolutions 200 (III), 418 (V), 723 (VIII) and Economic and Social Council resolution 220 A (IX).

E/2885. *A Forward Look*. Report of Technical As-

sistance Board, with comments by Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

E/2910. Resolution on Expanded Programme adopted by tenth ICAO Assembly.

E/TAC/48. Report of TAC Working Group on Evaluation of Expanded Programme.

E/TAC/50. Report on TAB on problem of currency utilization.

E/TAC/51. Report of TAB on administrative and operational services' costs.

E/TAC/52. Report of TAB on Working Capital and Reserve Fund.

E/TAC/53. Report of TAB. Decision of TAB on

- request of UNESCO for increased estimates of administrative and operational services' costs for 1956.
- E/TAC/L.94. Egypt, Netherlands, United States draft resolution, on funds for United Nations public administration programme, adopted by TAC, as orally amended by sponsors, by 15 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.
- E/TAC/L.95. Organization and budget of secretariat of TAB.
- E/TAC/L.96 and Rev.1. Egypt, France, Pakistan, United States draft resolution and revision, on evaluation of Expanded Programme, adopted unanimously by TAC.
- E/TAC/L.97. Netherlands amendment to joint draft resolution, E/TAC/L.96.
- E/TAC/L.98. Canada, Norway, United States draft resolution, on currency utilization.
- E/TAC/L.99. Note by Chairman of TAC, transmitting draft resolution, based on proposals in TAB report, E/TAC/52, adopted unanimously by TAC, as orally amended by United States.
- E/TAC/L.100. Statement by Executive Chairman of TAB at TAC on 16 July 1956, on currency utilization.
- E/TAC/L.101. Argentina, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Ecuador draft resolution, on currency utilization.
- E/TAC/L.102/Rev.1. Egypt amendment to joint draft resolution, E/TAC/L.98, and text of amended joint draft resolution, adopted by TAC, as orally amended by United States, by roll-call vote of 14 to 2 (Czechoslovakia, USSR), with 2 abstentions (Indonesia, Yugoslavia).
- E/TAC/L.103. Czechoslovakia draft resolution, on currency utilization.
- E/TAC/L.104. Egypt amendment to joint draft resolution, E/TAC/L.98.
- E/TAC/L.105/Rev.1. Egypt, Indonesia, Netherlands, Pakistan draft resolution, on administrative and operational services' costs, adopted unanimously by TAC, as amended by Canada and orally amended by Dominican Republic.
- E/TAC/L.106. Administrative and operational services' costs. Definition of working relations between TAB resident representatives and field representatives of participating organizations.
- E/TAC/L.107. Canada amendments to joint draft resolution, E/TAC/L.105/Rev.1.
- E/TAC/L.108. Canada, Netherlands, Pakistan, United States, Yugoslavia draft resolution, on *A Forward Look*, adopted unanimously by TAC, as orally amended in Committee.
- E/TAC/L.109 and Rev.1. Canada draft resolution, on programme appointments, adopted by TAC, as amended, by 15 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.
- E/TAC/L.110. Egypt amendments to Canada draft resolution, E/TAC/L.109.
- E/2923. Report of Technical Assistance Committee, draft resolutions A-C in Annex I and A and B in Annex II.
- RESOLUTION 623 A I and II and B I-II (XX), as recommended by Technical Assistance Committee,

E/2923, adopted by Council on 9 August 1956, meeting 951, as follows: 623 A I, B I and II, unanimously; 623 A II, by 16 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions; 623 B III, by 14 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions.

A

REGULAR UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

I. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the regular United Nations programme of technical assistance."

II. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling General Assembly resolutions 246(III) of 4 December 1948, 518(VI) of 12 January 1952, and 723(VIII) of 23 October 1953 on technical assistance in public administration and, in particular, paragraph 2 of resolution 723(VIII) wherein the Secretary-General is authorized to continue to include in the budgetary estimates of the United Nations the funds necessary for carrying out an effective operational programme, in addition to the activities financed from funds made available from the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance,

"Recognizing that there is a growing need for services supporting assistance in public administration and for substantive analysis and utilization of the experiences gained and the materials collected,

"Noting the statement by the Secretary-General, that the funds made available to date for the execution of resolution 723(VIII) are not adequate to render the services mentioned above,

"Reiterating that the role of governmental administration in programmes for the promotion of economic development and social welfare is of paramount importance,

"1. Approves the emphasis laid by the Secretary-General, in his report on the United Nations programme of technical assistance, on his activities based upon General Assembly resolution 723(VIII);

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to provide, prior to the eleventh session of the General Assembly, a full documentation in support of his request for additional funds;

"3. Recommends that the General Assembly in the light of such documentation give special attention to the need for sufficient funds for the United Nations programme in public administration."

B

EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
I. REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD TO THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Takes note with appreciation of the eighth report submitted by the Technical Assistance Board to the Technical Assistance Committee."

II. WORKING CAPITAL AND RESERVE FUND

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having noted the report of the Technical Assistance Committee,

"1. *Decides* to amend its resolutions 521 A (XVII) of 5 April 1954 and 52 B II (XVIII) of 29 July 1954 as follows:

"A. For sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 5 of resolution 521 A (XVII) substitute:

"(a) The Working Capital and Reserve Fund shall be maintained as a continuing operating reserve for the following purposes:

"(i) To make advances against firm pledges of contributions to finance the Technical Assistance Programme as approved by the Technical Assistance Committee; sums so advanced shall be reimbursed as soon as receipts from contributions are available for the purpose; provided that advances against pledges shall be reviewed periodically by the Technical Assistance Committee to determine whether the advances shall continue or be repaid from other resources of the Programme;

"(ii) To improve and facilitate currency management;

"(iii) To make advances to participating organizations to provide working balances in their bank accounts;

"(iv) To make advances to finance commitments which may be duly authorized by the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board under authority given to him to meet urgent needs which may arise during the implementation of the annual programme; provided that the repayment of such advances shall constitute a priority charge against the resources of the following year;

"(v) To provide funds to cover forward contractual commitments and to meet residual liquidating liabilities; each participating organization shall limit its forward contractual commitments and residual liquidating liabilities to its *pro rata* share of the Working Capital and Reserve Fund, based on the allocations authorized for the current year;

"(vi) For such other purposes as may be approved by the Technical Assistance Committee from time to time;

"(b) The size of the Working Capital and Reserve Fund shall be determined from time to time by the Technical Assistance Committee;

"(c) The Technical Assistance Board shall report annually to the Technical Assistance Committee on the advances outstanding at the end of the period;

"B. For sub-paragraphs I (b), (v) and (vii) of resolution 542 B II (XVIII) substitute the following:

"(v) Subject to the confirmation of the General Assembly, the Technical Assistance Committee shall authorize the allocation of funds to each of the participating organizations in proportion to their share in the approved over-all programme. These funds shall be drawn from the net financial resources, after setting aside the expenses of the secretariat of the Technical Assistance Board and such amounts as may be required to reimburse the Working Capital and Reserve Fund for withdrawals during the preceding year to finance obligations for urgent needs authorized by the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board under paragraph (vii) of this resolution;

"(vii) Any extraordinary requests submitted by a Government for modification of the programme received subsequent to the approval of the annual programme by the Technical Assistance Committee may be approved by the Technical Assistance Board and reported to the Technical Assistance Committee at its next meeting. Should it not be possible to effect necessary increases and decreases within the programme of the country concerned, the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board may authorize participating organizations to enter into commitments to meet urgent needs within limits fixed annually by the Technical Assistance Committee but not to exceed five per cent of the estimated resources for the year. The Technical Assistance Board shall report to the Technical Assistance Committee annually, beginning with the session in November 1957, all allocations made under this provision, together with the circumstances relating thereto. The Technical Assistance Committee shall review those allocations, and make such recommendations as it deems appropriate;

"2. *Recommends* to the General Assembly that it give its approval to the above amendments."

III. CURRENCY UTILIZATION

"*The Economic and Social Council,*

"*Noting* that the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance is financed through contributions made voluntarily by participating Governments,

"*Considering* that the increasing needs of the less developed countries require the fullest possible utilization of funds contributed,

"*Bearing in mind* the multilateral character of the Programme,

"*Recognizing* that operational and other difficulties have arisen out of the utilization of certain contributions under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance,

"*Considering* that the Programme will gain operational effectiveness through increased usability of contributions on a multilateral basis, as well as through certain alterations in programme procedures affecting currencies which are difficult to utilize,

"*Noting* that paragraph 9 (a) of Council resolution 222 A (IX) of 15 August 1949 states that 'Contributions shall be made by Governments in such forms and subject to such conditions as may be agreed between the Secretary-General, after consultation with the TAB, and the contributing Governments, provided that contributions shall be made without limitation as to use by a specific agency or in a specific country or for a specific project',

"1. *Emphasizes* that all contributions to the Expanded Programme should be, to the fullest possible extent, in a form readily utilizable for programme purposes;

"2. *Considers* that if an amount greater than the equivalent of \$500,000 and greater than the total of the previous year's pledges in any currency remains uncommitted for the approved Programme at the time of the Pledging Conference, such currency is not readily usable;

"3. *Urges* Governments in making their pledges to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

to make, as far as possible, that part of their contribution exceeding the equivalent of \$500,000 in the form of, or convertible into, readily usable currencies;

"4. *Urges further* those Governments whose contributions present difficulties in utilization to take the necessary measures to reduce, as far as possible, the amount remaining uncommitted at the Pledging Conference in 1957 below the limits set in paragraph 2 above, by agreeing that it be converted into readily usable currencies;

"5. *Requests* the Technical Assistance Board and the participating organizations immediately to ensure that the following rules are observed with respect to the utilization of contributions under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance:

"(a) The multilateral character of the Programme should be strictly respected and, to this end, no contributing country should receive special privileges or treatment with respect to its contribution;

"(b) In planning and carrying out programmes and projects, the Technical Assistance Board and the participating organizations may make information available to receiving countries as to the availability of currencies presenting utilization problems;

"(c) Negotiations for the use of currencies should not take place between contributing and receiving countries. Where such negotiations are necessary, they should only take place between the participating organization and the contributing country in conformity with paragraph 9 (a) of Council resolution 222 A (IX);

"(d) With respect to the 1958 programme and thereafter in the annual programming process, all available resources should be taken into account in determining country targets. Any backlog of unused currencies presenting utilization problems at 31 December 1957 shall be included as part of the over-all carry-over to 1958 without special measures for utilization being applied thereto;

"6. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, as appropriate, to report to the Technical Assistance Committee at its annual summer session on the implementation of this resolution and, in particular, on the status of the utilization and assimilation of currencies in planning and operation of the Programme;

"7. *Decides* to transmit this resolution to the General Assembly at its forthcoming eleventh session for any action it may deem necessary."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—11TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETINGS, 632, 661.

SECOND COMMITTEE, meetings 389-402, 405, 445, 446, 449.

A/3154. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter III, sections V and VI.

A/3192. Memorandum by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/189 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Regular programme of technical assistance in public administration.

A/C.2/L.283. Czechoslovakia and Romania draft resolution, on currency utilization.

A/C.2/L.284 and Corr.1 and Rev.1. Afghanistan, Brazil, Canada, India, Indonesia, Netherlands, Norway, United States draft resolution, on membership of Technical Assistance Committee, adopted by Second Committee, as orally amended by Netherlands, by 59 votes to 8, with 1 abstention.

A/C.2/L.285. Note by Secretary-General and draft resolution, on Working Capital and Reserve Fund, adopted unanimously by Second Committee.

A/C.2/L.286. Argentina, Canada, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Spain, United States draft resolution, on currency utilization.

A/C.2/L.287. Denmark, Ecuador, Libya, Netherlands, Pakistan draft resolution, on implementation and expansion of technical assistance programmes, adopted unanimously by Second Committee.

A/C.2/L.288. Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Jordan, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Yemen, Yugoslavia amendments to Economic and Social Council resolution 623 B III (XXII), on currency utilization.

A/C.2/L.289. Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Jordan, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Yemen, Yugoslavia draft resolution, on currency utilization.

A/C.2/L.290. Bulgaria amendment to joint draft resolution, A/C.2/L.284.

A/C.2/L.291. Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia draft resolution, on currency utilization, adopted by Second Committee, as orally amended by Egypt, by 62 votes to 7, with 2 abstentions.

A/C.2/L.292. Iran draft resolution, on technical assistance in public administration, adopted by Second Committee by 53 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

A/3467 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Report of Second Committee, draft resolutions I-IV in A/3467 and Corr.1, and draft resolution in A/3467/Add.1.

RESOLUTION 1021(XI), as recommended by Second Committee, A/3467, adopted by Assembly on 21 December, meeting 632, by 64 votes to 7, with 2 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"*Having considered* the problem of currency utilization,

"*Recalling* that, according to Economic and Social Council resolution 623 B (XXII) of 9 August 1956, the Technical Assistance Committee and the Council will consider this problem during the twenty-fourth session of the Council,

"*Decides* to refer the records of the debate on this subject during the eleventh session of the General Assembly to the Economic and Social Council and to the Technical Assistance Committee for that purpose.

RESOLUTION 1022(XI), as recommended by Second Committee, A/3467 and Corr.1, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1956, meeting 632.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the part of the report of the Economic and Social Council relating to the Working Capital and Reserve Fund of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance,

"1. Approves the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council in resolution 623 B II (XXII) 9 August 1956 that the regulations concerning the Working Capital and Reserve Fund be amended as set forth in the annex to the present resolution;

"2. Decides to amend accordingly section B of General Assembly resolution 831 (IX) of 26 November 1954."

(For amendments in Annex, see paragraphs A and B of Economic and Social Council resolution 623 B II (XXII), above.)

RESOLUTION 1023 (XI), as recommended by Second Committee, A/3467, adopted without vote by Assembly on 21 December 1956, meeting 632.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered chapter III B of the report of the Economic and Social Council, regarding the regular United Nations programme of technical assistance and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance,

"Mindful that, under the regular programme of technical assistance, valuable services are being rendered in the fields of economic development, social welfare and public administration,

"Convinced that a steady expansion of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance would contribute substantially to continuing and new projects in assistance for economic and social development in the under-developed countries,

"Noting with satisfaction the increasing moral and material support of the Expanded Programme as expressed in the discussions at the eleventh session of the General Assembly and as shown in the contribution for 1956 and 1957,

"1. Takes note of chapter III B of the report of the Economic and Social Council;

"2. Invites Governments to give the fullest support to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, when they consider their pledges for the coming years, in order to ensure its continued growth."

RESOLUTION 1024 (XI), as recommended by Second Committee, A/3467, adopted by Assembly on 21 December 1956, meeting 632, by 65 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recognizing the technical assistance in public administration is one of the most effective means of accelerating the economic and social progress of the less developed countries,

"Sharing the views expressed by the Secretary-General on this subject in his statement of 25 October 1956,

"Endorses the recommendations of the Secretary-General for increased activity in the field of public administration under the regular United Nations programme of technical assistance."

RESOLUTION 1036 (XI), as recommended by Second Committee, A/3467/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 26 February 1957, meeting 661, by 60 votes to 8, with 1 abstention.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting that the number of Governments making voluntary contributions to the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance has increased steadily since 1950, reaching a total of seventy-seven in 1956, including the governments of several States non-members of the United Nations,

"Realizing that certain countries which play an active part in the Expanded Programme, either as contributors or as recipients or both, are not represented on the Economic and Social Council,

"Recommends that:

"1. The Economic and Social Council as an interim measure, take at its twenty-third session the necessary steps to expand the present membership of the Technical Assistance Committee, as from 1 June 1957, so as to consist of the members of the Economic and Social Council, together with an additional six members to be elected for two-year terms by the Council from among the States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, having due regard, so far as these additional six members are concerned, to geographical distribution and to the representation of contributing and recipient countries having an important interest in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance;

"2. The initial elections of these additional members be so arranged as to avoid having their terms of office expire simultaneously;

"3. In the event that the Economic and Social Council is enlarged, the Council review the size and composition of the Technical Assistance Committee in the light of that development."

FINANCING OF EXPANDED PROGRAMME FOR 1957

SEVENTH UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PLEDGING CONFERENCE

A/CONF.12/SR.1, 2. Summary records of meetings on 17 October 1956.

A/CONF.12/L.2. Draft Final Act of Conference. Note by Secretary-General.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE, meetings 119-125 (26 November-4 December 1956).

E/2938. Report of Technical Assistance Committee to 24th session of Economic and Social Council (see this report for listing of Committee documents).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—11TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETING, 612.

SECOND COMMITTEE, meeting 391.

A/C.2/192. Confirmation of allocation of funds under Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Memorandum by Secretary-General transmitting

draft resolution by Technical Assistance Committee, adopted without vote by Second Committee.
A/3421. Report of Second Committee.

RESOLUTION 1019(XI), as recommended by Second Committee, A/3421, adopted without vote by Assembly on 7 December 1956, meeting 612.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting that the Technical Assistance Committee has reviewed and approved the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for the year 1957,

"1. Confirms the allocation of funds, authorized by the Technical Assistance Committee, to each of the organizations participating in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, as follows:

*(Equivalent
in US dollars)*

United Nations Technical Assistance	
Administration	6,562,000
International Labour Organisation	3,424,000
Food and Agriculture Organization of the	
United Nations	8,252,600
United Nations Educational, Scientific and	
Cultural Organization	4,667,600
International Civil Aviation Organization	1,212,000
World Health Organization	5,405,900
International Telecommunication Union	315,500
World Meteorological Organization	288,000
Total	30,127,600

"2. Concurs in the Technical Assistance Committee's authorization to the Technical Assistance Board to make such changes in these allocations as may be necessary to provide as far as possible for the full utilization of contributions to the Expanded Programme, provided that these changes shall not in the aggregate exceed 3 per cent of the total amount allocated to the organizations participating in the Expanded Programme."

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—RESUMED
22ND SESSION

E/2939. Note by Secretary-General, transmitting TAC draft resolution to Economic and Social Council. Administrative and operational services' costs.

RESOLUTION 633(XXII), as recommended by Technical Assistance Committee, E/2939, adopted unanimously by Council on 17 December 1956, meeting 952.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recommends the General Assembly to authorize the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to co-operate with and render such advice to the Technical Assistance Committee or any administrative review group established by

it as may be requested by the Committee in the review of the administrative and operational services' costs of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—11TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETING, 661.

SECOND COMMITTEE, meetings 428, 431, 449.

FIFTH COMMITTEE, meetings 589, 596.

A/C.2/193. Letter of 18 January 1957 from President of General Assembly to Chairman of Second Committee on Economic and Social Council resolution 633(XXII) on administrative and operational services' costs.

A/C.2/193/Add.1. Note by Secretary-General on administrative and operational services' costs.

A/C.2/L.312/Rev.1. Administrative and operational services' costs. Note by Chairman of Second Committee, and draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Second Committee.

A/C.2/L.314. Exchange of letters of 28 January 1957 between Chairman of Second Committee of General Assembly and Chairman of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions concerning Economic and Social Council resolution 633(XXII).

A/3551. Report of Second Committee.

A/C.5/702. Letter of 4 February 1957 from President of General Assembly to Chairman of Fifth Committee, transmitting draft resolution adopted by Second Committee.

A/3561. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1037(XI), as recommended by Second Committee, A/3551, adopted without vote by Assembly on 26 February 1957, meeting 661.

"The General Assembly,

"Having noted resolution 633(XXII) of 17 December 1956 adopted by the Economic and Social Council on the recommendation of its Technical Assistance Committee,

"Authorizes the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to co-operate with and render such advice to the Technical Assistance Committee, or any administrative review group established by it, as may be requested by the Committee in the review of the administrative and operational services costs of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance."

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Social Welfare Project. Report on technical assistance in social welfare in Pakistan. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1956.II.H.1.

Asia and the Far East Seminar on Population, Bandung, 21 November–3 December 1955. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1957.II.H.1.

CHAPTER V

ACTIVITIES OF THE REGIONAL
ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS*ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE (ECE)*

At its eleventh session held between 31 March and 21 April 1956, the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) adopted resolutions on: the development of contracts between countries of eastern and western Europe; a periodic review of the energy situation in Europe; inter-regional trade consultations; and the economic development of southern Europe. Another resolution dealt with a further study of the nature and scope of an all-European agreement on economic co-operation, and exchanges of written views and the possibility of a meeting of experts on this matter. It was decided to discuss this question, and also regional co-operation on the economic aspects of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy at the Commission's twelfth session. (The USSR proposed a special unit on the latter.)

In addition, the Commission entrusted two rapporteurs, one from the United Kingdom and one from the USSR, with the task of preparing a report on the economic aspects of automation. Further, it invited the Executive Secretary of ECE to call a meeting of experts on water pollution in Europe.

AGRICULTURE

The Committee on Agricultural Problems, in July 1956, discussed the agricultural situation in Europe and decided to make a study of factors affecting the demand for the main agricultural products in various countries. The Working Party on Standardization of Perishable Foodstuffs continued work on the Protocol on the Standardization of Fruit and Vegetables. It set up a group of experts to study the methods and equipment used in various countries for controlling the quality of produce. The *ad hoc* Working Party on Standardization of Conditions of Sale for Cereals completed a draft contract for the international sale of cereals.

The joint FAO/ECE division prepared several studies including one on *Prices of Agricultural Products and Fertilizers, 1955/1956*.

FUEL AND ENERGY

COAL AND GAS

The Coal Committee, in July 1956, gave special attention to coke supply difficulties hampering iron and steel production in various countries. At its September meeting, the Committee recognized that the coal industry would have to help in meeting the increase in Europe's demand for energy expected in future years. Governments were asked to state their future coal production and trade policies. In December, the Committee examined supply prospects for the first quarter of 1957. It found that, while several countries would have difficulties due to a decline in oil supplies, co-operation would make it possible to avoid serious dislocations in coal supplies during the winter. Considerable supplies of United States coal, however, would be required.

The main concern of the Utilization Working Party was the study of the rational use of available European coal for such purposes as carbonization.

The Coal Classification Working Party completed its work on an international system of classifying hard coal by type, and this was recommended for adoption by governments.

Published in July was a study on *Trends in Fuel Consumption for Household and Domestic Uses in Europe*.

In August, the *ad hoc* Working Party on Gas Problems, holding its first meeting, discussed the production, distribution and use of both natural and manufactured gas.

ELECTRIC POWER

At its fourteenth session, in November, the Committee on Electric Power approved measures for calculating hydro-electric resources. The Committee agreed that the enquiry into possibilities of electric power exchanges between the countries of central and southeastern Europe should continue.

Work on the study of rural electrification continued.

Electric power industries in Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and Yugoslavia formed an international company to export electric power from Yugoslavia under the "Yougelexport" scheme.

Among the publications issued in 1956 were: *Quarterly Bulletin of Electric Energy Statistics for Europe*; *Annual Bulletin of Electric Energy Statistics for Europe* (for the first time); *Rural Electrification*; *Organization of Electric Power Services in Europe*; *Methods Employed for the Determination of Electric Power Consumption Forecasts*.

ENERGY PROBLEMS IN EUROPE

During the year, the Executive Secretary of ECE, at the request of the Commission, asked Governments for information for a review of Europe's energy situation.

HOUSING

At its thirteenth session in November, the Housing Committee decided on a new work programme to concentrate its efforts on major housing and building problems. It abolished two of its Working Parties, that on Development of Housing Policies and that on Cost of Building; their work will in future be carried on by expert rapporteurs. Among the matters examined by the Committee in 1956 were levels of and trends in building activity, rent policy, building costs, private financing of housing and co-operative housing, slum clearance, housing management and house-building programmes.

The new *ad hoc* Working Party on Problems of Housing Development in Less Industrialized Countries discussed carrying out recommendations by expert housing missions which went to Yugoslavia and Turkey in the first quarter of 1956. It also examined the possibilities of rational division of labour and arrangements for promoting regional building research for the benefit of all southern European countries.

The Working Party on Housing and Building Statistics agreed on standard definitions of an additional number of terms for improving the accuracy and comparability of European housing and building statistics.

Publications during 1956 included the quarterly *Bulletin of Housing and Building Statistics*

for Europe, and an annual survey of the housing situation in Europe (for 1955).

INLAND TRANSPORT

Approved and opened for signature were conventions on: international carriage of goods by road; taxation of road vehicles for private use, of commercial vehicles carrying passengers and of commercial vehicles carrying goods, in international traffic; temporary importation of aircraft and pleasure boats for private use, commercial road vehicles, and containers.

The Working Party on the International Road Transport Régime continued consideration of a number of annexes to the General Agreement of March 1954 on Economic Regulations for International Road Transport and Set of Rules.

A group of experts considered technical matters relating to the improvement of rail transport equipment, including automation in marshalling yards.

The Inland Transport Committee undertook a study of co-ordination of transport; this involved questions of tariffs, lorries, taxation and apportionment of track costs.

A Protocol on the Standardization of Wooden Packages for Fruit and Vegetables was accepted by nine countries. A draft agreement was prepared on the international transport of perishable food stuffs and conditions of refrigerated transport.

A further *Annual Bulletin of Transport Statistics for Europe* was published.

STEEL

The Steel Committee held its seventeenth session in December and discussed the evolution of steel-making capacity, both in Europe and overseas; the principal trends in production and demand, steel prices and the supply of coke-oven coke were examined. The Committee decided to continue publication of the annual *Technological Review* in altered form. It took note of a progress report by the Secretariat on arrangements for a *Directory of International and National Organizations Concerned with Steel in Europe and the United States*.

TIMBER

The Timber Committee reviewed the European market in sawn soft wood, pitprops and

pulpwood during the year 1956 and appraised prospects for 1957. It also considered the first draft of a study of trends in the utilization of wood and its products in housing.

The Joint FAO/ECE Committee on Forest-Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers continued the preparation of an up-to-date bibliography of literature on forest-working techniques. The joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest and Forest Products Statistics, recommended adequate statistics of utilization and end use.

INDUSTRY AND MATERIALS

The *ad hoc* Working Party on Contract Practices in Engineering completed its work on drafting standard contracts for the supply and erection of plant and machinery.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTHERN EUROPE

Various aspects of the economic development of southern Europe were considered by ECE Committees in 1956. Thus, the Inland Transport Committee recognized the importance for touring of a Venice - Rome - Brindisi - Patras-Athens-Belgrade-Venice highway with a branch through Istanbul and Ankara to the Syrian frontier. The Committee on Electric Power decided to support a request by Greece to the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration for studies on the hydro-electric development of the river Aliakmon, and that part of the river Nestos which flows through Greece.

The Steel Committee decided to discuss in 1957 the steel industries of southern Europe, at the suggestion of Yugoslavia, and also proposals by Portugal for an exchange of economic and technical information on setting up an iron and steel industry. (See also HOUSING above.)

TRADE

The Committee on the Development of Trade agreed at its fifth session in October on the establishment of a system of multilateral compensation for east-west trade balances. It decided to continue work on furthering multi-

lateralism and Governments were asked for proposals for other approaches to this objective. Also considered were trading problems of southern European countries, encountered in their trade with other European countries.

The fourth annual consultation of experts on east-west trade was held during the Committee session.

At its eleventh session in March/April 1956, the Commission unanimously requested the Executive Secretary to notify the Secretary-General that the majority of ECE members were prepared to take part in inter-regional trade consultations as soon as another regional commission decided that such consultations should take place.

DEVELOPMENT OF CONTACTS

Contacts between eastern and western Europe during 1956 included organized group visits of specialists and exchange of scientists and technicians; exchange of scientific and technical information; meetings on questions of science, technology and production; facilitating visits and other forms of contact between businessmen; co-operation on problems connected with international exhibitions and fairs; bilateral arrangements; statistical exchanges; and development of mutually advantageous trade.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Council considered the report of ECE at its twenty-second session, and took note of it. Introducing the report, the Executive Secretary of ECE said that the recent admission of several European countries to membership would enable them to play a greater role in ECE's work. He also drew special attention to the east-west trade consultations and the review of European energy resources. Members of the Council welcomed the increased participation in the work of the Commission, and particular reference was made to "Yougelexport", the work on the economic development of southern Europe, and the plans for a multilateral payments scheme.

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PLENARY MEETINGS, 934, 939-941.

E/2868. Economic Commission for Europe. Annual report, 31 March 1955-21 April 1956.

E/2868, part IV. Draft resolution submitted by ECE.

RESOLUTION 615 A (XXII), as submitted by ECE, E/2868, adopted unanimously by the Council on 20 July, meeting 941.

"The Economic and Social Council

Takes note of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Europe for the period between 30 March 1955 and 21 April 1956 and of the views expressed during the discussion at the eleventh session of the Commission."

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A/3154. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IV, section I.

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U.N.P. Sales No.: 1956.II.E.4.

E/ECE/224. Methods employed for determination of electric power consumption forecasts.

E/ECE/238. Advances in steel technology in 1955, Vols. I and II.

E/ECE/239. European steel market in 1955.

E/ECE/245. Trends in fuel consumption for household and domestic uses in Europe.

E/ECE/246. Trend of European gas economy.

E/ECE/248. Statistics of road traffic accidents in Europe, 1954.

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E/ECE/263. Electric power situation in Europe in 1955.

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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST (ECAFE)

At its twelfth session held in Bangalore, India, from 2 to 14 February, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) reviewed the progress made in its work since its inception. In its report to the Economic and Social Council it noted a shift in its activities from fact-finding to analysis and from listing of reconstruction needs to concentrating on economic planning and regional co-operation. Resolutions were adopted on the expansion of the Commission's work on economic development and planning; transmigration and land settlement; and the exchange of information on scientific and technical matters.

The *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1955*, was issued early in 1956. In addition to an analysis of economic events it assessed the various rates of economic growth during the post-war decade.

During the year Dr. P. S. Lokanathan resigned as Executive Secretary. His successor, C. V. Narasimhan, assumed office on 1 September.

INDUSTRY AND TRADE

ELECTRIC POWER

The Sub-Committee on Electric Power at its fifth session in Bangalore in March discussed standardization, the use of atomic energy for generating power, development of demonstration centres for rural electrification and assessment of hydro-electric potentials of the countries of Asia and the Far East.

A group of 10 electric power experts from the region visited the USSR, Sweden, the United Kingdom, France, Western Germany, Czechoslovakia and the United States under the joint sponsorship of ECAFE and the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration (TAA) to study power plant design and operation.

MINERAL RESOURCES

The Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources Development, at its second session in Tokyo in June, discussed mining legislation, coal classification and fuel policies, aerial surveys and prospecting for radioactive minerals. It also con-

sidered the report of the study group of geologists and mining engineers from the ECAFE region who visited the USSR and Western Europe in 1955 under the joint sponsorship of TAA and ECAFE.

The working party of senior geologists on the preparation of a regional geological map for Asia and the Far East held its second meeting in June. It noted that 1:2,000,000 country geological maps had been completed by Burma, British territories in Borneo, India, Ceylon, Indonesia, Japan, Korea and Hong Kong. A regional geological map of Oceania was also in preparation under the sponsorship of the Australian Government.

HOUSING AND BUILDING MATERIALS

The Working Party on Housing and Building Materials at its fourth session in Bangkok in July-August reviewed housing conditions in Asia and the Far East. It indicated that the housing needs of the lower income groups could be fully met only if relatively uncomplicated construction methods and practices were applied and more use made of local methods and materials.

The Working Party noted with satisfaction the progress made by the two regional housing centres in India and Indonesia, and the steps for setting up national laboratories and institutions to assist the centres. The Working Party established a special advisory committee to assist these centres.

COTTAGE AND SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

The Working Party on Small-Scale Industries and Handicraft Marketing did not meet in 1956. The secretariat was engaged on a report for the session in June 1957.

TRADE

The Sub-Committee on Trade, at its second session in Tokyo in October-November, reviewed current trade trends and policies in Asia and the Far East and the difficulties in the way of expanding international trade. It also discussed regulations, procedures and practices affecting the conduct of international trade, ocean freight rates, transit trade of land-locked countries, trade promotion measures, including trade promotion talks, training of trade promotion personnel, international fairs and exhibitions, and market surveys. It endorsed the secretariat's pro-

posals for training courses for trade promotion personnel.

INLAND TRANSPORT

At its fifth session, held in Bangkok from 9 to 14 January, the Inland Transport Committee discussed library services, co-ordination of transport, statistical studies of performance of transport systems, refrigeration in inland transport, as well as reports of its sub-committees on railways, highways and waterways. It recommended that telecommunications should be included in its terms of reference and that the secretariat should be authorized to conduct studies on the subject in co-operation with the International Telecommunication Union and other appropriate specialized agencies.

RAILWAYS

At its fourth session held in New Delhi, from 25 March to 1 April the Railway Sub-Committee considered the technical as well as economic aspects of rail transport, particularly diesel locomotives and rail-cars, and the economic use of carrying capacity. The Sub-Committee noted the success achieved after three years of operation by the United Nations Railway Training Centre for Operating and Signalling Officials.

A joint ECAFE/FAO working party, meeting in Bangkok from 13 to 19 December, discussed the standardization and possible relaxation of current standard specifications for wooden track sleepers.

HIGHWAYS

The Highway Sub-Committee did not meet in 1956. The secretariat made studies of highway safety terminology, bituminous construction, low-cost roads, highway financing and administration.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The Inland Waterway Sub-Committee did not meet in 1956. The Convention regarding the Measurement and Registration of Vessels employed in Inland Navigation was signed in Bangkok on 22 June by Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Laos, Thailand and Viet-Nam. The first course of the ILO/ECAFE regional training centre for diesel marine mechanics was held in Rangoon in April with 24 trainees, half of them from countries outside Burma.

FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

In 1956 a reconnaissance team of secretariat and other experts conducted a survey of the Lower Mekong basin in Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Southern Viet-Nam. Special studies were made of the most promising sites for power development and irrigation, the improvement of navigation, detention and storage of flood flow, and transportation.

Surveys of the development of water resources in Ceylon, China (Taiwan), Japan and the Philippines and also four issues of the *Flood Control Journal* were published. Some of the Bureau's publications were translated by governments into Chinese, Japanese and German. Also published in 1956 was a *Glossary of Hydrologic Terms Used in Asia and the Far East*.

The Secretariat co-operated with the Training Centre for Water Resources Development of the University of Roorkee (India), where regular courses began in April.

RESEARCH AND PLANNING

The Working Party on Economic Development and Planning held its second meeting in Bangkok from 17 to 28 September, and discussed: major economic development policy questions; the role of public investment, organization and administration in public and semi-public enterprises; and a series of indirect means of giving effect to development policies through private action, etc. Its report was published in the November issue of the *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East*.

A joint United Nations/UNESCO seminar on urbanization in the ECAFE region, held in Bangkok from 8 to 18 August, considered the difficulties caused by the rapid growth of cities in Asia and the Far East and their possible solution.

The Fourth Regional Conference of Statisticians, held in Bangkok from 29 March to 7 April, recommended that efforts be made by all Governments of the region to take a population census preferably in or around 1960 for the decade, 1955-1965.

The *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1955*, was published in time for the Com-

mission's annual session. The quarterly *Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East* included an article on population and food supplies in Asia and the Far East, and the customary semi-annual review of the economic situation in the region.

STATISTICS

The secretariat prepared a *Guide to Asian Economic Statistics*, and it provided a comprehensive index of the major statistical series relating to ECAFE countries. Issued, too, was a third report on statistical organization and activities.

AGRICULTURE

The joint ECAFE/FAO Agricultural Division prepared studies on the measurement of price and income elasticity of demand for rice and other cereals, and on the agricultural credit problems of small farmers in the ECAFE region. The Division participated in the FAO/ECAFE Centre on Agricultural Financing and Credit held in Lahore, Pakistan, from 1 to 13 October.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS

The Division of Social Affairs attached to the ECAFE secretariat contributed a paper on social and institutional policies for ECAFE's Working Party on Economic Development and Planning and a paper on urbanization and crime for the joint United Nations/UNESCO seminar on urbanization.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The annual report of ECAFE was considered by the Council at its twenty-second session. In presenting the report, the Executive Secretary of ECAFE stressed the importance of more intensive regional economic co-operation and of the contribution of the Commission's various activities to this end. Members of the Council commended the leadership of the retiring Executive Secretary, Dr. Lokanathan. The work of the Commission was praised and particular attention was drawn to its work on economic development and planning. The Council took note of the ECAFE report.

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PLENARY MEETINGS, 934, 937, 939-941.

E/2821. Annual report of Economic Commission for Asia and Far East, 8 April 1954-14 February 1956 (see Annex 8, Section B of this report for list of Commission documents).

E/2821/Add.1. Statement of financial implications.

E/2821, part VI. Draft resolution submitted by ECAFE.

RESOLUTION 615 B (XXII), as submitted by ECAFE, E/2821, adopted unanimously by Council on 20 July 1956, meeting 941.

"The Economic and Social Council

"Takes note of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East for the period 8 April 1955 to 14 February 1956, of the recommendations contained in the account of proceedings of the twelfth session of the Commission, and of the programme of work and priorities contained therein."

A/3154. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IV, section II.

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Railway Statistics Bulletin, ST/ECAFE/SER.K.

Electric Power Bulletin, ST/ECAFE/SER.L.

Industrial Development Series, ST/ECAFE/SER.M.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA (ECLA)

The Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) met on 9 and 10 May 1956 and adopted five resolutions, on technical assistance programmes, the economic integration of Central America, co-ordination between ECLA and the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, the creation of a Latin American Centre for Demographic Research and Training and the Commission's annual *Economic Survey*.

ECONOMIC SURVEY AND BULLETIN

The *Economic Survey of Latin America, 1955* reviewed: trends in economic growth during the year under review; the balance-of-payments position of the individual Latin American countries and trade movements; changes during recent years in the composition of imports; individual sectors of production; the investment position and requirements during the process of economic development; the capacity for saving in Latin America; the effect of foreign investment upon the balance of payments and the

rest of the economy; and government income and expenditure during the period 1947-1954.

In January 1956, there was published the first issue of ECLA's bi-annual *Economic Bulletin for Latin America*, intended to carry articles on current conditions and special articles on different aspects of the economy of Latin America. The first regular number included a description of the region's economic situation during 1955.

The second number of the *Bulletin* appeared in September and included an analysis of the economic situation of Latin America in the early months of 1956.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The ECLA secretariat continued to work on economic development. Studies on Brazil and Colombia were completed for publication. The study of man-power requirements for economic development was also completed. The study of administrative practices for economic development programmes was continued.

At the request of the Argentine Government, a United Nations mission, headed by the Executive Secretary, was set up to survey the present state of the Argentine economy.

At the request of the Bolivian Government, the secretariat, in collaboration with TAA and FAO, carried out an analysis of the economic development of Bolivia. Another secretariat study dealt with those sectors of the Mexican economy that are influenced by the external sector.

ECLA/TAA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The fifth annual ECLA/TAA training course for Latin American economists was held at ECLA Headquarters, Santiago, Chile. The course consisted of research work and lectures on economic development and programming in under-developed countries. The 1956 programme began on 16 April and ended on 30 September. Twelve trainees attended from different Latin American States. At the invitation of the Government of Brazil, an intensive training course was held at Rio de Janeiro from 17 September to 14 December.

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

During 1956, the work of the Division of Social Affairs consisted mainly of the organization, in co-operation with UNESCO, of a seminar on problems of urbanization in Latin America to be held in 1958; a study of entrepreneurship in the Latin American countries; collaboration in current studies on man-power in Latin America; advice on the creation of the Latin American Centre for Demographic Research and Training, due to be opened in Santiago, Chile, in 1957; the organization of a seminar on social welfare training in Latin America, due to be held in Montevideo in July 1957; the arrangement of a study tour of government officials to observe community development experiments in Brazil, Colombia and Peru; participation in the development in Latin America of an *Experimental Programme for Exchange of Social Workers* and in the preparations for the proposed *Assessment of Children Services in a Latin American Country*.

The Division collaborated in general social studies undertaken by the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs at United Nations Headquarters.

INDUSTRY AND ENERGY

A meeting of experts in the Steel-Making and Transforming Industries was held at Sao Paulo, Brazil, from 15 to 27 October 1956. It was sponsored jointly by ECLA, TAA and the Associacao Brasileira de Metais and attended by 199 Latin American experts and 61 from European countries, the Philippines and the United States. The ultimate aim of the meeting was to encourage the expansion of these industries, which are essential for the progress of industrialization in Latin America. The ECLA secretariat prepared a study for the conference.

The ECLA/FAO/TAA Group of Experts on the Pulp and Paper Industry appointed to advise Latin American Governments issued its preliminary report on Chile in September 1956 under the title *Chile, Potential Pulp and Paper Exporter*.

The study on the *Development of Energy Production and Utilization in Latin America*, presented at ECLA's sixth session, was revised during 1956, for printing.

AGRICULTURE

FAO officials participated in the survey of the Argentine economy and co-operated in the study on Bolivia's economic development.

A revision of the ECLA/FAO study entitled *The Selective Expansion of Agricultural Production in Latin America and its Relationship to Economic Development* was in preparation in 1956.

The field work for the study on productivity and costs of coffee production in Colombia was completed and a start was made on the report on this. A preliminary study on El Salvador's coffee industry was revised.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINANCE

The ECLA Trade Committee held its first session from 19 to 29 November 1956 in Santiago, Chile, and adopted resolutions for the creation of a common market in Latin America for certain products and for a gradual transition to a multilateral payments system in the region.

CENTRAL AMERICAN ECONOMIC INTEGRATION PROGRAMME

Important steps were taken in 1956 to pave the way for the economic integration of Central America.

The Committee on Economic Co-operation for Central America held its third meeting in January, in Managua. Important resolutions were adopted, including one recommending that Governments include representatives of private enterprise in their delegations to subsequent Committee meetings.

With a view to encouraging private industrial enterprise and co-operation between all the sectors interested in the development of industry in Central America, it was resolved to establish a Central American Commission for Industrial Initiative, with two representatives from each Central American Government, one to be a representative of private enterprise.

Also set up was an *ad hoc* committee, which prepared a draft multilateral treaty on free trade and economic integration in Central America with a schedule of more than 200 proposed free-trade products. The new treaty would restore complete freedom of trade, without any form of taxation or control as far as the scheduled products were concerned. The draft was submitted to the Governments for approval and ratification.

The Committee on Economic Co-operation also approved a resolution providing for the standardization of tariffs in Central America as a step towards the constitution of an Intra-Central-American Customs Union.

The Central American Sub-Committee on Statistical Co-ordination, at its second session

at San Jose from 14 to 19 May 1956, adopted resolutions on the improvement of and co-ordination of Central American statistical services.

A group of experts met in Managua from 18 to 23 June 1956 to draw up a scheme for the integration of Central American industries.

The Central American Commission for Industrial Initiative held its first meeting in Guatemala City from 16 to 21 July 1956. For the first time, private enterprise took a direct part in the discussions on Central American economic integration. The members of the delegations of the five countries included representatives both of the Governments and of industry.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The annual report of ECLA's Committee of the Whole was considered by the Council at its twenty-second session. In presenting the report, the Executive Secretary of ECLA described the studies of the Commission on the economic development of individual countries and drew attention to the importance of the recently established Trade Committee and of the forthcoming meeting of experts on Steel-Making and Transforming Industries. Members of the Council commended the work of the Commission, and referred particularly to the studies of economic development and programming and the Central American economic integration programme. The Council took note of the report.

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PLENARY MEETINGS, 934, 935, 939-941.

E/2883/Rev.1. Annual report of ECLA, 10 May 1955-15 May 1956 (see Annex IV of this report for list of Commission documents).

E/2883/Rev.1, Part V. Draft resolution submitted by ECLA.

RESOLUTION 615 c (XXII), as submitted by ECLA, E/2883/Rev.1, unanimously adopted by Council on 20 July 1956.

"The Economic and Social Council"

"1. Takes note of the annual report of the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America;

"2. Considers that the work programme of the Commission as established by the Committee of the Whole at its meeting held in Santiago, Chile, from 14 to 15 May 1956 is of primary importance for the economic development of Latin America;

"3. Endorses the order of priorities allocated by

the Committee of the Whole to the individual work projects."

A/3154. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IV, section III.

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Inter-Latin-American Trade: Current Problems. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1957.II.G.5.

MEMBERSHIP AND PARTICIPATION IN REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 594(XX), the Federal Republic of Germany became a member of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) on 21 February 1956. At the eleventh session of the Commission, a proposal that representatives of the German Democratic Republic be invited to participate in the session as observers was not adopted. At the twenty-second session of the Council, some members expressed regret at the continued exclusion of the German Democratic Republic from membership in ECE.

At the twelfth session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), the Commission directed the Executive Secretary to transmit to the Council, without recommendation, an application by the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic for membership in the Commission. There was some discussion of the question at the twenty-second session of the Council but no action was taken.

At its twenty-second session, the Council adopted resolution 616(XXII) requesting the Secretary-General to authorize the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) to invite Japan to attend sessions of the Commission, on a basis similar to that for the attendance of United Nations Members not members of the Commissions. This

enabled Japan, not then a Member of the United Nations, to take part in the Commission's deliberations without a vote. This resolution was superseded when Japan became a Member of the United Nations on 18 December 1956. A similar resolution adopted at the same session, 617(XXII), requested the Secretary-General to authorize the Executive Secretary of ECAFE to invite the Federal Republic of Germany to attend sessions of the Commission, on the same basis.

The first of these resolutions was submitted by India and Pakistan and the second by Argentina, Brazil, the Dominican Republic and Ecuador. In acting on both resolutions, the Council considered that Japan's presence in ECLA and that of the Federal Republic of Germany in ECAFE would further the purposes of the Commissions.

At its resumed twenty-second session, the Council adopted resolution 632(XXII), jointly sponsored by Argentina, Brazil, the Dominican Republic and Ecuador, which requested the Secretary-General to authorize the Executive Secretary of ECLA to invite the Federal Republic of Germany to attend sessions of the Commission on a basis similar to that for United Nations Members not members of the Commission.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—21ST SESSION

E/2862. Exchange of telegrams between Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mongolian People's Republic and President of Economic and Social Council.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—22ND AND RESUMED 22ND SESSION

PLENARY MEETINGS, 940, 941, 953.

E/2821. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. Annual report, 8 April 1955–14 February 1956, Part III A.

E/2868. Economic Commission for Europe. Annual report, 31 March 1955–21 April 1956, Part II C and Annex I.

E/2899. Communications from Government of Mongolian People's Republic. Report of ECAFE.

E/2941. Communication of 12 December 1956, from Permanent Representative of Brazil to Secretary-General, requesting inclusion of item "Question of inviting the Federal Republic of Germany to

attend sessions of the Economic Commission for Latin America" in agenda of Council's resumed 22nd session.

E/L.730, E/L.742. Argentina, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Ecuador draft resolutions.

E/L.731. Indonesia and Pakistan draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 616(XXII), as submitted jointly by Argentina, Brazil, Dominican Republic and Ecuador, E/L.730, adopted unanimously by the Council on 20 July 1956, meeting 941.

"*The Economic and Social Council,*

"*Considering* that the presence of Japan in the Economic Commission for Latin America would further the purposes of that Commission,

"*Bearing in mind* the attitude adopted by the Council in similar cases, as recorded in its resolutions 515 B (XVII) of 30 April 1954 and 581(XX) of 4 August 1955,

"*Requests* the Secretary-General to authorize the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America to invite Japan to attend sessions

of the Commission on a basis similar to that provided in paragraph 6 of the terms of reference of the Commission for States Members of the United Nations not members of the Commission."

RESOLUTION 617(XXII), as submitted by Indonesia and Pakistan, E/L.731, adopted unanimously by the Council on 20 July 1956, meeting 941.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Considering that the presence of the Federal Republic of Germany in the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East would further the purposes of that Commission,

"Bearing in mind the attitude adopted by the Council in similar cases as recorded in resolution 515 B (XVII) of 30 April 1954,

"Requests the Secretary-General to authorize the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East to invite the Federal Republic of Germany to attend sessions of the Commission on a basis similar to that provided in paragraph 9 of the terms of reference of the Commission for States Members of the United Nations not members of the Commission."

RESOLUTION 632(XXII), as submitted jointly by Argentina, Brazil, Dominican Republic and Ecuador, E/L.742, adopted by the Council on 19 December 1956, meeting 953, by 16 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Considering that the presence of the Federal Republic of Germany in the Economic Commission for Latin America would further the purposes of that Commission,

"Bearing in mind the attitude adopted by the Council in similar cases, as recorded in its resolutions 515 B (XVII) of 30 April 1954, 581(XX) of 4 August 1955, 616(XXII) and 617(XXII) of 20 July 1956,

"Requests the Secretary-General to authorize the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America to invite the Federal Republic of Germany to attend sessions of the Commission on a basis similar to that provided in paragraph 6 of the terms of reference of the Commission for States Members of the United Nations not members of the Commission."

CHAPTER VI

FISCAL AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

United Nations work in 1956 on fiscal and financial matters reflected the increase in requests for advice and information.

BUDGET CLASSIFICATION

Published during the year was the report of a regional workshop on budget reclassification problems held in 1955 in Bangkok. In preparation was a revised version of the *Manual for the Classification of Government Accounts*, which served as a basis for discussion at this workshop.

At the request of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), a second workshop was scheduled, to be held in Bangkok in September 1957, to review and evaluate the experience of the various countries of the region in the application of a classification scheme set forth in the report of the first workshop.

TAX PROBLEMS

Three additional volumes in the series *International Tax Agreements* were prepared or were being prepared during 1956: Volume V, *World Guide to International Tax Agreements*, giving comprehensive information on the scope and

status of all tax agreements as of 1 June 1955; Volume VI, containing the texts of 50 agreements concluded before June 1955; and Volume VII, listing the agreements since June 1955.

The preliminary results of a joint study by the Secretariat of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on the international double taxation of copyright royalties received by authors and artists were presented to the Inter-Governmental Copyright Committee at its first session in Paris in 1956. At the request of this Committee, these studies were continued, and a comprehensive questionnaire on the subject was circulated to Member Governments.

A report on *Taxation Policy and Economic Development in Central America*, prepared jointly by the United Nations Bureau of Economic Affairs and the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), was issued in September 1956. One of a number of studies on a regional basis for the Central American economic integration programme, it surveyed the tax structures of Costa Rica, El

Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua and appraised tax measures enacted in the post-war period in order to meet the increasing financial requirements of the development programmes of these countries. The report was for consideration by the Central American Committee for Economic Co-operation in February 1957.

In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 825(IX) on international tax problems, a memorandum entitled *Taxation in Capital-Exporting and Capital-Importing Countries of Foreign Private Investment* was submitted by the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-second session, together with country studies on Belgium, Mexico, the Netherlands and the United States. This memorandum described the progress made toward the elimination of double taxation in the last 10 years and reviewed the tax legislation of the major capital-exporting and capital-importing countries, with particular reference to the tax incentives for foreign investment included in this legislation.

During the discussion in the Council, several representatives of under-developed countries described the tax incentives for investment offered in recent years by their Governments. Representatives of some of the major capital-exporting countries referred to the tax measures their Governments had taken or were considering to facilitate the flow of private capital to the under-developed areas.

The representative of the International Chamber of Commerce considered that Governments should make that aspect of tax reform a matter of first priority and, specifically, that the investing countries should grant exemption for foreign business income while capital-importing countries should keep a general low rate of taxation in preference to selective tax incentives.

On 9 August 1956, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution jointly sponsored by Brazil, Canada and the Netherlands. Commending the Secretariat for a competent and useful report, the Council thereby transmitted the Secretary-General's memorandum and the completed country studies to the General Assembly and looked forward to the publication of additional studies in the series.

The General Assembly considered these matters at its eleventh session. During the debate in the Assembly's Second Committee, several repre-

sentatives of capital-importing countries reaffirmed their belief that income should be taxed only in the country of origin. The representative of Australia, on the other hand, did not subscribe to this principle, though his was primarily a capital-importing country. Double taxation could be avoided by means of bilateral agreements, he thought. Several representatives of capital-exporting countries reviewed the progress made by their respective countries in avoiding double taxation of income derived from foreign investment, drawing attention to the bilateral agreements concluded by their countries. The representative of France said that it was for each country to decide the best measures it could take in that respect and that the United Nations could be of great service by conducting research and providing documentation and advice. The representative of the USSR stated that economic development should be mainly financed from domestic resources and that there was too much emphasis on the creation of a favourable climate for foreign capital investment.

The Second Committee adopted a joint draft resolution, sponsored by Argentina, France, the Netherlands and Venezuela, which welcomed the progress made by several countries in minimizing international double taxation, requested the Secretary-General to complete his studies on the subject as quickly as possible and called on the Economic and Social Council to present its conclusions to the Assembly's thirteenth session. This resolution was later approved by the General Assembly on 26 February 1957, by 63 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

The important role played by private capital and institutions in financing economic development has led to increasing demands for technical assistance in this field. Accordingly, the Secretariat has formulated a work programme in the general area of financial institutions and policies. This includes basic studies on the operation of private financial institutions and of capital markets, with particular emphasis on policies, functions and practices.

The first of these studies, begun in 1956, deals with the structure of capital markets in under-developed countries, their present and potential role in development financing and the tech-

niques available for increasing and directing the flow of domestic and foreign private funds through financial institutions operating through capital markets. In addition, *ad hoc* projects were to be undertaken as and when the operational needs of the technical assistance programme required them.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Member Governments made increased use of technical assistance services in the fiscal and financial fields in 1956. Thirty-five experts from 16 countries undertook missions to 19 Member States. Sixty-eight government officials from 26 Member States received fellowships and scholarships for study in 13 different countries. At the request of several Governments, long-range training programmes were developed for the purpose of providing nuclei of technicians in the fiscal and financial fields.

FISCAL INFORMATION SERVICE

The Secretariat continued to furnish current information on international tax agreements and fiscal statistics in response to numerous

specific requests by governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations.

As in previous years, data on public debt and on major components of government expenditure and receipts, as well as global data on central government transactions based on replies to a joint United Nations-International Monetary Fund questionnaire, were published in the *United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1956*.

In pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 348 G (XIV), arrangements were completed with the Harvard Law School International Programme in Taxation for the publication of a *World Tax Series*. This *Series*, consisting of comprehensive reports on the tax system and administration of different countries, was to be published by the Harvard Law School on the basis of an original plan prepared by the Secretariat, in continuing consultation with the Law School. The first two volumes in this *Series*, dealing with Brazil and the United Kingdom respectively, were scheduled for publication in April 1957 and a third volume, on Mexico, for publication in mid-1957.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—22ND SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 947–951.
ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, meetings 214, 215.

E/2865, and Corr.1, and Add.1,2. Memorandum by Secretary-General. International tax problems. Taxation in capital-exporting and capital-importing countries of foreign private investment.

E/AC.6/L.171. Brazil, Canada, Netherlands draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Economic Committee.

E/2924. Report of Economic Committee.

RESOLUTION 619 C (XXII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/2924, adopted unanimously by Council on 9 August 1956, meeting 951.

“The Economic and Social Council,

“Having examined the memorandum entitled ‘Taxation in Capital-exporting and Capital-importing Countries of Foreign Private Investment,’ prepared by the Secretary-General in response to General Assembly resolution 825 (IX) of 11 December 1954,

“1. Commends the Secretariat for its competent and useful report;

“2. Notes that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 825 (IX), the Secretary-General is proceeding with a series of country studies concerning the taxation in capital-exporting and capital-importing countries of foreign private investment and that the studies on Belgium and the Netherlands

have been completed, in addition to those published earlier on Mexico and the United States of America;

“3. Looks forward to publication of additional studies in the series;

“4. Transmits the memorandum of the Secretary-General and the completed country studies to the General Assembly.”

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—11TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETING, 661.

SECOND COMMITTEE, meetings 402, 405, 406, 410, 437, 438.

A/3154. Report of Economic and Social Council covering period from 6 August 1955 to 9 August 1956.

A/3192. Memorandum by Secretary-General.

A/C.2/L.318. Argentina, France, Netherlands, Venezuela draft resolution, adopted by Second Committee by 46 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions.

A/3556. Report of Second Committee.

RESOLUTION 1032 (XI), as recommended by Second Committee, A/3556, adopted by Assembly on 26 February 1957, meeting 661, by 63 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

“The General Assembly,

“Recognizing the importance of private investment to the financing of economic development,

“Recognizing further that appropriate measures

should be taken to maintain or establish a climate favourable to the international flow of private capital,

"*Recalling* that, among the means which should be pursued by Member States with a view to stimulating the international flow of private investment, the General Assembly, in resolution 824(IX) of 11 December 1954, included the adoption by Member States, within the framework of their institutions, of fiscal measures that would progressively reduce international double taxation with a view to its final elimination,

"*Recalling* its resolution 825(IX) of 11 December 1954 by which the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with a view to accelerating the rate of economic development of under-developed countries, to continue his studies of taxation, by capital exporting and capital importing countries, on the income from foreign investments, particularly those made in the under-developed countries, making use in such studies of an analysis of replies of Governments to his questionnaire concerning the taxation of foreign nationals, assets and transactions, and called upon the Economic and Social Council, after considering the reports of the Secretary-General, to transmit the results of its deliberations to the General Assembly,

"1. *Takes note* of the studies submitted by the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-second session;

"2. *Welcomes* the progress made by several countries in eliminating or minimizing international double taxation by means of national legislation and international agreements;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to complete as quickly as practicable the studies called for in General Assembly resolution 825(IX) of 11 December 1954 and to submit them to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration;

"4. *Calls upon* the Economic and Social Council to present such conclusions as it may reach from its consideration of those studies to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session."

OTHER STUDIES

International Tax Agreements, Vol. VI. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1956.XVI.1.

Budget Management. Report of Workshop on Problems of Budget Reclassification in the ECAFE Region, Bangkok, 30 August-10 September, 1955. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1956.XVI.2.

CHAPTER VII

STATISTICAL QUESTIONS

At its twenty-second session the Economic and Social Council considered the report of the ninth session of the Statistical Commission, which met from 16 April to 2 May 1956. The Commission made recommendations about statistics for external trade, wholesale prices, industry, distribution, the measurement of levels of living, and national accounts. It also considered the programme for the 1960 world population census in addition to plans for regional consulting services to be provided by the Statistical Office.

DEVELOPMENT OF STANDARDS FOR STATISTICS

In reviewing the progress made in the field of external trade statistics, the Commission noted that data for 80 per cent of world trade (by value) were currently available on the basis of the United Nations *Standard International Trade Classification* (SITC). The Commission considered a study on valuation practices undertaken to ascertain the progress achieved or the difficulties encountered by countries in imple-

menting recommendations made at a previous session. To assist countries still experiencing difficulties in the matter, the Commission amplified its suggestions for methods by which a country with a multiple exchange rate system could arrange to compile statistics of external trade useful both for external comparison, such as balance-of-payments studies, and for comparison with national data such as wholesale prices and national income estimates. Because of existing divergencies in national customs laws, the Commission decided for the present to postpone making firm recommendations for improving the international comparability of re-export statistics and of analyses of imports by countries of provenance (i.e., countries from which goods come) but urged that it be kept informed of opportunities of making progress. A definition of customs area was adopted by the Commission for use by countries where feasible, and it was recommended that an enumeration of free ports and free zones be included in the *List of Customs Areas* being prepared.

After considering the results of a survey of

different systems of index numbers of wholesale prices, the Commission felt it unlikely that any single scheme of index numbers could be recommended for international use. It was agreed, however, that further examination of practical methods for the collection and compilation of sector index numbers of wholesale prices should be undertaken. Discussion on basic industrial statistics compiled from establishment reports led to a recommendation for a further analysis of recent national practices with a view to amending the existing international recommendations in the light of experience in individual countries and with regard to plans for a world-wide census programme. The Commission also requested an investigation of the changes in the *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities* which might be required to meet national needs and practices. Numerical and alphabetical indexes were issued by the Statistical Office of the United Nations to assist countries in the use of the *Classification*.

Attention too, was given to the development of basic concepts and definitions of statistics of wholesale and retail trade. At its ninth session, the Commission discussed proposals made by a group of experts convened by the Secretary-General in 1955—proposals which had been revised in the light of comment from various national statistical offices. The programme for the collection of statistics of distribution, as modified by the Commission, was circulated for use by various countries as a technical guide. In addition, the Commission recommended that a comparative study of national practices and of concepts and definitions be prepared, to appear in the *Studies in Methods* series published by the Statistical Office of the United Nations.

The Commission also asked the Secretary-General for proposals on statistics on the population of business enterprises and on the items of data to be abstracted from the balance sheets and profit-and-loss accounts. The Commission felt, too, that it would be useful to have an investigation of the experience of countries with respect to the reporting unit used in the collection of different series, in order to ascertain the series for which the establishment, on the one hand, or the enterprise on the other, might be the most appropriate unit.

At its eighth session in 1954 the Statistical Commission found itself in general agreement with the major conclusions contained in the *Report on International Definition and Measurement of Standards and Levels of Living*, drawn up by a group of experts convened by the Secretary-General. At its ninth session in 1956, the Commission had the benefit of comments on the question from various countries and interested specialized agencies, and also the views of the Social Commission and the Economic and Social Council. In stressing the importance of improving methodology for the measurement of levels of living, the Statistical Commission made several specific recommendations. It requested an intensification of the study of concepts, definitions and standards to promote easy exchange of information on an internationally comparable basis. The Commission also asked that the Secretary-General should, when the second report on the *World Social Situation* was completed, review the list of indicators, and re-evaluate its suitability for regional or broader international comparisons of conditions of living. His conclusions on these matters were to be brought to the attention of the Statistical and Social Commissions.

On 6 August 1956 the Economic and Social Council, on the proposal of the Statistical Commission, recommended that Governments conduct a population census during the 10-year period around 1960.

In 1954, the Commission had discussed a set of draft recommendations covering basic census items, definitions and problems of planning and administration, for use by countries taking part in the 1960 World Population Census Programme.

Modifications to these recommendations had been suggested by four regional meetings of statisticians which discussed them from the standpoint of applicability of regional conditions. These meetings were: the Conference of European Statisticians, the first Statistical Seminar for Arab States, the Committee on the Improvement of National Statistics of the Inter-American Statistical Institute and the fourth regional Conference of Statisticians of Asia and the Far East. The set of draft recommendations was revised in accordance with the Commission's recommendations taking into account the observations of the regional groups. A series of

methodological census studies which are in preparation will be completed for incorporation into handbooks and manuals for use together with the above-mentioned set of recommendations in the 1960 World Population Census Programme. The Commission also proposed plans for a special programme to provide technical assistance, training and expert advice for the preparation and conduct of national population censuses.

In pursuance of a request made by the Statistical Commission in reviewing the question of housing statistics, the Statistical Office of the United Nations prepared and circulated a series of draft recommendations, entitled *General Principles for a Housing Census*, for comment by regional groups and national statistical offices. By the end of 1956, these had been discussed by the Inter-American Statistical Institute's Committee for the Improvement of National Statistics (COINS) and the conference of the European Statisticians' Working Group on Censuses of Population and Housing.

A study of the developments in the forms and methods governing the estimation of national product and expenditure in constant prices was also discussed by the Commission. It asked the Secretary-General to carry out further research with a view to assisting countries in the preparation of such estimates. In addition, it examined a study, to be circulated to countries for detailed comment, of the principal methods by which countries compile statistics of the distribution of income by size and socio-economic characteristics.

In discussing the progress and experiences of countries in implementing the recommendations contained in *A System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables*, the Commission requested that specific proposals for any necessary modifications be formulated for circulation to countries, and that a study be made of the points of correspondence and difference between the system of accounts employed in this report and that in countries with planned economies.

Discussed, too, was a study on methods of estimating capital formation and the experiences of countries in the application of the international standards. The Commission asked the Secretary-General to continue the collection of information with a view to modifying these standards, if deemed necessary, and to under-

take a programme for the collection and presentation of statistics of capital formation and capital consumption, bearing in mind particularly the needs of the under-developed countries.

The fourth regional Conference of Asian Statisticians, conducted jointly by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) and the United Nations Statistical Office and held in Bangkok from 29 March to 7 April 1956, was mainly devoted to considering the proposed recommendations for the 1960 World Population Census Programme. In addition, the Conference recommended the establishment of a Conference of Asian Statisticians on a permanent basis similar to that of the Conference of European Statisticians. This recommendation was noted with approval by the Statistical Commission at its ninth session and submitted for consideration by ECAFE in April 1957.

The fourth plenary session of the Conference of European Statisticians, sponsored by the Statistical Commission and the Economic Commission for Europe, was held in Geneva from 25 to 30 June 1956. In addition to considering reports of its Working Groups which had met since its previous plenary sessions, the Conference came out in favour of holding regional seminars to enable countries to exchange information and experience in various fields of statistics. The first of these seminars dealing with industrial statistics was scheduled for May 1957. The Government of Greece offered to act as host, in co-operation with the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, the documentation being prepared for the seminar by the United Nations Statistical Office.

APPLICATION OF STANDARDS

By the end of 1956, there were 77 countries which were using or had converted to the use of the *Standard International Trade Classification*, and 42 countries were using the *International Standard Classification of All Economic Activities*. According to a recent analysis of country implementation it was learned that over 50 countries were using or engaging in practices consistent with the international recommendations on industrial statistics. Also during 1956, the Statistical Office of the United Nations distributed the first annual *National Accounts Questionnaire* to the various national statistical

services. This was intended to obtain detailed estimates for the nine principal tables in the *System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables*. From the excellent replies, supplemented by information obtained in correspondence with the national statistical authorities and from national source publications, a comprehensive set of the latest available national accounts statistics from 64 countries was assembled and analyzed for publication in *Statistics of National Income and Expenditure*.

Under the United Nations technical assistance programme, 34 statistical consultants gave expert advice to 23 countries, and 29 fellowships in statistics were awarded to 20 countries. The permanent Statistical Training Centre in the Philippines continued to provide its regular programme of academic and in-service training with a steadily increasing enrolment of students.

More adequate and systematic arrangements were made in 1956 to provide advisory statistical services to countries requesting such aid, in accordance with recommendations made several years ago by the Economic and Social Council and the Statistical Commission that such assistance be strengthened and systematized by the provision of technicians from the Statistical Office of the United Nations.

COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION OF STATISTICAL DATA

The Statistical Office continued to collect and publish data during 1956 in the fields of external trade, production and prices, transport, national income, population and vital statistics as well as such other special fields as were required. It also kept up to date the regional and

global summary figures of economic and social interest.

The following regular annual publications were issued by the Statistical Office:

The Statistical Yearbook, 1956, a comprehensive compilation of the more important economic and social series.

The Demographic Yearbook, 1956, containing the principal demographic series and featuring population-census data, with special attention to economic characteristics, ethnic composition and educational statistics. (The 1955 and 1956 issues of the *Demographic Yearbook* record the main results of the national censuses taken in and around 1950. They constitute a comprehensive reference source of population data and will remain the basic source books until the 1960 census results become available.)

The Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1955, giving detailed annual statistics for 104 countries covering about 98 per cent of world trade.

These three basic reference books were supplemented, as in previous years, by the following publications: *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics; Supplement to Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, issued from time to time; *Commodity Trade Statistics*, issued quarterly; *Direction of International Trade*, issued monthly with an annual summary, and published jointly by the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; *Population and Vital Statistics Reports*, published quarterly; *Statistics of National Income and Expenditures*, a semi-annual publication; and *Statistical Notes*.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

E/2876 and Add.1. Report of 9th session of Statistical Commission, 16 April–2 May 1956, and statement of financial implications by Secretary-General.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—22ND SESSION
PLENARY MEETING, 950.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, meetings 197–200, 202.

E/2876, Section IX, p.24. Draft resolution submitted by Commission, adopted unanimously by Economic Committee.

E/AC.6/L.149. France draft resolution, adopted by Economic Committee, as amended by Pakistan, by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

E/AC.6/L.150 and Rev.1. Pakistan amendment and revision to draft resolution, E/AC.6/L.149.
E/2915. Report of Economic Committee.

RESOLUTION 622 A and B (XXII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/2915, adopted by Council on 6 August 1956, meeting 950, as follows: 622 A (XXII), as amended in the Council, by 15 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions; 622 B (XXII), unanimously.

A

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recognizing the increasing importance of assisting the Governments of States Members of the United Nations in the development and improvement of

their statistical services, in order to assure a better planning and implementation of enquiries and to accelerate the compilation of data,

"Aware of need for more adequate and more systematic arrangements for providing advisory statistical services to countries requesting such services,

"Taking note of the report of the Statistical Commission on its ninth session and of the recommendations which are included in it, in particular in resolution 1 (IX),

"Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on the means by which the purposes of the above-mentioned resolution may be achieved,

"Recognizing the need and importance of adequate statistical data at the regional level,

"Further recognizing the necessity of strengthening the statistical work in those parts of the world where statistics are deficient, particularly in the regions covered by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and the Economic Commission for Latin America and in the Middle East and Africa,

"1. Approves the report of the Statistical Commission;

"2. Recommends to the General Assembly to approve, in the regular budget of the United Nations for the year 1957, the allocation of the funds necessary to increase the number of experts of the Statistical Office of the United Nations in order that statistical assistance be strengthened and systematized and be available, at the request of Governments of Member States:

"(a) To assist in building up adequate statistical data for the regions;

"(b) To help in formulating requests for the kind of assistance best suited to the needs of the countries;

"(c) To provide short-term assistance in the most expeditious way;

"(d) To consult with Governments on the preparatory arrangements necessary to ensure the success of advisory services provided by experts;

"(e) To assist in the establishment and conduct of education and training activities in collaboration, where appropriate, with the specialized agencies concerned;

"(f) At the request of specialized agencies concerned, to render advisory services to Governments on statistical matters of direct concern to such agencies."

B

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recognizing the importance of population censuses as a means of obtaining essential information for programmes of economic and social development,

"Noting with satisfaction the progress made throughout the world during the period around 1950 in carrying out enumerations of population, and the present interest shown by countries in various regional meetings in making early preparations for their next censuses,

"Having regard to the recommendations of the Statistical Commission on this subject at its ninth

session and to the recommendations of the Population Commission at its eighth session that countries be encouraged to undertake censuses and to report the basic information obtained from census enumerations,

"1. Recommends that the Governments of States Members of the United Nations conduct a population census during the ten-year period 1956 to 1965 and preferably around 1960;

"2. Recommends that such censuses, which are primarily designed to serve national needs, should take into account as far as possible the wishes expressed in international and regional census recommendations."

OTHER STUDIES AND REPORTS

DEVELOPMENT OF STANDARDS FOR STATISTICS

Programme of distribution statistics, Economic and Social Council. 22nd session. Annex to E/2876, Report of 9th session of Statistical Commission.

ST/STAT/P/L.1/Rev.1. 1960 world population census programme.

ST/STAT/P/L.22. General principles for housing census.

APPLICATION OF STANDARDS

Indexes to International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Preliminary Issue. Indexed edition. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1956.XVII.2.

Final Report of the First Inter-American Seminar on Civil Registration, Santiago, Chile, 1954. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1955.XVII.7.

COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION OF STATISTICAL DATA
Statistical Yearbook, 1956. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1956.XVII.5.

Demographic Yearbook, 1956. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1956.XIII.5.

Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1955. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1956.XVII.4.

Direction of International Trade. Annual issue. Vol. VII. No.6. Annual data for years 1938, 1948, 1952-1955. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1956.XVII.1.

Direction of International Trade. Statistical Papers. Series T, Vol.VII, Nos. 1-12, February 1956-January 1957.

Commodity Trade Statistics. Statistical Papers, Series D, Vol.VI, Nos. 1-3, January-September 1956.

Monthly Bulletin of Statistics and Supplement to Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

Population and Vital Statistics Reports. Statistical Papers, Series A, Vol.VIII, Nos. 1-4.

Statistics of National Income and Expenditures. Statistical Papers Series H, Nos.9 and 10, U.N.P. Sales Nos.: 1956.XVII.3; 1957.XVII.4.

Statistical Notes. Statistical Papers, Series B, Nos.20 and 21.

Per Capita National Product of 55 Countries, 1952-1954. Statistical Papers. Series E, No.4, October 1956. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1957.XVII.2.

CHAPTER VIII

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

In accordance with an Economic and Social Council decision of September 1951—resolution 414(XIII) — the Transport and Communications Commission meets once every two years. It did not meet during 1956, but preparatory work continued for the Commission's eighth session, scheduled for January 1957. The main activities in the field of transport and communications during 1956 are summarized below. (For developments regarding the ratification of the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, see PART TWO, CHAPTER XIII.)

*INTERNATIONAL ROAD TRANSPORT**CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFIC*

At the end of 1956 the following States were party to the Convention on Road Traffic, which was concluded in 1949 and came into force in March 1952: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Philippines, Portugal, Sweden, Syria, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United States, Vatican City, Viet-Nam and Yugoslavia.

The Economic and Social Council, at its twenty-first session, considered the situation with regard to the validity of driving permits issued under the 1926 International Convention Relative to Motor Traffic and the 1943 Convention on the Regulation of Inter-American Automotive Traffic, upon expiry on 26 March 1957, of the five-year period provided for their continued acceptance under paragraph 6 of article 24 of the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic. On 26 April 1956, the Council recommended that, in addition to prompt ratification of the Convention, the agreement of Governments be sought for continuing as an administrative measure the application of paragraph 6 of article 24 of that Convention for an additional period of three years up to 26 March 1960. Eighteen governments had replied in the affirmative by the end of 1956.

LICENSING OF MOTOR VEHICLE DRIVERS

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution (567 C (XIX)) of 1955, a handbook for medical practitioners, entitled *Guiding Principles in the Medical Examination of Applicants for Motor Vehicle Driving Permits*, and a note, entitled *Suggestions concerning Practical Tests to Be Carried Out by Driving Examiners*, were completed by the World Health Organization and circulated by the Secretary-General to Governments of Members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies with an invitation to consider these publications in connexion with their domestic regulations and practices in this field.

CUSTOMS FORMALITIES FOR TOURING

On 28 June 1956, when the required five ratifications or accessions had been received, there came into force the Additional Protocol to the Convention concerning Customs Formalities for Touring, relating to the Importation of Tourists Publicity Documents and Materials. By the end of 1956, the following States were parties to the Protocol: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Japan, Luxembourg, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The Protocol is one of the three instruments concluded at the 1954 United Nations Conference on Customs Formalities for the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles and for Tourism. The two other instruments, the Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles and the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, had not, by the end of 1956, received the required number of 15 ratifications or accessions. The following States had ratified or acceded to the former Convention by the end of the year: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Ceylon, Denmark, Luxembourg, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States and Viet-Nam. The following had ratified or acceded to the latter Convention: Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada,

Ceylon, Denmark, Japan, Luxembourg, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States and Viet-Nam.

DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

During 1956, a study entitled *Development of International Travel, Its Present Increasing Volume and Future Prospects*, was prepared by the Secretary-General on the basis of replies from Governments to enquiries requested by the Economic and Social Council in 1955 in connexion with the development of international travel and the related question of passport and frontier formalities. The report was prepared for consideration at the Council's twenty-third session.

One specific aspect of the problem, namely, the facilitation activities of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), related to the simplification of international border-crossing procedures for aircraft, crew, passengers and cargo, was raised during the twenty-second session of the Council. On 9 August 1956, the Council, *inter alia*, asked Governments concerned to give special attention to their obligations to implement the international standards and practices of Annex 9 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation and other recommendations in the facilitation field.

MARITIME QUESTIONS

A publication entitled *Pollution of the Sea by Oil* (prepared on the basis of replies from Governments to a questionnaire sent out in 1955) was issued and circulated during 1956. It included information from 42 countries.

During the year, the number of Governments party to the 1954 International Convention for the Pollution of the Sea by Oil rose from one to six. It will come into force 12 months after the date on which 10 Governments have become parties, including five Governments of countries each with not less than 500,000 gross tons of tanker tonnage. The International Law Commission at its eighth session in 1956 adopted draft articles concerning the Law of the Sea, article 48 of which contained a new text intended to embody the principles underlying the Convention and to provide a supplementary set of rules to deal with pollution by materials not

covered by the Convention, such as radioactive waste.

One country ratified the 1947 Oslo Convention for a Uniform System of Tonnage Measurement of Ships which came into force in 1954, thus bringing the total number of States parties to that Convention to seven. The regular meeting of experts provided for in the Final Protocol of the Oslo Conference (1947) was held in Copenhagen in 1956.

TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

The Committee of Experts on the transport of dangerous goods, meeting at Geneva from 16 August to 12 September for its second session, examined the views and comments of Governments and international organizations on the report of its first session of 1954 and established final recommendations on the classification, listing and labelling of dangerous goods and the shipping papers for such goods. It also recommended a procedure for keeping the list of principal dangerous goods up to date, and considered further the problem of packaging. During the session the Committee held informal meetings with the International Labour Office's Group of Experts on Dangerous Substances for the purpose of co-ordinating their work. The only difficulties experienced by these two groups arose in connexion with failing to agree on a common symbol for one of the five danger symbols, namely, that for corrosive substances.

The Committee of Experts advocated the establishment of a small permanent committee within the United Nations to complete the list of dangerous goods and keep it up to date, to prepare a system of code numbers for such goods and to allot them, to attempt to standardize regulations governing packaging and performance tests, to draw the appropriate conclusions about labelling, and to study related matters. The Committee also recommended that the Secretary-General arrange for an expert to make a comparative study on packaging which would cover the various systems of regulations on which it had already received information.

The final recommendations of the Committee of Experts were circulated to Governments and interested international organizations in accordance with Council resolution 567 E (XIX).

They are intended to provide a framework broad and flexible enough to allow existing national and international regulations to be easily fitted into it and so to develop, while complying with the special requirements they have to meet.

DISCRIMINATION IN TRANSPORT INSURANCE

The Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) reported to the Secretary-General in 1956 that the Contracting Parties had deferred consideration on a draft Recommendation for Elimination of Restrictions in Regard to Transport Insurance

to its twelfth session in 1957 without further action. The International Monetary Fund informed the Secretary-General that the subject continued to be of interest, that its position had not changed, and that it would follow carefully any action taken. The International Chamber of Commerce and the International Union of Maritime Insurance also expressed interest in the matter. The Secretary-General continued to follow developments so as to keep the Transport and Communications Commission informed of them, pursuant to the request made at the Commission's seventh session.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

INTERNATIONAL ROAD TRANSPORT

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—21ST SESSION
PLENARY MEETING, 914.

E/2818 and Add.1. Convention on Road Traffic adopted at United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport (Geneva, 19 September 1949). Note by Secretary-General and draft resolution.

E/L.706. France and United States amendment to draft resolution submitted by Secretary-General, E/2818 and Add.1, Paragraph 9.

RESOLUTION 603(XXI), as submitted by Secretary-General, E/2818, and as amended by France and United States, E/L.706, and orally by the Netherlands, adopted by Council on 26 April 1956, meeting 914, by 16 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having examined the Secretary-General's note on the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic drawing its attention to the expiry on 26 March 1957 of the provision contained in paragraph 6 of article 24 of that Convention reading as follows:

"During a period of five years beginning with the entry into force of this Convention, any driver admitted to international traffic under the provisions of the International Convention relative to Motor Traffic signed at Paris on 24 April 1926, or of the Convention on the Regulation of Inter-American Automotive Traffic opened for signature at Washington on 15 December 1943, and holding the documents required thereunder, shall be considered as fulfilling the requirements of this article"

"Taking into account the opinion expressed by Transport and Communications Commission in paragraph 34 of the report on its seventh session, and also resolution 185 adopted by the Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe at its thirteenth session,

"Recognizing the difficulties and delay involved in formally amending the Convention,

"1. Recommends prompt ratification of the 1949

Convention on Road Traffic by all eligible Governments which have not already done so, in order to achieve at the earliest possible date the desirable world-wide uniformity in administrative procedures provided by the Convention;

"2. Recommends Governments of States which are or may become parties to the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic to examine the possibility of continuing, as an administrative measure, to apply the provisions of paragraph 6 of article 24 of that Convention for an additional period of three years, up to 26 March 1960;

"3. Instructs the Secretary-General to communicate the above recommendation to the Governments mentioned in paragraph 2 and to request them to inform him of their position with respect to this recommendation;

"4. Instructs further the Secretary-General to inform Governments of States which are parties or are eligible to become parties to the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic of the replies received under paragraph 3."

E/CN.2/133/Add.2. Licensing of motor vehicle drivers examination for physical and mental fitness. Note transmitting two studies prepared by Consultant Group on Medical Requirements for the Licensing of Motor Vehicle Drivers convened by WHO: I. Guiding principles in medical examination of applications for motor vehicle driving permits. II. Suggestions concerning practical tests to be carried out by driving examiners.

DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—22ND SESSION
PLENARY MEETING, 941.

CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE, meetings 142, 143.

E/AC.24/L.114. France and United States draft resolution, adopted by Co-ordination Committee as orally amended, by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

E/2925. Report of Co-ordination Committee.

RESOLUTION 630 E (XXII), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/2925, adopted unanimously by Council on 9 August 1956, meeting 941. *"The Economic and Social Council,*

"Having considered the annual report of the International Civil Aviation Organization;

"Considering Council resolution 563(XIX) of 31 March 1955 concerning the development of international travel, its present increasing volume and future prospects,

"1. Notes with satisfaction that the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) is continuing its important work of drawing up recommendations designed to simplify international border crossing procedures for aircraft, crew, passengers and cargo;

"2. Further notes, however, that as of the end of 1955 only twenty-two of the sixty-seven States members ICAO had officially notified the organization concerning the differences between their own national practices and Annex 9 to the Convention

on International Civil Aviation concerning facilitation of international air transport;

"3. Invites those States Members of the United Nations, members of ICAO, who have not already complied with the request, to communicate as soon as possible to ICAO the differences, if any, between their own national practices and the ICAO facilitation annex and to give special attention to their obligations to implement the international standards and practices of Annex 9 and other recommendations in the facilitation field."

MARITIME QUESTIONS

Pollution of the Sea by Oil (ST/ECA/41).

TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport of Dangerous Goods. Recommendations concerning classifications, listing and labelling of dangerous goods and shipping papers for such goods. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1956.VIII.1.

CHAPTER IX

HUMAN RIGHTS

DRAFT INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

At the General Assembly's eleventh session, the Third Committee of the Assembly continued the article-by-article discussion of the draft International Covenants on Human Rights begun in 1955, at the tenth session. It devoted 40 meetings to this between 13 and 21 December 1956, and 3 and 21 January 1957.

The Committee decided to begin with the discussion of the substantive articles of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and continue with debate on the substantive articles of both Covenants, it would and Political Rights. After adoption of the substantive articles on both Covenants, it would take up the general provisions in Part II of each Covenant. By a roll-call vote of 51 to 0, with 8 abstentions, the Committee accepted an amended proposal by Afghanistan and Chile to devote at least 35 meetings to the discussion of the draft Covenants beginning with article 6 of the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

DRAFT COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

ARTICLE 6

Article 6 states the obligation of the States

Parties to the Covenant to recognize the right to work and to take steps to achieve its full realization.

The Assembly's Third Committee made some changes in the draft submitted by the Commission on Human Rights. The Commission's draft referred to the right to work as "the fundamental right of everyone to the opportunity, if he so desires, to gain his living by work which he freely chooses". The Committee removed the words "if he so desires", on the ground that they might encourage social parasitism. To avoid the implication that forced labour was sanctioned, the words "or accepts" were added after "work which he freely chooses".

As a result of questions whether "the right to work" and "the fundamental right of everyone to the opportunity to earn his living by work" had the same meaning or whether the former phrase covered the latter, the following wording was suggested: "the fundamental right to work, which includes the right of everyone to the opportunity to earn his living by work". This was objected to as it would imply that the right to work included other elements besides the right to the opportunity to work and it would then be necessary to explain them also.

The inclusion of a reference to implementation was discussed, too. A number of representatives felt that the article should be a simple statement of the right to work. Others held that without a reference to specific measures by States to safeguard the right, the article would differ very little from the corresponding article in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Article 6, as amended, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 48 to 0, with 17 abstentions. The text read as follows:

1. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right to work, which includes the right of everyone to the opportunity to gain his living by work which he freely chooses or accepts, and will take appropriate steps to safeguard this right.

2. The steps to be taken by a State Party to this Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include technical and vocational guidance and training programmes, policies and techniques to achieve steady economic, social and cultural development and full and productive employment under conditions safeguarding fundamental political and economic freedoms to the individual.

ARTICLE 7

Article 7 deals with the right to just and favourable conditions of work.

Some representatives did not think it necessary to include any special mention of women's rights in this regard. Others argued, however, that to delete such a reference would undo years of work in the field of women's rights. The article might be interpreted as applicable only to men by those countries which did not recognize women's rights. The majority agreed that there should be provisions to protect both women's rights in general and the principle of equal pay for equal work in particular.

In discussing the meaning of the word "workers" some representatives maintained that the term was intended to cover wage-earners only and others that it should cover all persons who worked for a living. The Committee agreed that the term should be taken in its broad sense.

The Committee also decided to include a reference to "remuneration for public holidays" and to equal opportunity for promotion in employment "to an appropriate higher level, subject to no considerations other than those of seniority and competence".

Article 7, as amended, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 42 to 0, with 18 abstentions. The text read as follows:

The States Parties to the present Covenant recog-

nize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work, which ensure in particular:

(a) Remuneration which provides all workers as a minimum with:

(i) Fair wages and equal remuneration for work of equal value without distinction of any kind, in particular, women being guaranteed conditions of work not inferior to those enjoyed by men, with equal pay for equal work; and

(ii) A decent living for themselves and their families in accordance with the provisions of the present Covenant;

(b) Safe and healthy working conditions;

(c) Equal opportunity for everyone to be promoted in his employment to an appropriate higher level, subject to no considerations other than those of seniority and competence;

(d) Rest, leisure and reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay, as well as remuneration for public holidays.

ARTICLE 8

Article 8, as drafted by the Commission on Human Rights, stated the general obligation of each State Party to ensure the free exercise of the right of everyone to form and join local, national and international trade unions of his choice for the protection of his economic and social interests.

On a proposal by Afghanistan and Peru, the Third Committee set up a working group, composed of the sponsors of the various amendments, to prepare a consolidated draft. The group, however, was unable to agree upon a text.

One issue was whether the Committee should elaborate the text prepared by the Commission. A number of representatives thought that the original text, which was of a general nature, was most likely to be acceptable and that any elaboration might cast doubts upon the scope of the article or adversely affect the work of ILO, which had already adopted several Conventions and Recommendations on the subject. Many representatives, however, favoured a more comprehensive text stating the individual's right to form and join trade unions and the right of trade unions to function.

The Committee also discussed whether each State Party should undertake to ensure the right of everyone to join a "trade union of his choice" without any qualifications. This, some speakers felt, might imply that any person had the right to join any trade union, whether or not he fulfilled the conditions of membership and that the

State must ensure that he was not denied that right; it was therefore proposed to add the phrase "subject only to the rules of the organization concerned". Those against the amendment felt that it was out of place in the article and might furthermore allow trade unions to curtail the rights provided in the article.

Also debated was the matter of including a reference to the right to strike. Some considered this right essential to protect workers' interests and to enable trade unions to function properly. Others thought that to give undue prominence to the right to strike was to ignore the great advances which had been made in co-operation between labour and management as well as in conciliation procedures.

Discussed, too, was the question of having provisions for limitations on such matters as joining trade unions or the functioning of trade unions. The Committee finally agreed on a provision stating that the right to form and join trade unions and the right of trade unions to function might be subjected to no restrictions other "than those prescribed by law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public order or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others". An additional limitations clause was also adopted with respect to members of the armed forces, the police and the administration of the State.

Article 8, as amended, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 37 to 0, with 32 abstentions. The text read as follows:

1. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure:

(a) The right of everyone to form trade unions and join the trade union of his choice subject only to the rules of the organization concerned, for the promotion and protection of his economic and social interests. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of this right other than those prescribed by law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public order or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others;

(b) The right of trade unions to establish national federations or confederations and the right of the latter to form or join international trade union organizations;

(c) The right of trade unions to function freely subject to no limitations other than those prescribed by law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public order or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others;

(d) The right to strike, provided that it is ex-

ercised in conformity with the laws of the particular country.

2. This article shall not prevent the imposition of lawful restrictions on the exercise of these rights by members of the armed forces, or of the police, or of the administration of the State.

3. Nothing in this article shall authorize States Parties to the International Labour Convention of 1948 on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise to take legislative measures which would prejudice, or apply the law in such a manner as would prejudice, the guarantees provided for in that Convention.

ARTICLE 9

Article 9 deals with the right to social security.

During the discussion, the question arose whether the meaning of social security should be elaborated and whether the words "including social insurance" should be added. Some representatives thought it necessary to specify the exact nature of the obligations which the Parties would assume. Others held that a rigid definition would have a limiting effect on the development of social security. Some considered that social security already included the idea of social insurance but others disagreed and wanted reference to social insurance to be made in the article.

A proposal to specify that the cost of social security and social insurance "should be borne by the State or the employer or both of them" was opposed on the grounds that each State should be left free to determine the system of financing best suited to its needs and resources.

Article 9, as amended, was adopted by 51 votes to 1, with 16 abstentions. The text read as follows:

The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to social security including social insurance.

ARTICLE 10

Article 10 deals with protection for mothers, children and the family.

On the suggestion of Iran and Italy, the Committee set up a working party to harmonize all the amendments and suggestions put forward.

The draft proposed by the Commission on Human Rights laid down that States Parties should accord special protection "to motherhood and particularly to maternity during reasonable periods before and after childbirth". In the view of some representatives, the expressions "motherhood" and "maternity" were too open

to different interpretations. They thought that special protection should be accorded "to mothers, particularly for a reasonable period before and after childbirth", but this was opposed on the grounds that it would extend protection to mothers for an indefinite period and might place them at a disadvantage in the labour market. The majority felt that the special protection to be accorded to mothers should be limited to "a reasonable period before and after childbirth"; they favoured including a reference to the right of working mothers during such periods to "paid leave or leave with adequate social security benefits".

The scope of the protection to be accorded to children and young persons also led to some discussion. Some representatives thought the clause in the Commission's text on special measures of protection for children and young persons "to be applied in all appropriate cases within and with the help of the family", might be taken to imply that children born out of wedlock and orphans were not entitled to special protection. To avoid misinterpretation, it was thought preferable to delete the phrase and state explicitly that all children were entitled to special protection "without any discrimination for reasons of parentage or other conditions", as proposed in the text of the working party. There were some misgivings about including the phrase "without any discrimination for reasons of parentage or other conditions", since article 2 of the draft Covenant already contained a non-discrimination clause which applied to all the rights enunciated in the Covenant.

Some representatives maintained that the clause in the original text about child labour and the employment of children and young persons was out of place in the Covenant, since it dealt with matters falling within the responsibility of ILO. The majority, however, felt it necessary to have a provision to protect children and young persons from exploitation and from dangerous or harmful employment, and also to specify that States should "set age limits below which the paid employment of child labour should be prohibited and punishable by law".

Some representatives thought it was undesirable to include provisions relating to the family and to marriage in the draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as marriage was a matter of civil law and should be dealt

with in the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Others, however, held that some reference should be made to family protection since the family unit needed special protection, particularly economic protection. Also, since there were still marriage practices in parts of the world which violated the principle of free consent, there should be a reference to the free consent of the intending spouses.

Article 10, as amended, was adopted by 49 votes to 0, with 15 abstentions. The text read as follows:

The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize that:

1. The widest possible protection and assistance should be accorded to the family, which is the natural and fundamental group unit of society, particularly for its establishment and while it is responsible for the care and education of dependent children. Marriage must be entered into with the free consent of the intending spouses;

2. Special protection should be accorded to mothers during a reasonable period before and after childbirth. During such period working mothers should be accorded paid leave or leave with adequate social security benefits;

3. Special measures of protection and assistance should be taken on behalf of all children and young persons without any discrimination for reasons of parentage or other conditions. Children and young persons should be protected from economic and social exploitation. Their employment in work harmful to their morals or health or dangerous to life or likely to hamper their normal development should be punishable by law. States should also set age limits below which the paid employment of child labor should be prohibited and punishable by law.

ARTICLES 11 AND 12

Article 11 in the Commission's text laid down the obligation of States Parties to recognize the right of everyone to adequate food, clothing and housing. Article 12 enunciated the right to an adequate standard of living and the continuous improvement of living conditions.

Since adequate food, clothing and housing are component elements of an adequate standard of living, it was agreed in the Assembly's Third Committee that the two articles should be combined and a new text was accordingly drafted by a working party.

The obligation on States Parties, as laid down in this text, to "take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation" was opposed by some because there already was a general implementation

clause in article 2. The reference to international co-operation was likewise thought unnecessary since this was covered by article 2, and by articles 17-25.

In reply, it was maintained that the right involved was so fundamental that there could be no valid objection to the inclusion of an implementation clause. The inclusion of a reference to international co-operation was deemed essential since some countries, specially the underdeveloped countries, would not be able to provide their people with adequate food, clothing and shelter without international assistance.

The text of the combined articles 11 and 12, as amended, was adopted by 48 votes to 0, with 16 abstentions. The article read as follows:

The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent.

ARTICLE 13

Article 13 in the text of the Commission on Human Rights dealt with the right to health. In this text, health was defined as "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity". Most of the Third Committee Members favoured the deletion of the definition as unnecessary and unsatisfactory. Some, however, maintained that the definition conformed closely with the provisions of the Constitution of WHO, and established the well-recognized relationship between disease and social environment.

There was considerable discussion on a proposal to include a clause providing for safeguards against compulsory medical treatment. It was contended that there should be limits beyond which an individual could not be compelled to accept medical treatment, and also that there should be a proper balance between the

interests of the community and those of the individual. The majority opposed the amendment since it would interfere with doctor-patient relationship and did not deal adequately with the complex question of consent to medical treatment. It was pointed out that there were many cases in which medical treatment was and should be given without the patient's consent, for example, in cases where the patient was unconscious or insane or incapable for some other reason of giving his consent.

Article 13, as amended, was adopted by 54 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions. The text read as follows:

1. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.

2. The steps to be taken by the States Parties to the Covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for:

(a) The provision for the reduction of the still-birth rate and of infant mortality and for the healthy development of the child;

(b) The improvement of all aspects of environmental and industrial hygiene;

(c) The prevention, treatment and control of epidemic, endemic, occupational and other diseases;

(d) The creation of conditions which would assure to all medical service and medical attention in the event of sickness.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee was unable to complete its examination of the draft International Covenants and decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it continue its consideration of the Covenants at the Assembly's twelfth session. This was unanimously agreed to at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 20 February 1957.

The Assembly also decided that the Third Committee should devote enough time to complete its consideration of the draft Covenants, if possible, by the end of the thirteenth session, for adoption by the Assembly at that session (see also INTERIM MEASURES ON VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS, below).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—11TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETING, 656.

THIRD COMMITTEE, meetings 706-744, 746-748.

A/3149. Note by Secretary-General Draft International Covenants on Human Rights.

E/2573. Report of 10th session of Commission on

Human Rights, 1954, Annex I, containing text of draft Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, prepared by Commission.

PROCEDURAL PROPOSALS

A/C.3/L.528. Statement by Chairman on procedure

for consideration of draft Covenants, adopted without vote by Third Committee.

A/C.3/L.531. Afghanistan and Chile procedural proposal, adopted by Third Committee, as amended by Uruguay, by 51 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions.

DRAFT COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

ARTICLE 6

A/C.3/L.530. Afghanistan amendments to article 6.

A/C.3/L.532. Poland amendment to article 6.

A/C.3/L.533. Spain amendment to article 6.

A/C.3/L.534. United Kingdom amendment to article 6.

A/C.3/L.535. Colombia amendment to article 6.

A/C.3/L.536. Greece amendment to article 6.

A/C.3/L.537. Guatemala amendment to article 6.

A/C.3/L.539. Italy amendment to article 6.

E/2573, Annex 1 A. Article 6 of draft Covenant prepared by Commission on Human Rights, adopted by Third Committee, as amended by Afghanistan, Colombia, Greece, Guatemala, Poland and Spain, by roll-call vote of 48 to 0, with 17 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ethiopia, France, Ireland, Italy, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

Present and not voting: China.

ARTICLE 7

A/C.3/L.532. Poland amendment to article 7.

A/C.3/L.538. Spain amendment to article 7.

A/C.3/L.540. Uruguay amendment to article 7.

A/C.3/L.541. Netherlands amendment to article 7.

A/C.3/L.542 and Rev.1. Afghanistan amendment to article 7.

A/C.3/L.543. Afghanistan and Netherlands amendment to article 7.

A/C.3/L.544. Chile and Peru amendment to article 7.

A/C.3/L.545 and Rev.1. Greece and Uruguay amendments to article 7.

A/C.3/L.546 and Corr.1. Guatemala amendment to article 7.

A/C.3/L.548. Dominican Republic sub-amendment to joint amendment, A/C.3/L.545.

A/C.3/L.551. Note by Chairman on order of voting on article 7.

E/2573, Annex 1 A. Article 7 of draft Covenant, prepared by Commission on Human Rights, adopted by Third Committee, as amended by Dominican Republic, Greece and Uruguay jointly and by

Guatemala and Spain, by roll-call vote of 42 to 0, with 18 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Syria, Thailand, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Ethiopia, France, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen.

ARTICLE 8

A/C.3/L.547. USSR amendment to article 8.

A/C.3/L.549. Uruguay amendment to article 8.

A/C.3/L.550. Netherlands and United Kingdom amendment to article 8.

A/C.3/L.552 and Rev.1.2. Bolivia, Peru, Uruguay amendments to article 8.

A/C.3/L.553. Canada amendment to article 8.

A/C.3/L.554. Canada sub-amendment to joint amendment, A/C.3/L.552.

A/C.3/L.555. Netherlands and United Kingdom sub-amendments to version of article 8 set out in page 2 of A/C.3/L.552/Rev.1.

Revised text of article 8, as proposed by Bolivia, Peru and Uruguay, A/C.3/L.522/Rev.2, and as amended by Canada, and Netherlands and United Kingdom jointly, adopted by Third Committee by roll-call vote of 37 to 0, with 32 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Ceylon, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Syria, Ukrainian SSR, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Ireland, Japan, Liberia, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Yemen.

ARTICLE 9

A/C.3/L.556. USSR amendment to article 9.

A/C.3/L.560. Afghanistan amendment to article 9.

E/2573, Annex 1 A. Article 9 of draft Covenant, prepared by Commission on Human Rights, adopted by Third Committee, as amended by USSR, by 51 votes to 1, with 16 abstentions.

ARTICLE 10

A/C.3/L.557. Netherlands amendment to article 10.

A/C.3/L.558. Bulgaria amendment to article 10.

A/C.3/L.559. USSR amendment to article 10.
 A/C.3/L.561. Saudi Arabia amendment to article 10.
 A/C.3/L.562. Chile and Peru amendment to article 10.
 A/C.3/L.563. Ecuador and Greece amendments to article 10.
 A/C.3/L.564. Italy amendment to article 10.
 A/C.3/L.565. Uruguay amendments to article 10.
 A/C.3/L.566, A/C.3/L.567, A/C.3/L.568, A/C.3/L.569. Afghanistan sub-amendments to joint amendments, A/C.3/L.562 and A/C.3/L.563, and to amendments of Netherlands and Italy.
 A/C.3/L.570. Report of Working Party on article 10.
 A/C.3/L.571. Sweden amendment to article 10, as contained in report of Working Party.
 A/C.3/L.572. Bulgaria amendment to article 10, as contained in report of Working Party.
 A/C.3/L.573. Chile sub-amendment to amendment of Sweden.
 A/C.3/L.574. United Kingdom amendments to article 10, as contained in report of Working Party.
 A/C.3/L.575. Romania amendment to article 10, as contained in report of Working Party.
 A/C.3/L.576. Denmark amendment to article 10, as contained in report of Working Party.
 A/C.3/L.577. USSR amendment to article 10, as contained in report of Working Party.
 Article 10, as recommended by Working Party, A/C.3/L.570, and as amended by Denmark, Romania, Sweden and United Kingdom, adopted by Third Committee by 49 votes to 0, with 15 abstentions.

ARTICLES 11 AND 12

A/C.3/L.532. Poland amendment to articles 11 and 12.
 A/C.3/L.578. Afghanistan amendment to article 11.
 A/C.3/L.579. Guatemala amendment to article 11.
 A/C.3/L.580. Philippines amendment to articles 11 and 12.

A/C.3/L.581. Saudi Arabia amendment to articles 11 and 12.
 A/C.3/L.582. United Kingdom and Uruguay amendments to articles 11 and 12.
 A/C.3/L.583. Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador amendment to articles 11 and 12.
 A/C.3/L.584. Afghanistan sub-amendment to joint amendment, A/C.3/L.582.
 A/C.3/L.585. Chile and Japan sub-amendment to joint amendment, A/C.3/L.582.
 A/C.3/L.586. Report of Working Party on articles 11 and 12.
 A/C.3/L.587. El Salvador amendment to combined text of articles 11 and 12, as contained in report of Working Party.
 Text of combined articles 11 and 12, as recommended by Working Party, A/C.3/L.586, and as amended by El Salvador, and further orally amended by Syria and United Kingdom, adopted by Third Committee by 48 votes to 0, with 16 abstentions.

ARTICLE 13

A/C.3/L.589. Afghanistan and Philippines amendments to article 13.
 A/C.3/L.590 and Rev.1. Italy and Uruguay amendment to article 13.
 A/C.3/L.591. Poland sub-amendment to joint amendments, A/C.3/L.589.
 A/C.3/L.593. Belgium sub-amendment to joint amendments, A/C.3/L.589.
 E/2573, Annex 1 A. Article 13 of draft Covenant, prepared by Commission on Human Rights, adopted by Third Committee, as amended by Afghanistan and Philippines jointly, and by Poland, by 54 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions.
 A/3525 and Corr.1. Report of Third Committee.

INTERIM MEASURES ON VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

On 11 September 1956, Greece requested that an item entitled "Interim measures, pending entry into force of the Covenants on Human Rights, to be taken with respect to violations of the human rights set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights" be put on the agenda of the General Assembly's eleventh session. The Assembly decided to do so on 15 November 1956, and referred the item to the Third Committee, which discussed it between 29 January and 5 February 1957.

Before the Committee was a draft resolution submitted by Greece. By this the Assembly would ask the Commission on Human Rights, in the case of what it thought was a well-founded complaint by one United Nations Member State against another concerning violations of human

rights, to consider at its next session the possibility of instructing a committee, chosen in their personal capacity from the Commission members, to examine the complaint objectively and to submit conclusions in a report prepared in the light of the provisions in the Charter and the Universal Declaration on the observance of human rights. The Commission on Human Rights would submit its recommendations through the Economic and Social Council to the Assembly's twelfth session.

Afghanistan proposed an amendment to replace the whole operative part of the Greek draft resolution by a text whereby the General Assembly would decide that its Third Committee should devote enough time to complete its consideration of the draft International Covenants on Human Rights by the end of the

Assembly's thirteenth session, for adoption at that session. The Third Committee would also discuss, at the beginning of the Assembly's twelfth session, how many meetings to devote to considering the draft Covenants. The Assembly would in addition ask the Commission on Human Rights to study the possibility of adopting measures to be taken with respect to the violation of human rights, and to submit the recommendations, through the Economic and Social Council, for consideration at the Assembly's twelfth session.

The Greek representative accepted this amendment, revising his draft resolution accordingly. The revision also included a new operative paragraph requesting the Secretary-General to ask Members for observations, before the Assembly's twelfth session, on measures to be taken with respect to the violation of human rights, and to prepare a note on the observations for that session.

Sweden orally proposed an amendment whereby the Assembly's Third Committee would set aside enough time to be able to complete consideration of the draft Covenants "if possible" by the end of the Assembly's thirteenth session. This was accepted by the Committee by a vote of 27 to 22, with 15 abstentions.

Uruguay proposed an amendment, subsequently withdrawn, requesting the Commission on Human Rights to consider appointing a High Commissioner or establishing a special organ to deal with individual petitions on violations of human rights.

Syria proposed amending the revised Greek draft resolution so that the Assembly would "transmit to the Commission on Human Rights for examination the official records and other documents relating to the important question of measures to be taken with respect to violations of human rights, discussed by the Third Committee at the Assembly's eleventh session". The amendment was accepted by Greece.

In support of the Greek proposal, it was pointed out that although the Charter had imposed legal obligations on Member States to respect and observe human rights, there was no general procedure for ensuring such respect. The value of the general principles set forth in the United Nations Charter and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights would be slight if no measures were taken to see that they

were applied. The draft Covenants envisaged certain measures to ensure respect for human rights, but it would take time to bring the Covenants into force. The question of complaints should be considered separately from that of the Covenants. Human rights problems should be referred to a committee set up under the Commission on Human Rights. The practice of having violations of human rights examined by political committees was a mistake. A matter so unquestionably humanitarian should be divorced from politics.

Several representatives favourably inclined to the Greek proposal criticized it for not going far enough and for excluding the right of petition of individuals and restricting the right to complain of violations of human rights to Member States. Some insisted that the proposed committee should be seized of only the most serious violations, and the right to self-determination as distinct from other rights was mentioned. One delegation pointed out that both the study of the proposal and the eventual examination of complaints should be entrusted to the Economic and Social Council rather than to the Commission on Human Rights.

Many Members of the Committee, however, opposed the Greek proposal. Several maintained that the establishment of a committee as proposed would lead to long and futile debates.

Other arguments against the Greek proposal included the following: It was not clear what legal rules would govern the proposed committee as the rights to be protected were nowhere defined. Nor was it clear by what standards the seriousness of a violation would be measured. The Covenants had been considered necessary because the Charter contained no provisions for dealing with violations of human rights. The proposal was therefore premature. It would charge the Commission on Human Rights with a negative task as distinct from the positive and constructive programme recently initiated for a system of periodic reporting, for studies of particular rights or groups of rights, and for a system of advisory services in the field of human rights. The proposed scheme was outside the competence of the Commission on Human Rights which dealt only with general matters and should not judge the conduct of sovereign States. Indeed, the Commission itself had denied its competence to

take any action in regard to any complaints concerning human rights and had been confirmed in that view by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 75(V).

Afghanistan's amendment, to the effect that the consideration of the draft Covenants should be completed by the end of the thirteenth Assembly, was described by some as unrealistic and liable to mislead the public. Others maintained that while the discussion of the Covenants had proceeded slowly, the eleventh session nonetheless marked the first time an Assembly

representing 80 States had undertaken to study legal instruments of such importance as the Covenants.

The revised Greek draft resolution, as amended, was adopted in the Committee by 47 votes to 0, with 15 abstentions, after a series of votes on individual paragraphs and phrases. It was subsequently approved by the General Assembly on 20 February 1957 without discussion, by 54 votes to 0, with 15 abstentions. (For text of resolution see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—11TH SESSION
GENERAL COMMITTEE, meeting 108.

PLENARY MEETINGS, 578, 656.

THIRD COMMITTEE, meetings 745, 748–753.

A/3187 and Add.1. Letters of 11 September and 29 October 1956 from Permanent Representative of Greece to Secretary-General.

A/C.3/L.592 and Rev.1. Greece draft resolution and revision, adopted by Third Committee, as amended on basis of proposals by Afghanistan and Syria, and with oral amendment by Sweden, by 47 votes to 0, with 15 abstentions.

A/C.3/L.594. Terms of reference of Commission on Human Rights and rules relating to communications concerning human rights. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.3/L.595. Uruguay amendment to draft resolution, A/C.3/L.592.

A/C.3/L.596. Afghanistan amendments to draft resolution, A/C.3/L.592.

A/C.3/L.597. Syria amendment to revised draft resolution, A/C.3/L.592/Rev.1.

A/3524. Report of Third Committee.

RESOLUTION 1041(XI), as recommended by Third Committee, A/3524, adopted by Assembly on 20 February 1957, meeting 656, by 54 votes to 0, with 15 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Mindful of the fact that human rights constitute one of the corner-stones of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Considering that, notwithstanding the obligations arising from the Charter and notwithstanding the

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, violations of human rights continue to occur in various parts of the world,

"Recalling its resolution 540(VI) of 4 February 1952, by which it recommended that Member States intensify their efforts for the observance of human rights and freedoms in their own territories and in the Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories,

"Believing that, owing to the close interdependence established by the Charter between the effective observance of human rights and the maintenance of peace, provision should be made as soon as possible for the adoption of measures with respect to the observance of human rights, in particular with a view to ensuring respect for the said rights at all times,

"1. Decides that:

"(a) The Third Committee should devote enough time to its discussion of the draft International Conventions on Human Rights to be able to complete its consideration of the draft Covenants, if possible by the end of the thirteenth session of the General Assembly, for adoption by the Assembly at that session;

"(b) The Third Committee should discuss, at the beginning of the twelfth session of the General Assembly, how many meetings should be devoted to the consideration of the draft International Conventions on Human Rights;

"2. Decides to transmit to the Commission on Human Rights the official records and other documents relating to the important question of measures to be taken with respect to violations of human rights, discussed by the Third Committee at the eleventh session of the General Assembly."

PERIODIC REPORTS AND STUDIES ON HUMAN RIGHTS

At its twelfth session, the Commission on Human Rights, on the basis of United States proposals, approved two projects, one on annual reports on human rights, and the other on studies on specific rights or groups of rights.

The Commission recommended that the Eco-

nomic and Social Council request each Member of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies to report annually to the Secretary-General on the rights mentioned in the Universal Declaration and on the right of peoples to self-determination. The first project would be

to consider these reports every year and transmit the Commission's comments, conclusions and recommendations to the Council.

The second project was to undertake studies of specific rights or groups of rights with a view to making objective and general recommendations. The Commission recommended, and the Council later agreed, that the first subject of study should be "the right of everyone to be free from arbitrary arrest, detention and exile". The Commission appointed a committee of four of its members for this purpose. The committee was instructed to use material from the following sources: Governments of Members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies; the Secretary-General; specialized agencies; non-governmental organizations in consultative relationship with the Council; and writings of recognized scholars and scientists.

At the Council's twenty-second session, the majority of representatives were in favour of asking Governments to report every three years instead of annually. Council members generally agreed that the reports should be on the rights enumerated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, but differed sharply on whether the reports should deal with the right of peoples to self-determination. A minority of representa-

tives insisted that self-determination was not a right but a political principle.

The Council finally decided to ask Members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to report every three years on the developments and on progress achieved in human rights and the measures taken to safeguard human liberty in their metropolitan areas and Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories. The reports were to deal with the rights enumerated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and with the right of peoples to self-determination and were to supplement information furnished for publication in the *Yearbook on Human Rights*. The specialized agencies were invited to report on rights within their purview. The Secretary-General was requested to forward suggestions to Governments as a guide for the reports and to prepare a brief summary of the reports for the Commission. The first reports were to cover the years 1954, 1955 and 1956, the Secretary-General's summary of the reports to be submitted to the Commission's fourteenth session in 1958. The Council also invited Governments to include a special section, in their reports, on the right or groups of rights selected for special study.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—22ND SESSION
PLENARY MEETING, 946.
SOCIAL COMMITTEE, meetings 348–352.

E/2844. Report of 12th session of Commission on Human Rights, 5–29 March 1956 (see Annex III of this report for list of Commission documents).

E/2844, Annex I. Draft resolution A, adopted by Social Committee, as amended by Canada and Yugoslavia jointly, by Egypt, Norway and United States, by 13 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions; and draft resolution B.

E/2908. Communication from Director-General of ILO.

E/AC.7/L.279. Norway amendments to draft resolution A, proposed in report of Commission on Human Rights, E/2844, Annex I, adopted by separate votes by Social Committee.

E/AC.7/L.280. Egypt amendment to draft resolution A, proposed in report of Commission on Human Rights, E/2844, Annex I, adopted by Social Committee by 16 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

E/AC.7/L.281. United States amendment to amendment by Egypt, E/AC.7/L.280.

E/AC.7/L.282. Canada and Yugoslavia amendments to draft resolution A, proposed in report of Com-

mission on Human Rights, E/2844, Annex I, adopted by separate votes by Social Committee.

E/AC.7/L.283. United States amendment to amendments by Norway, E/AC.7/L.279; United States amendment to amendments by Canada and Yugoslavia, E/AC.7/L.282, adopted by Social Committee by 16 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions; and proposal for substitute draft resolution B, as contained in report of Commission on Human Rights, E/2844, Annex I, adopted by Social Committee, as orally amended by United States, by 13 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions.

E/2916. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution B I and II.

RESOLUTION 624 B I and II (XXII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2916, adopted by the Council on 1 August 1956, meeting 946, as follows: 624 B I, by 13 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions; 624 B II, by 10 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions.

I

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having noted the resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights relating to annual reports on human rights and to studies of specific rights or groups of rights,

"Considering that the purpose of the resolutions

would be best be served by consolidating and reducing the frequency of the reports envisaged in the resolutions,

"1. *Requests* States members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies to transmit to the Secretary-General, every three years, a report describing developments and the progress achieved during the preceding three years in the field of human rights, and measures taken to safeguard human liberty in their metropolitan area and Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories; the report to deal with the rights enumerated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and with the right of peoples to self-determination, and to supplement the information furnished for publication in the *Yearbook on Human Rights*, and to make reference to any relevant parts of reports already submitted to another organ of the United Nations or to a specialized agency;

"2. *Invites* States members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies, in preparing their reports, to include a separate section on such right or group of rights as may from time to time be selected for special study by the Commission on Human Rights, subject to the approval of the Council;

"3. *Invites* the specialized agencies, in respect of rights coming within their purview, to transmit to the Secretary-General, every three years, a report on a topical basis, summarizing the information which they have received from their member States during the preceding three years and to co-operate

in the full realization of the aim set forth in this resolution;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare and forward to Governments suggestions that might serve as a guide for the preparation of the reports by governments on a topical basis, and to prepare a brief summary of the reports on the same basis for the Commission on Human Rights;

"5. *Invites* the specialized agencies and the non-governmental organizations in consultative relationship with the Council to co-operate in carrying out any special study undertaken by the Commission on Human Rights, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this resolution."

II

"The Economic and Social Council,

"With a view to implementing without delay the provisions set forth in resolution I above and the resolution of the Commission on Human Rights on studies of specific rights and groups of rights,

"1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its fourteenth session a summary of reports transmitted to him by the Governments, covering the years 1954, 1955 and 1956;

"2. *Approves* as the first subject for special study the right of everyone to be free from arbitrary arrest, detention and exile."

A/3154. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VII, section I.

ADVISORY SERVICES IN HUMAN RIGHTS

The Commission on Human Rights considered the question of advisory services in the field of human rights at its twelfth session in March 1956. It adopted a resolution asking the Secretary-General to explore during 1956, in consultation with Governments and specialized agencies, the desirability of holding seminars on human rights, especially with regard to the prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities. During the discussions, it was brought out that all three forms of assistance under advisory services in human rights—expert advice, fellowships and scholarships, and seminars—were proven methods of exchanging experiences.

Since the programme of advisory services in human rights was in the experimental stage, it was urged that the Commission should proceed cautiously. The action called for in the resolution was therefore deemed to be most appropriate at that stage. The Commission on the Status of Women at its tenth session in March 1956, adopted a similar resolution on advisory services requesting the Secretary-General to ex-

plore the desirability of holding regional seminars on civic responsibilities and increased participation of women in public life in countries where they have recently acquired political rights (see CHAPTER X, below).

The question of advisory services in human rights was considered by the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-first session in April-May 1965. On the basis of a draft resolution submitted by the Dominican Republic, the Netherlands and the United States, with amendments, the Council approved plans for a news-personnel project along the lines proposed by the Secretary-General, on the understanding that due emphasis would be given to the promotion of freedom of information. The Council at the same time requested the Secretary-General; to continue the programme of advisory services; to undertake seminars, preferably on a regional basis, as suggested in the resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women and to determine, after consultation with specialized agencies, the types of activities in the field of

human rights in which assistance might be requested from the United Nations. The Secretary-General was also asked to seek the co-operation of professional organizations and other interested and appropriate non-governmental organizations.

In response to a *note verbale* sent by the Secretary-General to United Nations Members on 6 June 1956, several governments showed interest in sponsoring seminars, particularly in connexion with the status of women. At the Council's twenty-second session, a number of representatives stressed the importance of holding seminars to assist women who had recently acquired political rights, and also seminars on the prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities. They hoped that such seminars could be held in 1957.

A working group of experts convened by a

decision of the Secretary-General, in Bangkok, Thailand, from 15 to 19 October 1956, recommended that an Asian seminar, on a wide regional basis, be held in 1957 on civic responsibilities and increased participation of Asian women in public life. This group consisted of participants from Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Laos, Pakistan and Thailand.

The Government of Thailand offered to act as host for the seminar.

The news-personnel seminar which the Economic and Social Council approved at its twenty-first session was held in Geneva from 23 July to 8 August 1956. It was attended by participants from 20 countries. Later in the year, six news fellowships were awarded to information personnel for work and study at United Nations Headquarters.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—21ST SESSION

PLENARY MEETING, 924.

SOCIAL COMMITTEE, meetings 335-337.

E/2825. Report of Secretary-General on advisory services in field of human rights.

E/2839. Report of Secretary-General on news-personnel programme.

E/2844. Report of 12th session of Commission on Human Rights, 5-29 March 1956 (see Annex III of this report for list of Commission documents).

E/2853. Note by Secretary-General.

E/2854 and Add.1. Observations of specialized agencies.

E/AC.7/L.269. Dominican Republic, Netherlands, United States draft resolution, adopted by Social Committee, as amended, by 16 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

E/2861. Report of Social Committee.

RESOLUTION 605(XXI), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2861, adopted by Council on 3 May 1956, meeting 924, by 16 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on advisory services in the field of human rights, together with the observations of the specialized agencies,

"Having noted that the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Human Rights, and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities have adopted resolutions on advisory services in the field of human rights,

"1. Approves the suggestion for a news-personnel project along the lines set forth in the Secretary-General's report on the news-personnel programme,

on the understanding that in the development of the project due emphasis will be given to the promotion of freedom of information;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To continue to develop all aspects of the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights and, if feasible, to undertake during 1956 a seminar or seminars, preferably on a regional basis, along the lines suggested in the resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women;

"(b) To determine, after consultation with the appropriate specialized agencies, the areas or types of activities in the field of human rights in which assistance may be requested from the United Nations in accordance with paragraph 3(d) of General Assembly resolution 926(X) of 14 December, 1955;

"(c) To seek, as appropriate, the co-operation of professional organizations and other interested non-governmental organizations with competence in this area;

"(d) To submit a report on developments under the advisory services programme to the Council at its twenty-third session;

"3. Further requests the Secretary-General to inform Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies of the resolutions relating to the advisory services programme which have been adopted by the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and of this resolution."

A/3154. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VII, section II.

PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES DISCRIMINATION IN EDUCATION

At its eighth session, held from 3 to 20 January 1956, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities had before it a draft report on discrimination in education (including proposals for action) submitted by Charles D. Ammoun, its Special Rapporteur. Attached to the draft report were detailed summaries of information on discrimination in education in a number of countries. Expressing deep appreciation of Mr. Ammoun's work, the Sub-Commission decided that he should, for the next session, revise the draft report in the light of any further information from the sources enumerated by the Sub-Commission, as well as in the light of the suggestions of Sub-Commission members. The Sub-Commission decided further to seek the comments of the Commission on the Status of Women on the section relating to discrimination based on sex. UNESCO, too, was invited to comment on the draft report and to give appropriate assistance to the work of the Sub-Commission and its Special Rapporteur.

The Commission on Human Rights at its twelfth session (5-29 March 1956) hoped that the Sub-Commission would present its report to the Commission's thirteenth session.

The Commission on the Status of Women at its tenth session (12-20 March 1956) requested the Secretary-General to transmit its comments on the draft report to the Sub-Commission and to the Special Rapporteur. It invited the Secretary-General to prepare an analytical summary of information on discrimination against women in education for the eleventh session of the Commission.

The Economic and Social Council, at its twenty-second session, asked the Secretary-General, by resolution 625 C (XXII), to transmit the summary of information prepared for the Commission on the Status of Women also to the Sub-Commission.

DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT AND OCCUPATION

The Sub-Commission at its eighth session was informed that the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation had decided to place the question of discrimination in employment and occupation on the agenda of

the fortieth session of the International Labour Conference, in June 1957, with a view to adopting an international instrument in 1958. Further, the Conference report would be transmitted to the Secretary-General in time to enable the appropriate organs of the United Nations to comment on this matter before a final decision was taken by the Conference.

The Sub-Commission decided to give priority to the subject at its ninth session with a view to making recommendations.

The Commission on Human Rights took note, at its twelfth session, of the Sub-Commission's decision.

FURTHER STUDIES ON DISCRIMINATION

In 1955, at its seventh session, the Sub-Commission examined three preliminary reports on proposed studies of discrimination in the spheres of: (a) political rights, (b) religious rights and practices, and (c) emigration, immigration and travel. It was later authorized by the Economic and Social Council's twentieth session "to undertake one further study in the field of discrimination in 1956 and another, if possible, in 1957".

When the Sub-Commission met for its eighth session in 1956, it decided to proceed with two studies, one on discrimination in religious rights and practices and one on political rights. It appointed Arcot Krishnaswami, of India, as Special Rapporteur for the study of discrimination in religious rights and practices and Hernán Santa Cruz of Chile as Special Rapporteur for the study of discrimination in political rights. The Rapporteurs were to be guided by the general instructions in the resolution on the study of discrimination in education adopted at the Sub-Commission's sixth session.

The Commission on Human Rights, at its twelfth session, took note of the Sub-Commission's decisions.

The Commission also decided to limit the material and studies on discrimination to Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and indicated that any recommendations made should be of an objective and general character, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

MEASURES FOR CESSATION OF ADVOCACY OF NATIONAL, RACIAL OR RELIGIOUS HOSTILITY

At its eighth session, the Sub-Commission had before it a report entitled *Measures for the Cessation of National, Racial or Religious Hostility*, submitted by the Secretary-General, which included information collected by the Secretariat on the legislative and judicial practices of various countries. This indicated, with some illustrative examples and references to general legislation, the types of legislation in about 35 countries prohibiting the advocacy of national, racial or religious hostility. It also gave information about legislation in six countries (Australia, Brazil, France, Lebanon, the USSR and the United States), selected as illustrations of most of the legal systems of the world. Detailed studies concerning legislation in 61 additional countries were also available informally to the Sub-Commission.

The Sub-Commission drew the attention of the Commission on Human Rights to the Secretary-General's report and the supporting materials and suggested that the following item be retained on its agenda for its ninth session: "Measures to be taken for the cessation of any advocacy of national, racial, or religious hostility that constitutes an incitement to hatred and violence, jointly or separately".

When the Commission on Human Rights took up the matter at its twelfth session, no formal proposal was put forward. Several members thought the work of the Sub-Commission might be continued, but others suggested that it should not consider the subject further.

CONFERENCES OF INTERESTED NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

At its eighth session, the Sub-Commission examined the Final Act of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations Interested in the Eradication of Prejudice and Discrimination, (held in Geneva in 1955). It did so in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 546(XVIII).

The Sub-Commission expressed its satisfaction at the result of the Conference. It affirmed its belief in the role of non-governmental organizations in the elimination of discrimination, and welcomed the non-governmental organizations' resolve to give an example by their own conduct and to increase their efforts to further this aim. The Sub-Commission also welcomed the Conference's requests to the Economic and Social Council to convene another conference on the same lines, but considered that non-governmental organizations should have the opportunity to submit their views on the date, duration and agenda to the Commission on Human Rights.

The Sub-Commission's observations were considered at the Commission's twelfth session. The Commission also had before it a written statement, submitted by 18 non-governmental organizations, suggesting that a second conference of non-governmental organizations interested in the eradication of prejudice and discrimination might be held during the last week before the mid-1958 session of the Economic and Social Council. The Commission asked the Secretary-General to invite non-governmental organizations to submit their views on the date, duration, programme, objectives and methods of a further conference, to the Sub-Commission and to the Commission.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

E/2844. Report of 12th session of Commission on Human Rights, 5-29 March 1956 (see Annex III of this report for list of Commission documents).

E/2850. Report of 10th session of Commission on the Status of Women, 12-29 March 1956, paragraphs 35-48.

E/CN.4/721. Report of 8th session of Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to Commission on Human

Rights, 3-20 January 1956 (see Annex II of this report for list of Sub-Commission documents).

RESOLUTION 625 C (XXII). (For under text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES under CHAPTER X, below.)

A/3154. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VII, section III.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

DRAFT CONVENTION

The General Assembly, at its ninth session, decided to discuss the draft Convention on Freedom of Information not later than at its eleventh session, including any recommendations of the Economic and Social Council on the subject. The Council at its nineteenth session recommended that the draft Convention be considered at the Assembly's twelfth session. The Council did so in the hope that conditions would be more favourable at that time. The Assembly agreed to postpone consideration of the matter until its twelfth session.

PROPOSAL FOR CONSIDERATION
BY COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

At its twelfth session, in 1956, the Commission on Human Rights considered a draft resolution by the representative of India, proposing that it should at its thirteenth session consider an item entitled "Review of the progress made in the field of information and consideration of measures for the effective promotion of that right, with such recommendations as may be necessary".

Most representatives on the Commission agreed that freedom of information was one of the most important human rights, but there was some disagreement on the advisability of placing the subject on the agenda of the next session. Some considered that the Commission should not duplicate the work of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council which were seized of freedom of information matters. Nor should it do anything to hamper or prejudice their work. Also, the periodic reports from Governments on human rights for discussion by the Commission would include material on freedom of information.

Other representatives, while agreeing that the Commission should not discuss those aspects

of freedom of information of which other organs were seized, made the point that the Commission was by its terms of reference authorized to submit proposals and reports to the Council on this matter. It was, moreover, part of its general responsibility to maintain a close watch on the subject. The Indian draft resolution did not in their view prejudice any action which the Commission might take.

The draft resolution was adopted by 13 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

CONVENTION ON BROADCASTING
IN CAUSE OF PEACE

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 841(IX), the Secretary-General prepared a draft Protocol to the International Convention concerning the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace (Geneva, 1936). He transmitted it to the States Parties to it, asking them to state whether they wished the functions assigned to the League of Nations under the Convention to be transferred to the United Nations. The draft Protocol also included new articles, based on General Assembly resolution 424(V) providing that the States Parties should refrain from unfair attacks or slander by radio broadcasts against other peoples and should not interfere with the reception within their territories of foreign radio broadcasts.

By 31 December 1956, 12 of the 26 States Parties to the 1936 Convention had sent replies to the Secretary-General, information about which was submitted to the eleventh session of the General Assembly.

NEWS-PERSONNEL PROGRAMME

See ADVISORY SERVICES IN HUMAN RIGHTS, above, for information about the news-personnel project as discussed at the twenty-first session of the Economic and Social Council.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—11TH SESSION
GENERAL COMMITTEE, meeting 107.
PLENARY MEETING, 577.

DRAFT CONVENTION ON
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

A/3150. Note by Secretary-General. Draft Convention on Freedom of Information.
A/BUR/143, paragraph 2. Memorandum by Secre-

tary-General. Adoption of agenda and allocation of items to committees.

A/3350, paragraph 2. Fourth report of General Committee. Agenda of 11th regular session and allocation of items to committees.

PROPOSAL FOR CONSIDERATION BY
COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

E/2844. Report of 12th session of Commission on

Human Rights, 5-29 March 1956, paragraphs 163-167, resolution X (see Annex III of this report for list of Commission documents).

*CONVENTION ON BROADCASTING
IN CAUSE OF PEACE*

A/3150, paragraphs 5-10. Note by Secretary-General.
Draft Convention on Freedom of Information.

SLAVERY

AD HOC COMMITTEE

The Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of a Supplementary Convention on Slavery and Servitude met at United Nations Headquarters from 16 January to 6 February 1956. It had before it the text of a draft Supplementary Convention, submitted in April 1954, by the United Kingdom, and adopted as its working paper a systematic summary by the Secretary-General of all the comments received from Governments, the ILO and non-governmental organizations on the draft Convention and also the Secretary-General's remarks and observations.

The Committee unanimously adopted a draft Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

This draft was examined, together with a report by the Committee, at the twenty-first session of the Economic and Social Council. The debate in the Council was mainly on action to complete the drafting of the Convention and to open it for signature. A number of representatives favoured submitting the draft to the General Assembly so that it would have an opportunity to express its views since the final texts of several important conventions relating to human rights had been prepared and adopted by the General Assembly. The Assembly, it was pointed out, would be free to convene a conference, if a majority so wished, after it had considered the text of the draft. Others who favoured submitting the draft to an international conference held that the General Assembly was not an appropriate body for the adoption of international conventions dealing with involved technical questions. To refer the draft to the Assembly's eleventh session would mean a delay in its adoption, as the Assembly's Third Committee, which already had a heavy agenda, would most likely be unable to take action on the draft.

The Council decided to convene a conference

of plenipotentiaries at Geneva as soon as possible after the end of its twenty-second session to complete the drafting of the Supplementary Convention and to open it for signature. All Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies would be invited.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON PLENIPOTENTIARIES

The United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on a Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery met at the European Office of the United Nations in Geneva from 13 August to 4 September 1956. Fifty-one States sent representatives to participate in the Conference, and eight sent observers.

The Conference adopted, by a vote of 40 to 0, with 3 abstentions, a Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery. It also adopted two recommendations. One was that States who would become parties to the Supplementary Convention should, if they have not already done so, accede to the Slavery Convention of 1926, as amended by the Protocol of 1953. The other recommendation was that the Economic and Social Council consider the appropriateness of initiating a study on the question of marriage with the object of drawing attention to the desirability of having the free consent of both parties to a marriage and of the establishment of a minimum age for marriage, preferably not less than 14 years.

The Supplementary Convention lays down that States Parties should take measures to bring about progressively and as soon as possible the complete abolition or abandonment of certain institutions and practices, such as debt bondage, serfdom, bride-price and exploitation of child labour (article 1). It favours the prescription of suitable minimum ages of marriage and the registration of marriages; emphasizes the criminality of the slave trade; and

provides sanctions for other related practices. It also provides for the co-operation of States Parties with each other and with the United Nations, and for communication to the Secretary-General of the United Nations of information on laws, regulations and administrative measures enacted to implement the Convention. No reservations are permitted. Disputes relating to interpretation or application of the Convention may be referred by any of the parties to the dispute to the International Court of Justice, unless another mode of settlement is agreed upon. The Convention is to apply *ipso facto* to all Non-Self-Governing, Trust, colonial and other non-metropolitan Territories of a State Party, except in cases where the previous consent of the non-metropolitan Territory is required by the constitutional laws and practices of the Party or of the Territory concerned.

The Convention was signed on 7 September 1956, by the following 33 States: Australia, Belgium, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, India, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, Viet-Nam and Yugoslavia. The Convention will remain open for signature until 1 July 1957, by any Member of the United Nations or specialized agency. Thereafter it will be open for accession by any Member of the United Nations or specialized agency or by any other State invited by the United Nations General Assembly to accede. It will enter into force as soon as two States have become parties thereto.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—21ST SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 916, 917.

- E/2824. Report of Committee on the Drafting of a Supplementary Convention on Slavery and Servitude (including list of Committee documents).
E/L.710. and Add.1, 2. Ecuador, France, Netherlands, Pakistan, United Kingdom draft resolution, and financial implications.
E/L.711. Egypt amendments to joint draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 608(XII), as submitted by Ecuador, France, Netherlands, Pakistan and United Kingdom, E/L.710 and Add.1, adopted by Council on 30 April 1956, meeting 917, by 12 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having examined the report of the Ad Hoc Committee set up in accordance with Council resolution 564(XIX) of 7 April 1955, to prepare a text of a draft supplementary convention to deal with those practices resembling slavery not covered in the International Slavery Convention of 1926,

"Considering that it is desirable that the drafting of the convention should be completed by a conference of plenipotentiaries and that the convention should be opened for signature as soon as possible,

"Having consulted the Secretary-General as prescribed in General Assembly resolution 366(IV) of 3 December 1949, approving the rules for the calling of international conferences of States,

"1. Takes note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee and expresses its appreciation of the Committee's work;

"2. Decides:

"(a) That a conference of plenipotentiaries should be convened in order to complete the drafting of

the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery and to open it for signature;

"(b) That invitations to attend the conference should be extended to all States which are Members of the United Nations and to those States non-members of the United Nations which are members of any of the specialized agencies;

"(c) That the conference should be held at Geneva as soon as possible after the end of the twenty-second session of the Council;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To make all necessary arrangements for the calling of the conference of plenipotentiaries in accordance with the terms of General Assembly resolution 366(IV) and of the present resolution;

"(b) To transmit the report of the Ad Hoc Committee to those States which are invited to attend the conference."

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE OF PLENIPOTENTIARIES

E/2934 and Corr.1. Recommendation addressed to Council by United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on a Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery. Note by Secretary-General.

E/CONF.24/21. Resolutions adopted by Conference on 3 and 4 September 1956.

E/CONF.24/23. Final Act of Conference and Supplementary Convention on Abolition of Slavery, Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery (U.N.P. Sales No.: 1957.XIV.2).

A/3154. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VII, section VII.

FORCED LABOUR

At its twenty-first session, the Council had before it a report on forced labour by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the International Labour Office giving new information submitted by Governments and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council, with comments from Governments concerned. The Council also had before it a preliminary report containing replies of Governments under General Assembly resolution 740 (VIII) and a communication from the Director-General of the International Labour Office informing the Council of the decision of the ILO Governing Body to establish an independent *ad hoc* Committee on Forced Labour and seeking the Secretary-General's collaboration.

Ecuador, France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States submitted a draft resolution whereby the Council would: (1) condemn the existence of systems of forced labour which were used as a means of political coercion and which were on such a scale as to constitute an important element in the economy of a country; (2) urge that action be taken to eliminate forced labour; (3) commend the action taken by ILO; (4) request the Secretary-General to transmit to ILO any information he might receive about forced labour; and (5) invite the ILO to include an account of its action in its annual report to the Council.

The representative of the USSR submitted several amendments to the draft resolution. One was to delete the references in the preamble to the joint report of the Secretary-General and the Director-General of the ILO and to previous Council and Assembly resolutions. By another, the Council would note, rather than "note with satisfaction", that the question of forced labour was on the agenda of the next International Labour Conference. The Council, he argued, should not base its future work on a report which contained many false allegations about certain countries and which did not refer to various types of forced labour in other countries. Further, the Council should not express its satisfaction before knowing the recommendations of the International Labour Conference. Other representatives spoke of the

useful work of the Secretary-General and the Director-General of the ILO, pointed out that no serious attempt had been made to refute the allegations in the report, and welcomed the action taken by ILO which had special competence as regards forced labour.

The USSR further proposed to replace the operative paragraph on condemning existing forced labour systems, by a clause condemning all forms of forced labour, wherever they might exist (as defined in article 8 of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights) as contrary to the principles of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights. Yugoslavia made a similar proposal. It was said in support that the United Nations should not single out any particular system of forced labour, but should condemn that evil in all its forms, with reference to the Charter, the Universal Declaration, and also to the relevant article of the draft Covenant, which contained the only definition of forced labour so far adopted by a United Nations organ. The authors of the joint draft resolution agreed to modify their original text so as to condemn all systems contrary to the principles of the Charter and the Declaration, but thought that a reference to article 8 of the draft Covenant could lead to confusion since it might lend itself to various interpretations; they also considered it was proper in a general provision to emphasize the most reprehensible forms of forced labour.

The USSR also proposed amending operative paragraph 3 commending the action by ILO so as to ask ILO to pay particular attention to measures for eliminating forced labour in colonies and other dependent Territories. In the view of some, such an amendment emphasized the special responsibility of the United Nations towards the peoples of dependent Territories. Other representatives thought that the Council should not single out any particular field of forced labour.

The last amendment by the USSR was to alter the operative paragraph asking the Secretary-General to transmit information to ILO. The effect of the amendment was to stress the need for trade union representatives, regardless of political leanings and religious beliefs, to

participate in examining the matter and drafting recommendations. In reply to comments stressing the tripartite composition of ILO, the USSR representative contended that ILO's work would be one-sided if special arrangements were not taken to ensure also the participation of trade union representatives from the States which were not members of the

ILO. The majority of the Council's members, however, considered the amendment superfluous.

The Council rejected all the USSR amendments and adopted the draft resolution as a whole, as revised, after a paragraph-by-paragraph vote by 13 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—21ST SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 917-919.

E/2807. Communication from ILO concerning decision of ILO Governing Body to establish a Committee on Forced Labour.

E/2815 and Add.1-4, Add.4/Corr.1, Add.5,6. Report by Secretary-General of United Nations and Director-General of ILO.

E/L.705 and Rev.1. Ecuador, France, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States draft resolution.

E/L.713/Rev.1. Yugoslavia amendment to joint draft resolution.

E/L.714. USSR amendments to joint draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 607(XXI), as submitted by Ecuador, France, Netherlands, United Kingdom and United States, E/L.705/Rev.1, adopted by Council on 1 May 1956, meeting 919, after paragraph-by-paragraph votes, by 13 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report on forced labour prepared by the Secretary-General and the Director-General of the International Labour Office, in response to General Assembly resolution 740(VIII) of 7 December 1953 and Council resolution 524(XVII) of 27 April 1954,

"Noting with satisfaction that the question of forced labour is to be considered at the forthcoming session of the International Labour Conference in June,

"Having received the communication of the Director-General of the International Labour Office transmitting the decision of the Governing Body of

the International Labour Organisation to establish an *ad hoc* committee on forced labour and to seek the collaboration of the United Nations,

"Recognizing that the International Labour Organisation has special responsibilities in this field and is giving particular attention to measures designed to assist in the elimination of forced labour,

"1. Condemns all forms of forced labour, wherever they exist, which are contrary to the principles of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and, in particular, all systems of forced labour which are employed as a means of political coercion or punishment for holding or expressing political views, and which are on such a scale as to constitute an important element in the economy of a given country;

"2. Urges that action be taken towards the elimination of forced labour wherever it may exist;

"3. Commends the International Labour Organisation for the action it has taken thus far, and expresses its interest in further action to be taken by the Organisation;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General, in response to the communication from the Director-General of the International Labour Office referred to above, to transmit to the Director-General any information which he may receive relating to forced labour, notwithstanding the provisions of Council resolution 75(V) of 5 August 1947, as amended;

"5. Invites the International Labour Organisation to include henceforth in its annual report to the Council an account of action taken in this field."

A/3154. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VII, section VIII.

ALLEGATIONS REGARDING INFRINGEMENTS OF TRADE UNION RIGHTS

The Secretary-General forwards to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office for reference, if necessary, to the Fact-Finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association, all allegations from Governments or trade unions or employers' organizations relating to States that are members of ILO. Allegations relating to Members of the United Nations which are not members of ILO are brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council and cannot be forwarded to the

Governing Body of ILO without the consent of the Governments concerned. Allegations relating to States which are not members either of the United Nations or of ILO are also brought to the Council's attention.

At its twenty-first session, the Council had before it a note by the Secretary-General reporting that, in accordance with a resolution adopted at its resumed nineteenth session, he had again invited the Government of Saudi Arabia—not a member of ILO—to give its con-

sent to the transmittal of the allegations made against it to ILO's Governing Body; no reply, however, had been received.

During the discussions, the representative of the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions (IFCTU) once more suggested that an *ad hoc* committee of the Council be set up to examine allegations against non-members of ILO and make recommendations.

The representative of France proposed that the Council note "with deep regret" that the Government of Saudi Arabia had not sent a reply. The representative of Pakistan, however, thought the Council should merely take note

of the information conveyed by the Secretary-General, and should invite the Government concerned to take action at an early date.

The representative of Saudi Arabia stated that his Government would reply to the Secretary-General's invitation. The French proposal was thereupon withdrawn. The Council adopted, by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions, a joint draft resolution submitted orally by Pakistan and the United States, to take note of the information conveyed by the Secretary-General and of the assurances that Saudi Arabia intended to reply to the Secretary-General's invitation at an early date.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—21ST SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 906, 906.

E/2833. Note by Secretary-General.

E/L.700. France draft resolution (withdrawn at plenary meeting 906).

E/L.701. Pakistan amendments to draft resolution of France.

RESOLUTION 606(XXI), as orally submitted by Pakistan and United States (at plenary meeting 906), adopted by Council on 20 April 1956, meeting 906,

by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

"*The Economic and Social Council*,

"*Takes note of the information conveyed by the Secretary-General and of the assurances received from the representative of Saudi Arabia that his Government has the intention to transmit at an early date a reply to the invitation transmitted to it by the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 575A (XIX) of 27 May 1955.*"

A/3154. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VII, section VI.

OTHER QUESTIONS RELATING TO HUMAN RIGHTS

PRISONERS OF WAR

The Ad Hoc Commission on Prisoners of War, established under General Assembly resolution 427(V), in a progress report to the Secretary-General on the repatriation of prisoners of war since its last report in November 1955, stated that the following repatriations took place during the period under review: (1) German nationals, 9,818 prisoners of war and 1,664 civilian deportees from the USSR; 1,087 prisoners of war from Czechoslovakia; and 261 prisoners of war from Poland; (2) Italian nationals, 5 prisoners of war from the USSR; (3) Japanese nationals, 1,018 prisoners of war and 565 civilians from the People's Republic of China; 1,372 Japanese nationals from the USSR, and 36 from North Korea. The Commission also took note of the Joint Peace Declaration between Japan and the USSR which provided for the release and repatriation of all Japanese citizens serving sentences in the Soviet Union and the continuation of in-

vestigations by the Soviet Union with respect to those Japanese whose fate was unknown.

YEARBOOK ON HUMAN RIGHTS

In resolution 590 B (XX) the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to report at its twenty-second session on his consultations with UNESCO regarding bibliographical material on human rights. This report was circulated on 30 January 1956.

A joint draft resolution was introduced by the representatives of Argentina and the United States in the Council's Co-ordination Committee on 2 August 1956. A revised version, also co-sponsored by Greece, was adopted unanimously (after an oral amendment) by the Co-ordination Committee on 3 August 1956. It was adopted by the Council meeting on 9 August 1956 as Part D of resolution 630 (XXII). The Council thereby invited Members of the United Nations and correspondents of the *Yearbook on Human Rights*, as well as

specialized agencies to furnish the Secretary-General with titles of significant current publications on human rights and asked that they be included in the *Yearbook*.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The General Assembly proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on 10 December 1948 and, later, in resolution 423 (V), invited all States to celebrate 10 December of each year as Human Rights Day.

In March 1956, the Commission on Human Rights began plans for celebrating the tenth anniversary of the Declaration on 10 December 1958. It appointed a committee consisting of France, the Philippines, Chile and Pakistan to prepare plans in consultation with the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies and interested non-governmental organizations.

The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 624 C (XXII), noted the Commission's decision and invited UNESCO and other specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to collaborate.

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING HUMAN RIGHTS

In accordance with established procedure, the Secretary-General prepared for the twelfth session of the Commission on Human Rights the following: a non-confidential list containing summaries of 20 communications, received between 19 January 1955 and 24 January 1956, dealing with the principles involved in the promotion of universal respect for, and observance of, human rights; a confidential

list, containing references to 3,243 other communications about human rights, received between 16 January and 31 December 1955; and documents containing observations of Governments on copies of communications sent to them by the Secretary-General.

Of the 3,243 communications, 2,000 dealt with alleged violations of human rights on political grounds. Of the other communications, 230 alleged discrimination and violation of the rights of minorities; 170 alleged violations of the right to self-determination; and 170, cruel and unusual punishment; 120 alleged denial of the right to a fair trial; 95 alleged violations of freedom of religion; 30 alleged violations of freedom of movement. There were also 30 allegations each of violations of trade union rights, and of violations of family rights. The remaining communications dealt with arbitrary arrest and detention, asylum, civil liberties in general terms, educational rights, forced labour, genocide, slavery, the right to property, and the like.

In a closed meeting the Commission decided by 13 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions, to take note of the distribution of the lists of communications and agreed, without objection, to make public the summary records of the meeting.

Lists of communications on the status of women were submitted to the tenth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, and lists of those on discrimination and minorities were submitted to the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its eighth session.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

PRISONERS OF WAR

A/AC.46/19. Progress report of Ad Hoc Commission on Prisoners of War to Secretary-General.

YEARBOOK ON HUMAN RIGHTS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—22ND SESSION
PLENARY MEETING, 951.

CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE, meetings 144, 145.

E/2820. Report by Secretary-General. Bibliographical material on works and studies relating to human rights.

E/AC.24/L.116 and Rev.1. Argentina, Greece, United States draft resolution, adopted unanimously by

Co-ordination Committee, as orally amended in Committee.

E/2925. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolution D.

RESOLUTION 630 D (XXII), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/2925, adopted unanimously by Council on 9 August 1956, meeting 951.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"1. Notes with appreciation the report by the Secretary-General on bibliographical material on works and studies relating to human rights;

"2. Invites States Members of the United Nations and correspondents of the United Nations Yearbook on Human Rights, as well as the specialized agencies,

as appropriate, to furnish the Secretary-General with titles of significant current publications in the human rights field;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to include these titles, as appropriate, in the United Nations Yearbook on Human Rights."

A/3154. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VII, section IV.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—22ND SESSION
PLENARY MEETING, 946.

SOCIAL COMMITTEE, meeting 351.

E/2844. Report of 12th session of Commission on Human Rights, 5-29 March 1956.

E/2844, Annex I. Draft resolution C, adopted unanimously by Social Committee.

E/2916. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution C.

RESOLUTION 624 C (XXII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2916, adopted unanimously by Council on 1 August 1956, meeting 946.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting the resolution of the Commission on Human Rights on plans for the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

"Invites the collaboration in this undertaking of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations concerned."

A/3154. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VII, section V.

COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING HUMAN RIGHTS

E/2844. Report of 12th session of Commission on Human Rights, 5-29 March 1956 (see Chapter VI and Annex III of this report for listing of Commission documents).

CHAPTER X

THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The main points discussed by the Commission on the Status of Women during 1956, at its tenth session, held at Geneva from 12 to 29 March, were: the political rights of women, access of women to education, equal pay for equal work, economic opportunities for women, the nationality of married women, the status of women in private law, technical assistance programmes in relation to the status of women and participation of women in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

The Commission's report was discussed by the Economic and Social Council during its twenty-second session.

At its eleventh session, the General Assembly concluded its consideration of the draft Convention on the Nationality of Married Women. The Convention, as adopted by the Assembly, was opened for signature and ratification on 20 February 1957.

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

The Commission had before it the Secretary-General's annual memorandum for the General Assembly on the franchise of women and the number of countries which had signed, ratified or acceded to the Convention on the Political

Rights of Women. The memorandum included information from all States Members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and from other states, too, as well as information on reservations and objections to reservations to the Convention. The Commission also had before it the Secretary-General's report on activities for the recognition and exercise of political rights of women, based on information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, and reports by the Secretary-General on the status of women in Trust Territories and in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The Commission noted with satisfaction that four more countries had granted women's suffrage and also that women had no political rights in 15 countries and that many Members of the United Nations had not yet become parties to the Convention on the Political Rights of Women. Several representatives said that the absence of a territorial application clause prevented their countries from becoming parties. The Convention came into force on 7 July 1954, and by the end of 1956 it had been signed by 40 countries and had been ratified

or acceded to by 24 countries. Lebanon and Norway ratified the Convention in 1956.

The Commission also discussed the effective use of political rights by women in countries where these rights have been recognized. There was general agreement that women should be enabled to participate fully in political life. Political education was stressed, and methods found effective in various countries were described.

The Commission requested the Secretary-General to include in future annual memoranda on women's political rights a table showing the right of women in the various countries to be elected to public bodies and offices.

ACCESS OF WOMEN TO EDUCATION

The Commission considered a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the preliminary report of the Special Rapporteur on discrimination in education for the eighth session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. It was noted that equality in educational opportunities was closely linked to equality in political, economic, civil and social matters. Education for girls should be compulsory and the curricula for boys and girls should be identical. The family and the community as a whole would benefit from a higher level of education for women.

The Commission finally requested the Secretary-General to transmit its comments and records to the Sub-Commission and to the Special Rapporteur. It also invited him to prepare an analytical summary of information on discrimination against women in education for the Commission at the eleventh session, so that it might transmit the summary and its recommendations to the Economic and Social Council's twenty-fourth session.

This was approved at the Council's twenty-second session which unanimously accepted a United Kingdom draft resolution asking the Secretary-General to transmit the analytical summary to the Sub-Commission before its ninth session.

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK

The Commission discussed a report by the Secretary-General on methods used in campaigns for equal pay for equal work and in-

formation on the stages arrived at in applying this principle in various countries and also an ILO report on equal remuneration for men and women workers for work of equal value. Several members said that equal pay for equal work was as important to the status of women as the right to vote. The International Labour Convention, the only international instrument embodying acceptance of the principle of equal pay for equal work, had been ratified only by ten states.

Adequate vocational training and higher education for women would enable women to qualify for the same types of work as men. Benefits such as family allowances, health and accident insurance and paid holidays, it was also pointed out, should be equal for men and women, and should not obstruct women's access to wider economic opportunities and higher posts.

The Commission expressed its appreciation of the valuable work of the non-governmental organizations in favour of this principle. It invited the Secretary-General to present a report to its eleventh session, based on information obtained from non-governmental organizations in consultative status, about practical methods for giving effect to equal pay, with particular reference to collective bargaining agreements. It also invited the Secretary-General to prepare a draft of a pamphlet on the methods of giving effect to the principles of equal pay and on the progress achieved. This was to be done in consultation with ILO, if possible for the Commission's eleventh session.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN

The Commission considered a draft resolution for a comprehensive study of the preparation of women for various occupations. This study, it was thought, would require a series of reports on a number of countries with information on educational opportunities and technical and professional training for women, existing schools and plans for their increase, and the types of curricula. The Commission finally invited the Secretary-General to prepare, for consideration at its eleventh session, in consultation with the specialized agencies concerned, lists and descriptions of the principal professional and technical fields of train-

ing and opportunities which were or were not available to women at present, as well as a list of questions which might be circulated to Member States and non-governmental organizations in consultative status.

Some members considered that employment for older women workers and part-time work for women were closely related, since some older women preferred part-time to full-time employment. Some representatives also pointed out that part-time work enabled married women with family responsibilities to earn additional income and to discharge their domestic duties until it was possible for them to return to full-time work. Others, however, thought that part-time work could become a source of concealed unemployment and an obstacle to promotion and professional advancement. They considered that women should be enabled to undertake full-time work through the provision of increased opportunities for vocational training, improved household equipment, nursery schools and similar facilities, and a more satisfactory division of housework among family members.

Some members observed that medical science had prolonged life expectancy and increased the proportion of older persons in national populations and that higher levels of economic development created a need for additional manpower in the labour force which could only be met from the reserve of older workers. Women in their thirties and forties were at the height of their working abilities and their unemployment meant a loss to society.

Several members of the Commission were concerned that, under the resolution by the First European Regional Conference of the International Labour Organisation, the minimum pensionable age for women would be five years lower than that for men. This would seriously discriminate against women. Other members however, felt that, in view of women's heavier social responsibilities, they should be given the choice between retiring on a pension or continuing their work. Some members regretted that no contact had been established between the First European Regional Conference of the ILO and the Commission before the adoption of this resolution. The Commission decided to submit the discussion records on the age of retirement to ILO.

The Commission emphasized the potential contribution of cottage industries and handicrafts to the development of national economies and the advancement of women's economic status, subject to protection against exploitation, healthy working conditions and social security benefits. The value of co-operatives was recognized for the development of production and marketing methods and eliminating abuses by middlemen.

On the Commission's recommendation, the Economic and Social Council unanimously adopted a resolution requesting the ILO to give special attention in its further reports to the sound organization of handicrafts and cottage industries and the avoidance of abuses of industrial homework.

The Commission considered that its study of problems of working women, including working mothers with family responsibilities, should include the responsibility of women for the support of children and other dependents and existing provisions for social insurance, welfare facilities and other benefits. Furthermore the Commission could, by such a study, draw attention to the value of women's work to national economies.

The Economic and Social Council unanimously adopted a resolution, recommended by the Commission, asking ILO to prepare a report, in collaboration with the Secretary-General and with the specialized agencies concerned, on the steps in various countries to improve the employment conditions of working women with family responsibilities. The Council also invited the Secretary-General to obtain information from non-governmental organizations in consultative status about difficulties encountered and effective remedies. The report was to be ready, if possible, for the Commission's eleventh session.

At the Commission's request, the Council also adopted a resolution on the economic rights of women, by 17 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, inviting the Secretary-General and the ILO to prepare for the Commission's twelfth and subsequent sessions a series of reports, on steps taken by Members of the United Nations and of ILO to remove economic discrimination against women.

NATIONALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN

CONSIDERATION BY COMMISSION

The Commission had before it two supplementary reports by the Secretary-General on recent statutory provisions on the nationality of married women.

The debate centred on the action at the General Assembly's tenth session on the draft Convention on the Nationality of Married Women. The draft had been prepared in 1955 by the Commission with a view to eliminating conflicts of law arising out of provisions regarding the loss or acquisition of nationality by women as a result of marriage, or the dissolution of a marriage or a change in the husband's nationality. Consideration of the draft Convention was begun but not completed at the General Assembly's tenth session. At its 1956 session, the Commission was unanimous in its wish that the Convention be adopted and opened for signature by all Member States at the conclusion of the Assembly's eleventh session. It also urged the Secretary-General to continue his annual reports on recent legislation on the nationality of married women.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At the Assembly's eleventh session, the draft Convention on the Nationality of Married Women was discussed by the Third Committee between 29 November and 11 December, after which it went to a plenary meeting for general approval.

The preamble to the Convention and its first three articles were approved by the Third Committee in 1955 at the Assembly's tenth session. Discussion at the Assembly's eleventh session therefore began with article 4. (For text of articles as adopted see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

Article 4. The Third Committee rejected by a roll-call of 31 to 19, with 13 abstentions, a Byelorussian amendment to Article 4, on opening the Convention for signature by any State, whether a Member or not of the United Nations. An Australian amendment to open the Convention to any State to which an invitation had been addressed by the United Nations General Assembly was adopted by a roll-call vote of 52 to 0, with 11 abstentions. Article 4 was thereupon adopted unanimously.

Article 5. The Committee rejected by 28 votes to 10, with 17 abstentions, a Bulgarian amendment which would have omitted the reference in Article 5 to paragraph 1 of article 4 regarding accession to the Convention. Article 5 was adopted by 47 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions.

Article 6. Article 6, on the date of coming into force, was adopted by 49 votes to 0, with 6 abstentions.

Territorial Application Clause. The draft Convention contained no territorial application clause. It was proposed, in the Third Committee, to insert such a clause after article 6. Three different texts were submitted as additional articles—one by Belgium (with a sub-amendment by France), one by Peru, Chile and Mexico jointly, and one by the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom withdrew its amendment in favour of the three-Power text. Some Members were opposed to any territorial application clause in a humanitarian convention. Others favoured a territorial application clause, permitting a contracting metropolitan State to notify the Secretary-General of those of its dependent territories to which the Convention would apply. This view was embodied in the Belgian text. Others again favoured a provision covering the situation of territories which could not constitutionally be bound by the metropolitan State without their consent. They supported the text submitted by Peru, Chile and Mexico and accepted by the United Kingdom.

The Belgian amendment, together with the French sub-amendment, was rejected by a roll-call vote of 47 to 0, with 14 abstentions. The three-Power proposal was also rejected, by a roll-call vote of 32 to 28, with 10 abstentions. The question of including a territorial application clause was again raised, however, at a plenary meeting of the Assembly (see below).

Article 7. The Third Committee discussed the admissibility of reservations as well as the effect of reservations on the relationship between the reserving State and other States parties to the Convention. Amendments to the text of article 7 were submitted by the USSR, by Cuba, also by the United Kingdom and Syria. The majority of Committee Members favoured the admissibility of reservations sub-

ject to the prohibition of reservations to the basic purpose of the Convention. The text before the Committee did not contain any provisions on objections to reservations or on their effect. Article 7 as a whole was adopted by a roll-call vote of 21 to 0, with 43 abstentions, after amendments by Cuba and Yugoslavia to paragraph 1 and a Syrian amendment to paragraph 2 had been accepted.

After this decision, however, the Committee agreed to a Uruguayan proposal to reconsider the article. It did so by a vote of 24 to 7, with 33 abstentions. Amendments were then proposed by Yugoslavia, Syria and others. These were referred to a working party which produced a revised text, finally adopted by the Third Committee by 34 votes to 0, with 27 abstentions.

Article 8. Article 8, on the form and date of effect of a denunciation of the Convention was adopted by 47 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

Article 9. The debate in the Third Committee centred on the question whether the International Court of Justice should be seized of a dispute under the Convention at the request of one party or only with the consent of all parties to the dispute. The first point of view prevailed and the text of article 9 as submitted to the Third Committee was adopted by 36 votes to 1, with 28 abstentions.

Article 10. Article 10, on the communications and notifications to be made by the Secretary-General, was adopted by 55 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

Article 11. Article 11, on the languages authentic for the purposes of the Convention, was adopted by 56 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

On the proposal of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Tunisia and Yugoslavia, the Third Committee adopted a resolution by 41 votes to 0, with 21 abstentions, to have the Convention opened for signature and ratification at the end of the General Assembly's eleventh session.

When the General Assembly met on 29 January 1957 to consider the draft Convention on the Nationality of Married Women, it had before it this resolution recommended by the

Third Committee, and also an amendment submitted by the United Kingdom to insert after article 6 a territorial application clause, based on a clause in the Supplementary Convention on Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery. The United Kingdom amendment was adopted by a roll-call vote of 31 in favour, 26 against, with 16 abstentions.

The Convention as a whole was then adopted by the General Assembly by a roll-call vote of 47 to 2, with 24 abstentions. (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Convention was opened for signature and ratification on 20 February 1957, when it was signed by Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, the United Kingdom and Uruguay.

STATUS OF WOMEN IN PRIVATE LAW

At its 1956 session, the Commission had before it supplementary reports by the Secretary-General on the status of women in family law and on the property rights of women.

It recognized the difficulties of family law and property rights under various legal systems. Some representatives noted that in cases of marital discord, inequities in the laws placed married women at a disadvantage. The resistance to change was greatest in countries where family laws were part of a social and cultural pattern. The need for legislative reform was increasingly admitted in some countries.

The Commission also adopted a resolution inviting the Secretary-General to prepare a report for its eleventh session on the practice of polygamy, on child marriage, on bride-price and on the right of the mother to exercise parental authority and to have custody and guardianship of the children during marriage and after its dissolution. The Secretary-General was also invited to indicate any progress since the General Assembly resolution of 1954 on these questions.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES IN RELATION TO THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The Commission had before it a memorandum on technical assistance by the Secretary-General comprising a summary of projects and

reports on technical assistance programmes in relation to the status of women and on advisory services for human rights.

Several members recognized that the improvement in family living conditions and women's status was closely connected with the progress made by local and national communities. It was agreed that a seminar was one of the best means for ensuring the protection of women's rights and the improvement of their status. The Commission was unanimous in requesting the Secretary-General to explore, in consultation with Governments and specialized agencies, the possibility of holding regional seminars to assist women who have recently acquired political rights, or do not yet fully exercise them, in developing their understanding of civic responsibilities and increasing their participation in the public life of their countries. The Commission also asked him to circulate his summary to Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations in consultative status. It requested, too, that he supplement the summary for the Commission's eleventh session by adding new data on projects dealing with the status of women directly or indirectly.

The matter was also treated in the Economic

and Social Council in a resolution adopted at its twenty-first session on advisory services in human rights. (See ADVISORY SERVICES IN HUMAN RIGHTS under CHAPTER IX, above.)

PARTICIPATION IN WORK OF UNITED NATIONS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

The Commission expressed considerable interest during 1956 in the participation of women in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. One representative expressed her confidence in the Secretary-General's assurances at the Commission's two previous sessions that under his administration there would be no discrimination on the ground of sex. Some members of the Commission felt, however, that when vacancies in high posts occurred in the Secretariat, it was important to give every consideration to the promotion of women to such posts.

The Commission was of the opinion that the Secretariat of the United Nations should give full effect to Article 8 of the United Nations Charter and set an example by the appropriate advertisement of vacancies and the appointment and promotion of women to responsible posts, without waiting for the situation to improve in national government administrations.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—22ND SESSION
PLENARY MEETING, 946.
SOCIAL COMMITTEE, meetings 342, 343.

A/3154. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VII, section IX.

POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN

A/3145 and Add.1. Constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to political rights of women. Memorandum by Secretary-General.
E/2850. Report of 10th session of Commission on the Status of Women, 12-29 March 1956, Chapter III (Commission documents are cited under this subject heading in the report).

ACCESS OF WOMEN TO EDUCATION

E/2850. Report of 10th session of Commission on the Status of Women, 12-29 March 1956, Chapter IV (Commission documents are cited under this subject heading in the report).
E/AC.7/L.273. United Kingdom draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Social Committee.
E/2911. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution C.

RESOLUTION 625 C (XXII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2911, adopted unanimously by Council on 1 August 1956, meeting 946.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting the resolution of the Commission on the Status of Women which invited the Secretary-General to prepare a summary of information on discrimination against women in education for submission to the Commission at its eleventh session,

"Considering that this summary of information would also be useful to the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities in its consideration of the study on discrimination in education which will be before it at its next session,

"Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the summary of information also to the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities before its ninth session."

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK

E/2850. Report of 10th session of Commission on the Status of Women, 12-29 March 1956, Chapter V (Commission documents are cited under this subject heading in the report).

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN

E/2850. Report of 10th session of Commission on the Status of Women, 12-29 March 1956, Chapter VII (Commission documents are cited under this subject heading in the report).

E/2850, Annex. Draft resolution B I-III adopted by Social Committee as follows: B I and II, unanimously; B III by 17 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

E/2911. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution B I-III.

RESOLUTION 625 B I-III (XXII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2911, adopted by Council on 1 August 1956, meeting 946, as follows: B I and II, unanimously; B III, by 17 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

I

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting the importance of handicrafts and cottage industries as a source of income for many women, particularly in countries with an agricultural economy which are still in the initial stages of industrialization,

"Noting further that systematic training in handicrafts and cottage industries has proved effective in promoting a fuller participation of women in the social and economic activities of their countries,

"Believing that the improvement of the conditions of work and the skills of these workers can best be ensured through the development of community production centres and co-operative arrangements, in order to provide adequate safeguards against the abuses of industrial homework,

"Recognizing the necessity of a study of effective methods for the production and marketing of handicrafts which will ensure for women handicraft workers adequate safeguards, including a fair return and appropriate social services,

"Invites the International Labour Organisation in its further reports to the Commission on the Status of Women on this subject to give special attention to methods found useful in the sound organization of handicrafts and cottage industries, and for the avoidance of the abuses of industrial homework."

II

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting the increasing employment of women and the important contribution made by women to the economic development of their countries,

"Considering that women work to support themselves and others, to contribute to the betterment of society, and to help raise the standard of living of those dependent on them,

"Considering that many working women have responsibility for household tasks and care of dependants, in addition to the duties of their employment,

"Recognizing the need for a study of working women, including working mothers, with family responsibilities, and of methods for the improvement of their position,

"1. Invites the International Labour Organisation to prepare a report, in collaboration with the Secretary-General and with the specialized agencies concerned, on activities in various countries for improving

employment conditions in relation to the situation of working women with family responsibilities, for presentation to the Commission on the Status of Women, if possible at its eleventh session;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to obtain information from non-governmental organizations with consultative status concerning existing problems in this field and methods found effective in dealing with them, for presentation to the Commission on the Status of Women, if possible at its eleventh session."

III

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Referring to its resolution 587 F III (XX) of 3 August 1955 on the economic rights of women, which recommends that all States Members and non-members of the United Nations should adopt legislative and other measures which will help to remove economic discrimination against women and encourage such action as will secure for women equal rights with men in the economic field,

"Invites the Secretary-General and the International Labour Organisation to prepare a series of reports concerning the steps being taken by States members of the United Nations and of the International Labour Organisation on the removal of economic discrimination against women referred to in resolution 587 F III (XX), for submission to the twelfth and subsequent sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women; the Secretary-General and the International Labour Organisation are also invited to obtain from these States the information necessary for this purpose."

NATIONALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN

E/2850. Report of 10th session of Commission on the Status of Women, 12-29 March 1956, Chapter VIII (Commission documents are cited under this subject heading in the report).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—11TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETING, 647.

THIRD COMMITTEE, meetings 697-707.

A/3193. Note by Secretary-General. Draft Convention on Nationality of Married Women.

A/C.3/L.513. Belgium amendment to articles in Cuban draft resolution as listed in Annex A to Economic and Social Council resolution 587 E (XX), E/2795.

A/C.3/L.518. Byelorussian SSR amendment to article 4 of Cuban draft resolution, in E/2795.

A/C.3/L.519. USSR amendment to article 7 in Cuban draft resolution, in E/2795.

A/C.3/L.520. Cuba addendum to article 7, paragraph 1, in Cuban draft resolution, as given in E/2795, adopted by Third Committee by roll-call vote of 37 to 0, with 25 abstentions; Yugoslav oral sub-amendment thereto, adopted by 10 votes to 2, with 48 abstentions, but later withdrawn.

A/C.3/L.521. France sub-amendment to amendment of Belgium.

A/C.3/L.522. United Kingdom amendment to para-

- graph 1 of United Kingdom amendments, A/C.6/L.373.
- A/C.3/L.523 and Add.1, 2, and Rev.1. Chile, Mexico, Peru amendment to Cuban draft resolution, in E/2795.
- A/C.3/L.524. Syria amendments to article 7 in Cuban draft resolution, in E/2795, adopted by Third Committee by roll-call vote of 37 to 0, with 26 abstentions.
- A/C.3/L.525. Working paper by Secretariat on article 7 in Cuban draft resolution, in E/2795.
- A/C.3/L.526. Syria amendment to article 7 as contained in working paper by Secretariat.
- A/C.3/L.527 and Rev.1. Report of Working Party on article 7 in Cuban draft resolution, in E/2795; article 7 adopted by Third Committee by 34 votes to 0, with 27 abstentions.
- A/C.3/L.529 and Add.1. Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Tunisia, Yugoslavia draft resolution, adopted by Third Committee by 41 votes to 0, with 21 abstentions.
- A/3462. Report of Third Committee.
- A/L.218. United Kingdom amendment to draft convention recommended by Third Committee, A/3462, adopted by the Assembly by roll-call vote of 31 to 26, with 16 abstentions.
- E/2795 (resolution 587 E (XX), Annex A). Australia amendment to article 4, paragraph 1, in Cuban draft resolution, adopted by Third Committee by roll-call vote of 52 to 0, with 11 abstentions.

RESOLUTION 1040(XI), as recommended by Third Committee, A/3462, and as amended by United Kingdom, A/L.218, adopted by Assembly on 29 January 1957, meeting 647, by roll-call vote of 47 to 2, with 24 abstentions. The vote was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: Egypt, Syria.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Austria, Belgium, Cambodia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, France, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, United States, Yemen.

The General Assembly,

Considering that it is appropriate to conclude, under the auspices of the United Nations, an international convention on the nationality of married women, designed to eliminate conflicts of law arising out of provisions concerning the loss or acquisition of nationality by women as a result of marriage, of its dissolution, or of the change of nationality by the husband during marriage,

"Decides to open the Convention annexed to the present resolution for signature and ratification at the end of the eleventh session of the General Assembly."

ANNEX

CONVENTION ON THE NATIONALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN

"The Contracting States,

"Recognizing that, in conflicts in law and in practice with reference to nationality arise as a result of provisions concerning the loss or acquisition of nationality by women as a result of marriage, of its dissolution or of the change of nationality by the husband during marriage,

"Recognizing that, in article 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the General Assembly of the United Nations has proclaimed that 'everyone has the right to a nationality' and that 'no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality',

"Desiring to co-operate with the United Nations in promoting universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to sex,

"Hereby agree as hereinafter provided:

Article 1

"Each Contracting State agrees that neither the celebration nor the dissolution of a marriage between one of its nationals and an alien, nor the change of nationality by the husband during marriage, shall automatically affect the nationality of the wife.

Article 2

"Each Contracting State agrees that neither the voluntary acquisition of the nationality of another State nor the renunciation of its nationality by one of its nationals shall prevent the retention of its nationality by the wife of such national.

Article 3

"1. Each Contracting State agrees that the alien wife of one of its nationals may, at her request, acquire the nationality of her husband through specially privileged naturalization procedures; the grant of such nationality may be subject to such limitations as may be imposed in the interests of national security or public policy.

"2. Each Contracting State agrees that the present Convention shall not be construed as affecting any legislation or judicial practice by which the alien wife of one of its nationals may, at her request, acquire her husband's nationality as a matter of right.

Article 4

"1. The present Convention shall be open for signature and ratification on behalf of any State Member of the United Nations and also on behalf of any other State which is or hereafter becomes a member of any specialized agency of the United Nations, or which is or hereafter becomes a Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, or any other State to which an invitation has been addressed by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

"2. The present Convention shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 5

"1. The present Convention shall be open for accession to all States referred to in paragraph 1 of article 4.

"2. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 6

"1. The present Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of the sixth instrument of ratification or accession.

"2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the sixth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 7

"1. The present Convention shall apply to all non-self-governing, trust, colonial and other non-metropolitan territories for the international relations of which any Contracting State is responsible; the Contracting State concerned shall, subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of the present article, at the time of signature, ratification or accession declare the non-metropolitan territory or territories to which the Convention shall apply *ipso facto* as a result of such signature, ratification or accession.

"2. In any case in which, for the purpose of nationality, a non-metropolitan territory is not treated as one with the metropolitan territory, or in any case in which the previous consent of a non-metropolitan territory is required by the constitutional laws or practices of the Contracting State or of the non-metropolitan territory for the application of the Convention to that territory, that Contracting State shall endeavour to secure the needed consent of the non-metropolitan territory within the period of twelve months from the date of signature of the Convention by that Contracting State, and when such consent has been obtained the Contracting State shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The present Convention shall apply to the territory or territories named in such notification from the date of its receipt by the Secretary-General.

"3. After the expiry of the twelve-month period mentioned in paragraph 2 of the present article, the Contracting States concerned shall inform the Secretary-General of the results of the consultations with those non-metropolitan territories for whose international relations they are responsible and whose consent to the application of the present Convention may have been withheld.

Article 8

"1. At the time of signature, ratification or accession, any State may make reservations to any article of the present Convention other than articles 1 and 2.

"2. If any State makes a reservation in accordance with paragraph 1 of the present article, the Convention, with the exception of those provisions to which the reservation relates, shall have effect as between the reserving State and the other Parties. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall communicate the text of the reservation to all States

which are or may become Parties to the Convention. Any State Party to the Convention or which thereafter becomes a Party may notify the Secretary-General that it does not agree to consider itself bound by the Convention with respect to the State making the reservation. This notification must be made, in the case of a State already a Party, within ninety days from the date of the communication by the Secretary-General; and, in the case of a State subsequently becoming a Party, within ninety days from the date when the instrument of ratification or accession is deposited. In the event that such a notification is made, the Convention shall not be deemed to be in effect as between the State making the notification and the State making the reservation.

"3. Any State making a reservation in accordance with paragraph 1 of the present article may at any time withdraw the reservation, in whole or in part, after it has been accepted, by a notification to this effect addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Such notification shall take effect on the date on which it is received.

Article 9

"1. Any Contracting State may denounce the present Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

"2. The present Convention shall cease to be in force as from the date when the denunciation which reduces the number of Parties to less than six becomes effective.

Article 10

"Any dispute which may arise between any two or more Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention, which is not settled by negotiation, shall, at the request of any one of the Parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, unless the Parties agree to another mode of settlement.

Article 11

"The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify all States Members of the United Nations and the non-member States contemplated in paragraph 1 of article 4 of the present Convention of the following:

"(a) Signatures and instruments of ratification received in accordance with article 4;

"(b) Instruments of accession received in accordance with article 5;

"(c) The date upon which the present Convention enters into force in accordance with article 6;

"(d) Communications and notifications received in accordance with article 8;

"(e) Notifications of denunciation received in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 9;

"(f) Abrogation in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 9.

Article 12

"1. The present Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts shall be equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.

"2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit a certified copy of the Convention to all States Members of the United Nations and to the non-member States contemplated in paragraph 1 of article 4."

STATUS OF WOMEN IN PRIVATE LAW

E/2850. Report of 10th session of Commission on the Status of Women, 12-29 March 1956, Chapter IX (Commission documents are cited under this subject heading in the report).

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMES IN RELATION TO THE STATUS OF WOMEN
E/2850. Report of 10th session of Commission on the Status of Women, 12-29 March 1956, Chapter X (Commission documents are cited under this subject heading in the report).

PARTICIPATION IN WORK OF UNITED NATIONS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES
E/2850. Report of 10th session of Commission on the Status of Women, 12-29 March 1956, Chapter XI.

CHAPTER XI

REFUGEES

In addition to giving international protection to refugees and carrying out the programme of the United Nations Refugee Fund (UNREF) for permanent solutions of the refugee problems and emergency aid, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was faced with an emergency situation in 1956 arising out of the need for aiding refugees from Hungary. (For further details about assistance for Hungarian refugees see CHAPTER II under POLITICAL AND SECURITY QUESTIONS, above.)

By 31 December, it became evident that the UNREF programme, then in its second year, could not be carried out by the end of 1958 without additional contributions from Governments to make up the deficit of \$2,696,303 on the \$5,946,303 contributions target for 1956 and enable the Refugee Fund to reach its four-year contributions target of \$16 million. It proved necessary to increase the \$4,400,000 fixed as the target for 1957 to a combined target of \$7,096,303 to permit the projects which could not be implemented in 1956 being placed in the revised plan of operations for 1957.

UNREF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

At its second session, in January 1956, the Executive Committee considered a revised plan of operations for 1956 and approved projects costing \$2,359,747, to be implemented as funds became available. At its third session, in May 1956, it authorized the execution of projects

costing \$3,586,086. It adopted a resolution urging Governments and the voluntary agencies to continue to give their full co-operation to the Office of the High Commissioner in its efforts to help those refugees who had little or no chance of overseas resettlement to find acceptable opportunities within the projects approved by the UNREF Executive Committee. It also requested the High Commissioner to consult with the governments of the countries in which refugees were presently living on the additional measures required during the remaining period of the UNREF programme to promote a systematic closure of the refugee camps and at the same time find adequate solutions for their inmates.

The Committee also considered the question of Chinese refugees in Hong Kong as a result of requests received from non-governmental organizations directly concerned with this problem. It recommended that a report be submitted to it at its fourth session on the question of eligibility for UNHCR protection for these refugees, indicating whether the United Kingdom considered that the refugees needed special assistance and whether any funds were available from UNREF to provide such assistance.

At the May session of the Executive Committee, it was made known that there were about 8,300 refugees in the so-called unofficial refugee camps in Austria.

PROGRESS ACHIEVED

The UNREF programme for permanent solu-

tions and emergency aid, started at the beginning of 1955, was in full operation in 1956. Despite the shortfall in governmental contributions to the Refugee Fund, projects costing UNREF \$3,240,395 were put into effect. This amount included \$2,321,632 for permanent solutions, \$98,318 for emergency aid, \$533,244 for difficult cases and \$287,381 for the Shanghai operation. The latter is undertaken jointly with the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration for the resettlement in other countries of the 14,000 refugees on the mainland of China who fall under the High Commissioner's mandate. These refugees, of European origin, are concentrated in the Shanghai and Harbin areas.

By 31 December 1956, 24,598 refugees were benefiting from projects for 1955 and 1956, including 6,813 refugees from camps and 17,785 refugees outside camps. Of these, 13,187 had been included in projects for permanent solutions in Austria, Belgium, France, Greece and Italy. By the end of the year, 8,115 could be regarded as firmly settled. Arrangements had been made for the permanent care of 420 refugees in the category of difficult cases, most of whom were placed in institutions. Some 4,000 refugees evacuated from China had benefited under the Shanghai operation and 6,860 had benefited from projects for emergency aid in Greece, Italy, Turkey, several countries in the Middle East and a few other countries.

The execution of the UNREF programme in various countries stimulated private persons and organizations to contribute to the solution of the problem. The total number of refugees requiring assistance under the programme in the countries in which it is in operation decreased from approximately 203,000 on 1 January 1955 to approximately 150,000 on 1 January 1957, excluding newly arrived refugees from Hungary.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

CONVENTION

In 1956, four more Governments became parties to the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees: the Holy See on 15 March 1956, the Netherlands on 3 May 1956, Morocco on 7 November 1956, and Ireland on 30 November 1956. This brought the number of States parties to the Convention up to 20.

TRAVEL FACILITIES

Travel documents under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees were being issued at the end of 1956 by: Austria, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom—all signatories to the Convention. A general undertaking to recognize all travel documents issued in accordance with the Convention was given by the following States non-parties to the Convention: Argentina, Ceylon, Colombia, Cuba (for transit only), Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Portugal and Venezuela. A number of other Governments signified their recognition of the documents so far issued.

VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION

The Office of the High Commissioner made arrangements with the Governments of the chief countries of residence of refugees whereby its Branch Offices in those countries were notified of visits of repatriation missions and were invited by the Governments concerned to send representatives with these missions to be present as neutral observers whenever refugees were being interviewed.

RESETTLEMENT

During 1956, the number of refugees within the mandate of UNHCR moved by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, excluding Hungarian refugees who arrived since 28 October 1956, amounted to 36,531.

CAMP ADOPTION SCHEME

The camp adoption scheme continued during the year and, in addition to the United Kingdom and Denmark, was extended to other countries, notably Canada and Sweden. Sixty camps were adopted by the end of 1956.

AWARD OF THE NANSSEN MEDAL

The Nansen Medal, instituted by the late High Commissioner, Dr. G. J. van Heuven Goedhart, for outstanding services on behalf of refugees, was awarded for 1956 to Mrs. Dorothy D. Houghton, a United States citizen who had played a leading role in many humanitarian and international programmes from which refugees had benefited. A special Nansen

Medal was also awarded posthumously to Dr. van Heuven Goedhart.

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

The task of closing the refugee centre on the Greek island of Tinos with the aid of the \$33,000 Nobel Peace Prize, with supplementary contributions of \$10,000 each from the Norwegian Refugee Council and the Swiss Aid to Europe, continued throughout 1956. By the end of the year, 25 families, out of a total of 42, had left the centre. Approximately half of these had been established in Greece in small businesses, one-third had emigrated to the United States, and the remainder had been placed in old-age homes.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Economic and Social Council, at its twenty-second session, considered a report by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, covering the period May 1955 to May 1956.

In introducing the report, the Deputy High Commissioner expressed his deep sense of personal grief at the sudden death of Dr. van Heuven Goedhart. The latter, he stressed, had been convinced that solutions to refugee problems could be found within a given period of time and that Governments, especially those of United Nations Members, which had agreed among themselves upon a programme, should find ways of contributing the required sums of money to UNREF, thus ensuring the implementation of the programme.

The Deputy High Commissioner informed the Council that governmental contributions towards the target of \$4,200,000 for the first year of the UNREF programme, had amounted to only \$2,653,697. This left a deficit of more than \$1.5 million, which the UNREF Executive Committee recommended should be taken over in the target for 1956. In addition to government contributions in 1955, approximately \$1 million had been contributed from private sources in the Netherlands. Almost \$5 million had also been contributed to UNREF projects from within the countries of residence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 832 (IX), thus bringing the total value of the projects for permanent solutions implemented un-

der the 1955 programme up to \$6 million and the total value of the projects implemented for difficult cases to \$1.5 million, or a total of \$7.5 million. The combined target for 1956, which took into account the deficit in governmental contributions for 1955, had been fixed by the UNREF Executive Committee at approximately \$5,950,000. On the basis of the pledges and promises received, it was expected that UNREF would receive, during 1956, government contributions amounting to about \$2.5 million, leaving a deficit of approximately \$3.4 million. The Deputy High Commissioner noted that, despite this discouragement, some means would be devised to replenish the Refugee Fund so that the programme could be fully implemented. He also drew attention to the resolution on the closure of camps adopted by the UNREF Executive Committee at its third session.

During the debate in the Council, tributes were paid to the late High Commissioner for his outstanding work. Many delegations stated that the UNREF programme could not be completed unless Governments contributed adequately to the Fund. Some representatives expressed the view that priority should be given by the High Commissioner's Office to the repatriation of refugees. One representative voiced the hope that action to help Chinese refugees in Hong Kong would be taken in the near future.

At the conclusion of the debate, the Council adopted, by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions, resolution 628(XXII) recalling with gratitude the work accomplished by Dr. van Heuven Goedhart as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and expressing deep regret at his untimely death. It took note with satisfaction of the High Commissioner's report and reaffirmed its interest in finding a rapid and permanent solution to the refugee problem. The Council also urged governments to do everything in their power to support the work for refugees in the spirit in which it had been carried forward by the late High Commissioner and, as a solemn tribute to his memory, to bring it to a successful conclusion.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The report of the High Commissioner came up for further discussion at the General As-

sembly's eleventh session. Addressing the Assembly's Third Committee, the Deputy High Commissioner said that permanent solutions had been found in Austria, Germany, Italy and Greece for some 15,000 to 20,000 refugees from camps. The camp population in these countries had fallen from 84,000 at the beginning of 1955 to 57,000 at the beginning of 1956. He also said that the office in Shanghai, which had been concerned with some 14,000 European refugees in China, had been closed, the director and the staff of that office being transferred to the China People's Relief Association.

Referring to the grave financial situation facing UNREF, the Deputy High Commissioner appealed to all governments to contribute generously to UNREF in order that the contributions targets for 1956 and 1957 might be reached.

He also gave an account of the activities undertaken by the Office to alleviate the plight of the Hungarian refugees who had fled to Austria and Yugoslavia. He stressed the fact that, in spite of the response by governments to the appeal made by the Office, the problem had grown to such proportions that there was a sense of the greatest urgency and it was hoped that governments and agencies would continue their efforts in facing up to the emergency.

In the course of the debate, many representatives called for further contributions to carry out the UNREF programme. The plight of the refugees who had been living for many years in camps, it was stressed, should not be forgotten as a result of the impact of the influx of the new Hungarian refugees. Some delegations thought that voluntary repatriation should be the main solution of the refugee problem.

One delegation doubted whether the Hungarian refugees fell within the mandate of the High Commissioner. Many other delegations, however, disagreed and considered that the High Commissioner's Office was well qualified to deal with this matter. They believed that concerted action and efforts for the relief of these refugees should be channelled through the High Commissioner's Office.

Czechoslovakia submitted a draft resolution to instruct the Office of the High Commissioner to inform displaced persons and refugees of

the laws and measures adopted in the various countries of origin to facilitate their return. It asked the Office of the High Commissioner and all States concerned to facilitate the departure of refugees who had decided, and might in the future decide, to return to their countries of origin, and it emphasized repatriation as a solution.

Several representatives opposed the draft resolution because it stressed only repatriation as a solution and made no mention of the other two possibilities, resettlement and integration.

The draft resolution was rejected by 43 votes to 10, with 15 abstentions.

Another draft resolution was submitted jointly by Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, France, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States. By this, the General Assembly would ask the High Commissioner to continue his efforts to effect solutions in accordance with the UNREF programme, with due safeguards and in accordance with the responsibility and statute of his Office to provide international protection to refugees within his mandate. It would also ask the High Commissioner, in consultation with the Governments concerned, to develop a comprehensive assessment of the needs, both material and financial, of the Hungarian refugees, to be submitted to the UNREF Executive Committee for its approval at the earliest possible date. In addition, the draft resolution urged all Members of the United Nations or specialized agencies to give early and serious consideration to making contributions to UNREF in order that the target for 1956/57 might be reached and the High Commissioner enabled to implement fully the programme planned under the Fund.

This draft resolution, with amendments suggested by Syria, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 49 to 0, with 19 abstentions.

By yet another resolution, submitted by the Dominican Republic and amended by Afghanistan and Greece, the Assembly would decide that a plaque to the memory of the late High Commissioner should be placed in the Palais des Nations, and urged Governments actively to support the work on behalf of refugees in the spirit of the United Nations Charter. The

Third Committee's vote for this resolution, by roll-call, was 57 to 0, with 9 abstentions.

These two draft resolutions, approved by the Third Committee, were subsequently adopted by the General Assembly, at a plenary meeting on 23 January 1957, by 60 votes to

0, with 12 abstentions, and 68 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions, respectively.

Earlier, on 10 December 1956, the General Assembly elected Mr. Auguste R. Lindt by acclamation as the new United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—22ND SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 932, 933, 946.

E/2887 and Add.1. Covering note by Secretary-General, transmitting annual report of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to Economic and Social Council.

E/L.729. Norway and United States draft resolution.
E/L.737. Communication of 7 August 1956 to President of Economic and Social Council by delegation of United States on Council.

RESOLUTION 628(XXII), as submitted by Norway and United States, E/L.729, adopted by Council on 13 July 1956, meeting 933, by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling with gratitude the work accomplished by Dr. G. J. van Heuven Goedhart as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

"Mindful of his devoted and untiring efforts to lead the nations to a final solution of the refugee problem,

"Noting with satisfaction the Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

"1. Expresses its deep regret at his untimely passing;

"2. Reaffirms its abiding interest in finding as quickly as possible permanent solutions to the refugee problem;

"3. Urges all Governments to do everything in their power to support the work on behalf of refugees in the spirit in which it was carried forward by the late High Commissioner and, as a solemn tribute to his memory, to bring it to a successful conclusion."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—11TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETINGS, 613, 643.

THIRD COMMITTEE, meetings 689–697.

A/3123/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1,2. Report of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, including report of second and third sessions of UNREF Executive Committee, and addenda to report.

A/3154. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VI, section IV.

A/3171 and Rev.1. Election of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to fill vacancy caused by death of Dr. G. J. van Heuven Goedhart. Note by Secretary-General, proposing inclusion of item in provisional agenda of General Assembly's eleventh session.

A/3428, A/3429. Notes by Secretary-General on terms

of appointment and nomination of new High Commissioner.

A/C.3/L.508. Czechoslovakia draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.509. Dominican Republic draft resolution, as amended by Afghanistan, A/C.3/L.516, and orally amended by Greece, adopted by Third Committee by roll-call vote of 57 to 0, with 9 abstentions.

A/C.3/L.510 and Add.1 and Rev.1. Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States draft resolution, adopted by Third Committee by roll-call vote of 49 to 0, with 19 abstentions.

A/C.3/L.511. Albania amendment to draft resolution of Czechoslovakia.

A/C.3/L.512. Syria draft resolution.

A/C.3/L.514. Syria amendments to joint draft resolution, A/C.3/L.510 and Add.1.

A/C.3/L.515. Chile amendment to joint draft resolution, A/C.3/L.510 and Add.1.

A/C.3/L.516. Afghanistan amendment to draft resolution of Dominican Republic.

A/C.3/L.517. Syria amendment to draft resolution of Dominican Republic.

A/3434. Report of Third Committee, draft resolutions A and B.

RESOLUTION 1039 A and B (XI), as recommended by Third Committee, A/3434, adopted by Assembly on 23 January 1957, meeting 643, as follows: 1039 A (XI), by 60 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions; 1039 B (XI), by 68 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions.

A

"The General Assembly,

"Taking note of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees covering the activities of his Office between May 1955 and May 1956,

"Taking note in particular of the addendum to his report dealing with the effect of the shortfall in governmental contributions to the United Nations Refugee Fund,

"Bearing in mind that, under the Statute of his Office, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is charged with the duty of seeking solutions for the problems of refugees through voluntary repatriation, resettlement and integration,

"Bearing in mind the provisions of section II of General Assembly resolution 1006(ES-II) of 9 November 1956 and General Assembly resolution 1129 (XI) of 21 November on the problem of Hungarian

refugees, the appeals of the Government of Austria for assistance in dealing with this problem, and the response of Governments to these appeals,

"*Taking note of the statement of the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees on the steps so far taken by the Office to deal with the problem of Hungarian refugees and on the impact of this problem on the programme of the United Nations Refugee Fund,*

"1. *Expresses its appreciation of the efforts of the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees to implement the programme for permanent solutions of the existing refugee problem and to deal with the emergency situation created by the problem of Hungarian refugees;*

"2. *Expresses its appreciation to the Government of Austria for the part it has played in receiving and assisting the refugees who have entered its territory;*

"3. *Requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his efforts to effect solutions in accordance with the Statute of his Office and the programme of the United Nations Refugee Fund, under due safeguards in accordance with his responsibility under the said Statute to provide international protection to refugees within his mandate;*

"4. *Requests the High Commissioner, in consultation with the Secretary-General and with the Governments concerned, to develop a comprehensive assessment of the needs, both material and financial, of the Hungarian refugees, to be submitted to the United Nations Refugee Fund Executive Committee for its approval at the earliest possible date;*

"5. *Expresses grave concern at the shortfall in the governmental contributions to the United Nations Refugee Fund established at \$16 million;*

"6. *Urges all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies to give early and serious consideration to making contributions to the United Nations Refugee Fund in order that the target for 1956 and 1957 may be reached and the High Commissioner enabled fully to implement the programme planned under that Fund;*

"7. *Requests the High Commissioner to study with the United Nations Refugee Fund Executive Committee the appropriate means to ensure the full implementation of the programme of the Fund.*"

B

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 628(XXII) of 13 July 1956,*

"*Recalling with gratitude the work accomplished by Dr. G. J. van Heuven Goedhart as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and mindful of his devoted and untiring efforts,*

"*Recording its deep regret at his untimely death,*

"1. *Decides that a plaque to the memory of Dr. G. J. van Heuven Goedhart shall be placed in the Palais des Nations in Geneva;*

"2. *Requests the Secretary-General to make appropriate arrangements for this purpose;*

"3. *Urges Governments actively to support the work on behalf of refugees in the spirit of the United Nations Charter.*"

CHAPTER XII

SOCIAL WELFARE AND POPULATION QUESTIONS

In 1956, the United Nations continued to help Governments organize national programmes of social development, to promote the training of professional and auxiliary welfare personnel and to improve the co-ordination of economic and social development programmes and field activities.

SOCIAL POLICY

PROGRAMME OF CONCERTED PRACTICAL ACTION IN THE SOCIAL FIELD

At its twenty-second session, the Economic and Social Council considered a report by the Secretary-General on the programme of concerted practical action of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The report contained statements by the specialized agencies and the United Nations on progress since 1953.

In his report, the Secretary-General pointed out that community development activities were still not being carried out on a long-range basis which would permit a more effective use of international resources and a better co-ordination between the United Nations and specialized agencies. The United Nations was not yet in a position, he added, to give the organization and administration of social welfare services as much attention as they deserved, particularly in view of their close link with the training of persons for higher posts in social welfare administration. International social work was seriously handicapped by lack of information, especially about the economically underdeveloped areas, and by lack of resources for obtaining or using the necessary information. He stressed the need for a further study of the

integration, balance and timing of programmes affecting social and economic development. Urbanization, he also pointed out, had become a new factor in international social matters.

After considering this report, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution (627(XXII)) stressing the need for intensified and concerted international efforts in strengthening social programmes in independent countries and Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories, and for attention to the social aspects of economic development in the interests of integrated development. It asked the Secretary-General for recommendations for a long-range programme for the promotion of community development and recommended the preparation of a preliminary study to assist in determining the feasibility and practical value of analysing the methods used and the nature of the problems encountered by countries in their attempts to integrate social and economic action to raise the level of living of their people (see also COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, below.)

The Council also re-affirmed an earlier request that special attention be given in the Secretary-General's second *Report on the World Social Situation* to the problems of peoples in a state of rapid transition, especially through urbanization.

INTER-AGENCY MEETING

The third *ad hoc* inter-agency meeting on international social programmes, convened under the auspices of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), was held in Geneva in July 1956. It reviewed the recommendations of ACC's working groups on community development and long-range activities for children, and the anticipated programmes of social work of the United Nations, ILO, FAO, WHO and UNESCO for 1956-1957. Views were exchanged on the development of the social programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and it was noted that the programmes of the United Nations were becoming increasingly concerned with over-all development problems. The ACC in its twentieth report to the Economic and Social Council (E/2931) welcomed the Council's recommendations for co-ordinated use of the resources of the United Nations and specialized agencies.

REGIONAL UNITS

Staff was detailed in previous years from Headquarters with a view to closer co-operation of the secretariats of the regional economic commissions and the United Nations. Units have been established with the secretariats of the Economic Commissions for Latin America and for Asia and the Far East. The setting up of a social affairs unit at Beirut, Lebanon, strengthened the services which had been rendered by the one social welfare adviser previously assigned to the Middle East region.

URBANIZATION

The problems caused by the rapid growth of cities in Asia and the Far East and their solution were discussed at a Seminar on Urbanization in the ECAFE Region, held in Bangkok in August 1956, under the joint sponsorship of the United Nations and UNESCO, in co-operation with ILO. This seminar was the first in a series of regional seminars on urbanization.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The increase in funds for direct technical assistance in the form of advisory social welfare services, as approved by the Assembly at its tenth session, led to a considerable increase in services rendered through experts and fellowships as well as through seminars. The number of expert man-months rose 10 per cent in 1956 as compared with 1955. The number of fellowships and scholarships awarded increased from 202 in 1955 to 229 in 1956.

PLANNING, ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL SERVICES

The following States received technical assistance in 1956: Burma, Guatemala, Iran, Jordan, Pakistan, Paraguay, Thailand, Turkey and Yugoslavia. In addition, a number of fellowships and scholarships in the organization and administration of social services were awarded.

In accordance with a request made by the Social Commission at its eighth session a report entitled *Assistance to the Needy in Less-Developed Areas* was published in May 1956.

TRAINING OF WELFARE PERSONNEL

During the year, 12 experts were provided to give technical assistance in training social welfare personnel to the following countries: El

Salvador, Honduras, Iran, Italy, Lebanon, Pakistan, Syria, Uruguay and the United Kingdom. Fellowships and scholarships were awarded in case work and group work methods, mostly for teachers, for supervisors, and for individuals to assist in training at various levels in their own countries.

As a preliminary step in the preparation for the third international survey on training for social work, a group of 19 experts from all parts of the world was convened in Munich, Germany, from 28 July to 1 August 1956 to discuss social work training, basic curriculum content, social work training programmes and the relationship of social work training to training programmes in allied fields, especially community development.

STANDARDS AND LEVELS OF LIVING

An expert working group was convened in Geneva from 10 to 28 September 1956 under the joint sponsorship of the United Nations and ILO and in co-operation with other interested specialized agencies, to consider questions connected with the maintenance and improvement of family levels of living and the examination of a co-ordinated policy for a broad social security programme.

FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE

Three significant developments in family and child welfare were noted in 1956: (1) a trend towards closer working relationships, national and international, between the various technical fields which are concerned with family and child welfare such as social welfare and home economics, or social welfare and health; (2) growing interest in stimulating the participation of women and youth in community development programmes; (3) the growing concern regarding the social effects of rapid urbanization on family life. As a result, studies of the needs of special groups were discontinued in favour of programmes such as assistance in organization and administration of social services to meet the needs of a greater number of people.

The last two studies of the series of *Children Deprived of Normal Home Life* were published during 1956: (1) *Comparative Analysis of Adoption Laws*, which compared the laws of

15 countries with different legal systems and different social and cultural patterns; (2) *The Institutional Care of Children*, surveying existing programmes and methods of institutional care for children deprived of normal home life, describing principles, standards and trends, and giving information on current practices which might serve as a guide in drawing up programmes of residential care.

The United Nations/UNESCO Seminar on Urbanization in the ECAFE Region considered the social effects of urbanization upon family life. There also was continued co-operation with UNICEF with particular emphasis upon the social welfare aspects of the maternal and child health programme and the relationship of such programmes to community development (see CHAPTER XIII).

Technical assistance in family and child welfare was given during 1956 to Afghanistan, Burma, Ecuador, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel and Pakistan. A number of fellowships and scholarships were also awarded.

REHABILITATION OF THE HANDICAPPED

Activities in 1956 for the rehabilitation of the handicapped were mainly concentrated upon technical assistance to Governments and co-ordination of the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations.

The United Nations co-operated with the Conference of World Organizations Interested in the Handicapped, composed of 27 organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, in convening meetings to discuss programme planning and co-ordination. The fourth conference was held in March 1956.

Survey and advisory missions were undertaken by United Nations experts in Burma, Italy, Japan, the Philippines and Spain. Three new demonstration and training projects were established during 1956 in Brazil, Burma and Uganda, and assistance was continued to the rehabilitation centres in Guatemala, India, Indonesia and Venezuela. At the Demonstration Centre for the Blind in Cairo, established with United Nations assistance in 1953, a nine-months' course for workers in welfare of the blind was organized in 1956 in co-operation with the Egyptian Government.

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF MIGRATION

Work continued during 1956 on the social aspects of migration and on bringing the special needs of migrants within the general framework of social welfare programmes, particularly as regards family and child welfare and the training of personnel.

Plans were made for the Sixth Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations Interested in Migration, to be held in August 1957 in Geneva.

HOUSING, BUILDING AND PLANNING

The 1956 programme of international action in housing, building and planning included: assistance to Governments in the establishment of national policies and programmes; the formulation of practical methods of financing such programmes; the development of building and building materials industries; the promotion of regional planning in urban and rural improvement schemes; the extension of technical research; the exchange of information on the results of such research; and the training of technical and administrative personnel.

Regional experts on building materials and methods and on financing of housing were stationed in Latin America. An expert on stabilized earth construction who had achieved outstanding results in Ceylon was asked to give similar assistance to Pakistan, the Philippines and Singapore. A regional meeting on housing through non-profit organizations was held in Copenhagen for participants from Asia and the Far East. Problems of financing housing and community improvement programmes were discussed by the Housing Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe, at the fourth session of the Working Party on Housing and Building Materials of ECAFE and at the First Inter-American Technical Meeting on Housing and Planning, organized by the Organization of American States at Bogotá. A number of fellows and scholars were trained at the regional housing centre for Latin America (at Bogotá) and at the centres for the hot-humid and hot-arid areas of Asia and the Far East (at Bandung, Indonesia and New Delhi, India).

United Nations experts assisted also in drawing up plans for 10 capital cities: Rangoon, San José, Cairo, Djakarta, Amman, Beirut, Kuala Lumpur, Karachi, Asunción and San

Salvador. In addition, assistance was given in the planning of new steel towns in India. The physical aspects of urbanization with respect to city and regional planning were discussed at the United Nations UNESCO Seminar on Urbanization in the ECAFE Region.

Assistance in national housing and planning programmes was given to Argentina, Bolivia, the Gold Coast, Jamaica, Libya and Turkey. Advice on emergency housing was provided by United Nations experts to Lebanon and Pakistan.

Work on the establishment and equipping of national building research laboratories and housing institutes was carried out with United Nations assistance in Bolivia, Burma, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Greece, Indonesia, Nicaragua and Turkey.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

During 1956, the United Nations and specialized agencies primarily concerned with various aspects of rural development (ILO, FAO, WHO and UNESCO) sent a large number of experts to countries requesting help in organizing and planning community development programmes, in strengthening the technical branches of government to support such programmes, and in training both national officials and community workers for the many tasks that must be co-ordinated in national community development. In addition, several hundred fellowships and scholarships were granted to these countries for training for community development and related matters.

A joint mission of United Nations and specialized agency experts went to Africa to survey community development projects in the French Sudan, Upper Volta, the Gold Coast (Ghana), Liberia, Ruanda Urundi and Uganda on the invitation of the Governments concerned.

Community development was the main subject considered at the Fifth Social Welfare Seminar for Arab States held during May 1956 in Amman, Jordan, and sponsored by the United Nations in collaboration with the Arab League, the Governments of the participating countries and the specialized agencies.

The concept of community development and related concepts were clarified and redefined during 1956 by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to assist in defining the rela-

tionship of community development to economic and social development. A statement on this was annexed to the Committee's twentieth report to the Economic and Social Council (E/2931). This new inter-agency statement was also intended to help in joint agency planning and action for assisting countries in community development.

In a statement to the Third Committee at the eleventh session of the General Assembly, the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs described the progress made by many countries in community development and said that over 400 experts in this field have been supplied by the specialized agencies. He also invited contributions from Governments for a stronger long-range programme of assistance by international organizations. A definition of community development, he added, had been accepted by the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies, describing it as the processes by which the efforts of the people were united with those of the authorities to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of communities, to integrate these communities into the life of the nation and to enable them to contribute to national progress. There were two elements in the process, the participation of the people relying on their own initiative and the provision of technical services to encourage initiative, self-help and mutual help.

Various representatives stressed the importance of self-help, co-ordinated action and the participation of women in community development programmes. Such programmes, it was pointed out, helped to strengthen the self-reliance and the self-respect of the participants.

A draft resolution was adopted on the basis of a proposal by Ceylon, Chile, Denmark, Guatemala, Greece and Pakistan, with amendments by Afghanistan, Canada, Colombia, France, the Philippines and Syria. By this, the Assembly would ask the Secretary-General, in drawing up recommendations on a long-range community development programme, to take into account the views expressed in the Third Committee, and, in so doing, to stress: the integration of economic and social measures in this programme; adequate research on factors affecting national community development programmes; the role of community development in raising levels of production, health,

education and welfare; the importance of co-ordinating national and international efforts in comprehensive community development programmes; the study of problems due to migration from rural to urban areas, urban centres and the assistance that should be given in particular to newly instituted States in planning community development programmes and in training the necessary personnel.

This resolution was approved at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 21 February 1957 by 61 votes to 0.

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

The European Consultative Group on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, at its third session held in August 1956 at Geneva, dealt with the following questions: types of offenders against whom society needs particular protection, that is, habitual offenders and abnormal offenders; and young adult offenders. The Group recommended that special measures be applied to those habitual offenders given several penalties apparently without an effective social readaptation, and who, in the opinion of the judge, upon an examination of their personality and social antecedents, require such measures.

The Group was unable to reach definite conclusions about the question of abnormal offenders. It therefore decided not to offer final or complete solutions for the various problems involved, but rather to define the various questions deserving closer study.

For young adult offenders, it was agreed, the problem of special and appropriate legislation should be enacted in each country. The courts should prescribe measures allowing the administrative authorities to apply to the young adult offenders the treatment appropriate to their age most likely to bring about their social readaptation.

A working party was set up for further study of the Consultative Group's recommendations. The working party was to organize in co-operation with the Council of Europe, and was scheduled to meet in September 1957.

The series of regional studies on juvenile delinquency was completed in 1956 with the publication of *The Treatment of Juvenile Delinquency in Australia and New Zealand*, and

Institutional Treatment of Juvenile Offenders in Non-Self-Governing Territories. These were published in the *International Review of Criminal Policy* for January and July 1956.

Experts were sent in 1956 to Costa Rica, Venezuela and Lebanon to provide assistance in the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders. Twenty-two fellowships and scholarships were also made available to Governments during the year.

New correspondents in the field of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders were appointed during 1956 in view of the increase in the number of United Nations Members. There were 104 correspondents in 42 Member States and in two non-member States by the end of the year.

POPULATION QUESTIONS

A survey of world population trends revealed that the increase in births over deaths in under-developed countries was growing steadily larger. The rate of population growth in many under-developed countries was found to have risen to 3 per cent per annum or even higher, so that their population would double in less than 24 years less the trend was reversed. Those unprecedented population growth rates, the survey stressed, had important implications for the economic and social development of the countries affected.

Preparations were made for regional programmes to be carried out in parts of the world where these problems are most acute. The United Nations also prepared to offer more help to individual Governments in these regions.

Arrangements were made for regional centres of research and training in population studies to be opened in Santiago, Chile, for Latin America and in Bombay for Asia and the Far East, under the United Nations technical assistance programme, at the request of the Governments of Chile and India, respectively. Population studies of common interest to the

countries in the two regions will be undertaken at these centres over a period of years, and personnel will be trained in the methods of population research for service in the countries concerned.

The Philippines accepted an offer of co-operation in carrying out a study of manpower, unemployment, under-employment, and internal migration, to be based on the results of a national sampling survey. This study is designed not only to provide information of use to the Government of the Philippines in planning for social and economic development, but also to test and demonstrate methods of investigating these topics which might also be applied in other countries. An earlier pilot study of mortality, fertility, population growth and population characteristics in relation to changing economic and social conditions had been carried out in Mysore State, India, in co-operation with the Indian Government. The report of this study was prepared during 1956 for consideration by the Indian Government. Preparations were made for additional pilot studies on different aspects of population trends and problems to be proposed as co-operative projects to the Governments of other economically under-developed countries.

Two methodological manuals designed to aid technicians, especially in the under-developed countries, in making population estimates and forecasts, were published during the year under the titles *Manuals on Methods of Estimating and Methods for Population Projections by Sex and Age*.

The secretariat continued its work during 1956 on other projects, including a survey of factors involved in the rise of birth rates which was experienced in many countries during and shortly after the Second World War, a study of manpower growth and composition of the labour force as affected by the trends of population, and a multilingual demographic dictionary.

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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—22ND SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 927-929, 947

SOCIAL COMMITTEE, meetings 338-341.

E/2890. Report by Secretary-General.
E/L.728 and Rev.1. Ecuador, Egypt, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, United States, Yugoslavia draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Social Committee, as amended by Greece and USSR.

E/AC.7/L.270. Yugoslavia amendment to joint draft resolution, E/L.728.

E/AC.7/L.271/Rev.1. Greece amendment to joint draft resolution, E/L.728/Rev.1, adopted unanimously by Social Committee.

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E/2909. Report of Social Committee.

RESOLUTION 627(XXII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2909, adopted unanimously by Council on 2 August 1956, meeting 947.

"The Economic and Social Council, 'Recalling its resolution 585 H (XX) of 23 July 1955, which requested the Secretary-General to prepare 'a report on the extent to which the priorities and programmes set forth in Council resolution 496(XVI) on the programme of concerted practical action in the social field have been taken into account and implemented by the United Nations and the specialized agencies',

"Recalling also its resolution 585 F (XX) on the maintenance of family levels of living,

"1. Notes the report of the Secretary-General on the programme of concerted action in the social field of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and the progress it reflects, including the widening of the geographical scope of the programmes in independent countries and Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories;

"2. Stresses the need for intensified and concerted international efforts in strengthening social programmes in independent countries and Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories, and the need for attention to the social aspects of economic development in the interests of integrated development;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to include in the special study being prepared in response to Council resolution 496(XVI) of 31 July 1953 recommendations for concerted international action on a long-range basis for the promotion of community development, taking into account paragraph 5 of Council resolution 585 C (XX);

"4. Requests its Social Commission to transmit to the Council, at its twenty-fourth session, its comments and recommendations on the study mentioned in paragraph 3 above;

"5. Decides to consider at its twenty-fourth session, in connexion with the examination of the second Report on the World Social Situation, the problem of the improvement of information on social conditions;

"6. Reaffirms its request to the Secretary-General in Council resolution 585 H (XX) to give special attention in the second Report on the World Social Situation 'to the problems of peoples undergoing rapid transition especially through urbanization';

"7. Expresses its interest in the study now being undertaken by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the possibility of concerting international action in connexion with the problems mentioned in paragraph 6 above;

"8. Notes with satisfaction that, in drafting its

proposals on the maintenance of family levels of living, the Working Group convened in pursuance of Council resolution 585 F (XX) is, in accordance with the terms of reference established for it, to give attention, among other factors which determine the level of living of the population, to such factors as housing, nutrition, education, employment and labour, and health;

"9. Recommends that the Secretary-General prepare, as soon as possible, a preliminary study designed to assist in determining the feasibility and practical value of analysing the methods used and the nature of the problems encountered by countries in their attempts to integrate social and economic action to raise the level of living of their people."

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The Institutional Care of Children. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1956.IV.6.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY—11TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETING, 658.

THIRD COMMITTEE, meetings 754-761.

A/3154. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VI, section I.

A/C.3/L.599 and Rev.1. Ceylon, Chile, Denmark, France, Guatemala, Greece, Pakistan draft resolution, adopted in revised form by Third Committee, as amended by Canada and Syria, and further amended orally by Afghanistan, Colombia and Philippines, by 67 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

A/C.3/L.601. France amendments to joint draft resolution, A/C.3/L.599.

A/C.3/L.603, A/C.3/L.604. Syria amendments to joint draft resolution, A/C.3/L.599 and Rev.1; the latter, as orally amended on suggestion of Australia, adopted by Third Committee by 60 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions.

A/C.3/L.605. Canada amendment to joint draft resolution, A/C.3/L.59/Rev.1.

A/3544. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1042(XI), as recommended by Third Committee, A/3544, adopted by Assembly on 21 February 1957, meeting 658, by 61 votes to 0.

"The General Assembly,

"Having noted chapter VI, section I, of the report of the Economic and Social Council on the programme of concerted practical action in the social field of the United Nations and the specialized agencies,

"1. Expresses its appreciation to the Economic and Social Council for its continuous attention to practical programmes for the integrated economic and social development of the under-developed countries;

"2. Agrees with the emphasis placed by the Council on community development as part of the comprehensive measures taken by Governments for raising levels of living, in rural areas in particular;

"3. Observes with interest the increasing application of community development principles and processes by national Governments in their programmes for promoting balanced growth of their countries and peoples;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General, in drawing up the recommendations called for by Council resolution 627(XXII) of 2 August 1956 concerning the long-range programme for the promotion of community development which the Council and the Social Commission are to prepare, in collaboration with the specialized agencies, to take into account the views expressed by representatives in the Third Committee and, in particular, to lay stress upon:

"(a) The integration of social and economic measures within such a programme;

"(b) Adequate research into all factors affecting the planning and implementation of national community development programmes;

"(c) The role of community development in raising levels of production, health, education and welfare and the importance of co-ordinating national and international efforts in comprehensive community development programmes;

"(d) The study of the problems arising out of the migration of rural populations to urban centres;

"(e) The assistance that should be given in particular to newly constituted States in planning and organizing community development programmes and

in training the personnel required for implementing such programmes;

"5. Invites Member States, either singly or acting in concert in regional groups, to continue to consider and propose additional measures in the field of community development which, in their view, will make the Council's programme more effective."

(See also PROGRAMME OF CONCERTED PRACTICAL ACTION IN THE SOCIAL FIELD, above.)

PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

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CHAPTER XIII

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

The UNICEF Executive Board held three sessions in 1956: 12-21 March, 22 October-2 November and 11 December.

It approved allocations totalling U.S. \$22,-364,540, as follows:

Total Aid to Programmes	\$19,207,610
Operational Services, 1957	1,654,270
Administration, 1957	1,502,660
Grand Total	\$22,364,540

The allocations, by region, for both long-range and emergency assistance activities were as follows:

	<i>Long-Range Aid</i>	<i>Emergency Aid</i>
Africa	\$ 2,272,100	
Asia	5,648,510	\$ 1,477,000
Eastern Mediterranean	4,603,900	110,000
Europe	900,000	700,000
The Americas	3,121,100	
Inter-regional	375,000	
Totals	\$16,920,610	\$ 2,287,000

Approximately 50 per cent of the aid approved in 1956 was for disease control programmes, 18 per cent for maternal and child welfare, 20 per cent for feeding and milk and food conservation and 12 per cent for emergency aid. For each dollar allocated by UNICEF in 1956 the assisted countries spent or committed, on an average, \$2.28. In 1956, aid was approved, for the first time, for French Guiana, St. Helena, Zanzibar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands and New Hebrides.

At the close of the year the Fund was giving aid as follows:

	<i>Countries Programmes</i>	
Africa	22	48
Asia	24	90
Eastern Mediterranean	14	53
Europe	8	19
The Americas	31	99
Inter-regional		4
Total	99	313

Of these programmes, 142 were for disease control, 46 for malaria control, 23 for BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination, 24 for yaws control, 12 for leprosy control, 9 for trachoma control and 7 for immunization against childhood diseases. Ninety-one programmes were for the expansion and improvement of maternal and child welfare services, for which UNICEF provides equipment, diet supplements and drugs to maternal and child welfare centres, assistance in training of personnel, and equipment for improvement of environmental sanitation and for strengthening school health and health education services. Of 72 programmes receiving aid in nutrition, 46 were for child feeding and 26 for conservation of milk or other foods.

FORECAST OF COMMITMENTS, 1957-61

The Board gave considerable attention to forecasting resources and allocations for the five-year period, 1957-61. The forecast was based upon the need to meet commitments for continuing programmes, particularly malaria eradication, at the same time maintaining a balance in aid to other important programmes. In March the Board set a ceiling of \$10 million per year to combat malaria.

For the three-year period, 1957-59, the following estimates of total allocation requirements were forecast as compared with the actual allocation of \$22,364,540 in 1956; for 1957, \$26,000,000; for 1958, \$23,500,000; for 1959, \$27,000,000.

The Board also forecast total budgetary requirements of \$30.5 million for 1960, including \$10 million for anti-malaria drives; \$6 million for the control of yaws, trachoma, leprosy, tuberculosis and other diseases; \$6 million for maternal and child welfare; \$4.5 million for nutrition; \$500,000 for emergencies; \$2 million for operational services and \$1.5 million for administration.

Allocations foreseen for 1957 and 1958 would be covered out of income and drawings on unallocated resources. It was not possible to forecast income for 1959 and later. The Board asked the Executive Director to explore during 1957 whether other channels of aid (e.g., bilateral aid, voluntary agencies, private foundations) could be found for the period after 1958.

EMERGENCY AID

Of the \$2,287,000 allocated in 1956 for aid in emergency situations, \$1,477,000 was for Asia. This included: \$594,000 to Pakistan for flood relief; \$800,000 to Korea to continue a feeding programme for 1.5 million children and mothers; \$28,000 to Japan for relief to the Island of Hokkaido, which suffered a severe crop shortage due to adverse weather; \$55,000 to India to replenish the emergency stockpile of drugs. The sum of \$110,000 went for emergency relief to children and mothers among evacuees from the Port Said area. A sum of \$700,000 was earmarked for Hungarian children and mothers in Austria and Hungary.

BENEFICIARIES

Approximately 30 million children and preg-

nant and nursing mothers benefited in 1956 from UNICEF-aided health and feeding programmes. The estimate for 1957 is 45 million.

The main beneficiaries in 1956 were as follows: BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination, 14.3 million children; malaria control and eradication, 16.2 million persons of all ages aided with insecticides supplied by UNICEF, of whom 8.1 million were children and mothers; yaws control, over 4 million persons, of whom 2 million were children and mothers; trachoma control, 220,300 children; feeding through schools and maternal and child welfare centres, 3,567,000 children and pregnant and nursing mothers; emergency feeding, 2 million mothers and children.

In addition, large numbers of mothers and children received benefits from UNICEF-aided maternal and child welfare centres, vaccine production plants, milk-drying and pasteurization plants and campaigns for control of diphtheria, whooping cough and leprosy.

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

Help in maternal and child welfare programmes was given in 1956 for the first time to Aden, West New Guinea and Zanzibar, bringing the total number of countries and territories so aided up to 65. Sixty-two of the 91 programmes in the 65 countries were for basic maternal and child welfare services and training, 16 for environmental sanitation projects as part of the broader maternal and child welfare programmes, seven for care of physically handicapped children. Technical equipment and supplies were approved in 1956 for an additional 1,299 maternal and child welfare centres, bringing such centres aided by the Fund to over 11,000.

The Board again emphasized the importance of training additional personnel for maternal and child welfare, particularly senior staff. It also stressed the need to improve standards of training to obtain the best results in preventive health work. Also emphasized was the importance of integrating maternal and child welfare services, especially in rural areas, into the permanent local, provincial and national health services to make it possible to consolidate the gains of disease control campaigns.

There is also a trend to embody maternal and child welfare services into community de-

velopment programmes, with emphasis on social welfare, health care and the education of mothers in child nutrition and health. Thus, out of an allocation of \$1,041,000 to India for maternal and child welfare services, \$842,000 was approved for strengthening of such services in 250 community development areas. The Board also approved aid for a further 250 community development areas.

An allocation of \$140,000 approved for Kenya in 1956 is for a new type of mothercraft and homecraft training programme developing in a number of African territories in an attempt to organize maternal and child welfare services appropriate to the African family pattern, using social welfare channels as well as health service channels to reach the mother in the village through women's clubs. Pre-natal and post-natal care, protection of the child during infancy, better child nutrition and hygiene, first aid and general cleanliness in the home occupy an important place in the training curriculum. Stipends for this training were also approved.

INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S CENTRE

UNICEF continued to support the International Children's Centre in Paris, the French Government increasing its share in the costs from 40 to 50 per cent.

JOINT HEALTH POLICY COMMITTEE

The UNICEF-WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy (JCHP) at its ninth session, in May 1956, made further important recommendations to guide UNICEF's course in health programmes. It approved aid for the control of goitre through iodization of salt (for which UNICEF might provide salt-processing equipment) and it encouraged pilot projects for drug treatment of tuberculosis, so as to help develop simple inexpensive methods for ambulatory chemoprophylaxis. It agreed that existing WHO/UNICEF policy on BCG vaccination should be continued and again urged the greatest possible effort in malaria eradication in the next few years.

DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMMES

More attention is being given to planning with the assisted Governments for the time when mass campaigns for disease control will

be completed and the gains consolidated and when the disease control work can be integrated into the health services. These stages have been attained or nearly so in a number of campaigns, particularly in yaws control and BCG vaccination. Almost three-fifths of UNICEF's long-range programme aid in 1956 was for control of diseases largely affecting children: malaria, tuberculosis, yaws and syphilis, leprosy and trachoma. Aid to such programmes in the period 1951-56 represents 26 per cent of total allocations for long-range programmes.

ANTI-MALARIA WORK

At the end of 1956 the Fund was helping eradication work in 23 countries, and regional drives had been launched in the Americas and in the northern countries of the Eastern Mediterranean area. Malaria control programmes were being helped in 11 countries, malariometric surveys in two, pilot projects in malaria control in seven, and DDT production in three.

It is expected that the over-all spraying phases of eradication campaigns will be completed in most countries in the Americas and the Eastern Mediterranean by 1960.

TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL

Thirty programmes for prevention and control of tuberculosis were assisted by the Fund in 25 countries in 1956, 23 receiving aid in BCG vaccination campaigns, one in production of BCG vaccine and six in the new type of programme for treatment with isoniazid. In the Eastern Mediterranean, the WHO assessment team completed its survey of BCG vaccination campaigns and two WHO tuberculosis survey teams were at work in East and West Africa.

BCG vaccination campaigns assisted by the Fund have been completed in 40 countries, 193 million children having been tested and 74.8 million vaccinated in 62 countries by the close of 1956. The largest campaigns in 1956 were in Asia; thus, 6.5 million children were vaccinated in India and 1 million in Pakistan. In the Eastern Mediterranean area the largest campaign was in Turkey where 1,341,200 children were vaccinated. In Colombia, 979,000 were vaccinated in the largest campaign in the Americas.

During 1956, UNICEF aid was approved for four tuberculosis treatment projects involving chemotherapy and the use of isoniazid. These projects were in India, Pakistan, Kenya and Tunisia respectively.

CONTROL OF TREPONEMAL DISEASES

At the close of 1956, the Fund was aiding 24 countries in yaws control, four in syphilis control and two in control of bejel/syphilis. Seven of the yaws campaigns also provide treatment for syphilis. Five of the yaws programmes received aid for the first time in 1956 (those in Dominica, French West Africa, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, New Hebrides, and Trinidad and Tobago). Aid for the VD programme in Ethiopia was approved in October.

During 1956 over 28 million persons of all ages, of whom half were mothers and children, were examined for yaws and 4 million treated with UNICEF penicillin. The cumulative total who had received this treatment by the end of 1956 was over 14 million, of whom half were mothers and children. In Africa, which has the highest incidence of yaws of any continent, the Fund was participating in yaws control in seven countries and territories where the programme will eventually extend to 20 million of 90 million persons afflicted or openly exposed to the disease in endemic areas. In Asia the Fund was assisting yaws control work in all of the 11 countries where the disease is prevalent. Of the 100 million people in these affected areas, 65 per cent live in Indonesia, 10 per cent in Thailand and 10 per cent in the Philippines. In the Americas all the yaws and syphilis control work aided by UNICEF in 1956 was done in eight island countries of the Caribbean.

LEPROSY CONTROL

The Executive Board in 1956 approved aid for four additional leprosy control programmes (in Burma, French West Africa, Ghana and Uganda), bringing the number of such programmes aided to 12. Six of these are in Africa, four in Asia, one in the Eastern Mediterranean and one in the Americas. In Asia and the Americas the programmes are still in early stages. UNICEF-aided programmes in Africa had brought 300,000 persons under treatment

by the end of 1956. The total number of people suffering from leprosy in Africa is estimated at two million.

TRACHOMA CONTROL

Nine programmes were aided by the Fund in 1956 for the control of trachoma and related eye diseases: three in Africa, two in the Eastern Mediterranean and two in Europe. The number of children treated for trachoma by the end of 1956 reached 2.1 million (220,300 during 1956). The number of children treated for conjunctivitis in 1956 was 240,500.

NUTRITION

UNICEF aided three types of programmes in 1956 for the improvement of nutrition of children: child-feeding schemes, milk and food conservation schemes and those for the development of protein foods suitable for child feeding. It helped feeding programmes in 55 countries and milk- and food-processing programmes in 24 countries. Relations with FAO and WHO in this field of work were further strengthened (see also PART TWO, CHAPTERS II and IV, below). FAO has assigned a full-time adviser to UNICEF Headquarters to advise on all UNICEF-aided projects with which FAO is concerned.

SUPPLEMENTARY CHILD-FEEDING PROGRAMMES

During 1956, UNICEF shipped 140.7 million pounds of powdered skim milk for child feeding from United States surplus stocks, the Fund paying the cost of ocean freight. More than 3.5 million children and pregnant and nursing mothers in 55 countries received milk rations in 1956, some 500,000 more than in 1955.

MILK AND FOOD CONSERVATION PROGRAMMES

Since its inception UNICEF has given aid for milk pasteurization, sterilization, milk drying and ancillary equipment for 174 plants in 31 countries. Apart from Europe, for which the greatest number of plants were approved during the early years of the Fund, the plants included 14 for the Americas, 12 for the Eastern Mediterranean, seven for Asia and one for Africa. In addition, the Fund has aided one vegetable-milk plant, one fish-flour plant and one baby-food plant.

FAO is closely associated in the development of these projects, particularly in preliminary surveys and in providing experts (under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance) to advise the Governments on improvement of milk output and the hygienic handling of milk at economic levels.

DEVELOPMENT OF OTHER PROTEIN-RICH FOODS

The Fund continued its efforts to find possibilities for local production of high protein foods for children. Thus, projects for the production of fish flour in Chile and soy milk in Indonesia were well advanced in 1956 and substantial progress was made in locating sources of peanut, sesame and cotton-seed flour for laboratory and clinical testing. The aim is to make such foods available in standardized, reproducible and safe form for use in local diets and feeding programmes in protein-deficient areas.

A grant of \$250,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation in April 1956 made it possible to start the necessary research using the \$100,000 previously allocated by UNICEF for procurement of the foods to be tested. Grants from the Rockefeller donation have already been made to eleven research groups in more countries. With these resources, a co-ordinated research and testing is carried out by FAO, WHO and UNICEF (see also PART TWO, CHAPTER IV, below).

CONTROL OF ENDEMIC GOITRE

On the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Health Policy, the Board agreed, in 1956, to consider aid for projects to control endemic goitre.

FINANCES AND FUND RAISING

Eighty-one Governments contributed to UNICEF in 1956, as compared with 72 in 1955. The figures for 1950-57 are as follows:

	Amount Contributed	Number of Governments Contributing
1950	\$ 7,917,000*	30
1951	9,851,000*	35
1952	10,807,000*	39
1953	14,267,000	55
1954	13,608,000	61
1955	15,631,000	72
1956	17,505,000	81

* Statistical figures based on year to which the contribution refers, but not by actual date of receipt.

The Governments contributing in 1956 were: Afghanistan, Antigua, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China (Taiwan), Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Republic of Korea, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Federation of Malaya, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, North Borneo, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Saar, Sarawak, Singapore, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Vatican State, Venezuela, Vietnam, and Yugoslavia.

Argentina, Spain and Sudan contributed for the first time. The largest contribution was \$9,700,000 contributed by the United States. On a per capita basis the ten largest Government contributors in 1956 were as follows: New Zealand, \$0.1003; the United States, \$0.0587; Australia, \$0.0530; Switzerland, \$0.0470; Canada, \$0.0424; Iceland, \$0.0399; Monaco, \$0.0390; Liechtenstein, \$0.0334; Brunei, \$0.0295; the Saar, \$0.0291.

Several Governments increased their larger contributions to UNICEF substantially in 1956. Brazil, Colombia, Iran, Mexico, the Netherlands, Turkey, Korea and Tunisia, for instance, doubled or more than doubled their previous contributions. Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Iraq, Morocco and Switzerland increased their contributions by a third or by a half or more. The total income for 1956 from all sources was \$19,819,000. Contributions from private sources totalled a \$1,007,000, a little over 5 per cent of the total income for the year. Of this \$158,000 came from proceeds of fund-raising campaigns and the United Nations Day collections. The remaining \$849,000 came from individuals, private groups and Halloween collections carried out by children in the United States.

UNICEF received \$14,000 from UNRRA residual assets in 1956, as compared with \$62,000

in 1955. Other income for the year amounted to \$1,293,000.

GREETING CARDS

There has been a steady increase in the income to UNICEF from its greeting cards project since 1950 when the net income was \$4,200. Approximately 6.3 million greeting cards were sold in 1956, netting \$259,346.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND NATIONAL UNICEF COMMITTEES

Membership in the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF continued to grow and there were 55 members at the end of 1956.

The Executive Board again stressed its appreciation to the NGOs for their continued active support through educational and fund raising activities and, in some cases, their participation within assisted countries in carrying out the UNICEF-aided programmes. It noted particularly the value of NGOs in promoting the formation of UNICEF national committees.

UNICEF national committees were functioning in 17 countries during 1956. In 10 others, some of the functions of UNICEF national committees were carried by committees in various stages of formation.

UNIVERSAL CHILDREN'S DAY

In December 1954, the General Assembly, by resolution 836(IX), recommended that a Universal Children's Day should be instituted in all countries, with effect from 1956.

Eighty-three Governments were contacted by the Executive Director to ascertain the date and manner in which Universal Children's Day was observed in their countries, and to learn how the observance of the day could be broadened. Fifty-four replied by the end of 1956, their replies indicating some diversity in the names chosen for the celebration and in the date and manner of celebration. UNICEF has meanwhile furnished information to Governments for their children's day celebrations and has requested the Governments which observed such a day in 1956 to supply suggestions or comments.

An agreement was reached between UNICEF

and the International Union for Child Welfare, in collaboration with other interested non-governmental agencies, to assist Governments in the observance of this day.

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

At its twenty-first session, the Economic and Social Council recommended, by resolution 610 (XXI), that the General Assembly approve a reconstitution of UNICEF's Executive Board. By this, the Board, as of 1 January 1957, would consist of 26 States, directly elected by the Council, the States to be Members either of the United Nations or the specialized agencies. This would replace the arrangement followed previously to have the Board consist of the 18 members of the Council's Social Commission plus eight other States not necessarily United Nations Members.

At its twenty-second session, the Council had considered the co-ordination of UNICEF programmes with the technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and specialized agencies (see CHAPTER XV, below).

During the course of discussions, members of the Council generally endorsed the work of the Fund, particularly the anti-malaria work with WHO. It was pointed out, too, that if the Fund was to continue this work and also its work for the improvement of child nutrition and maternal and child welfare, Governments would have to give even more generous support to UNICEF.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Note of the satisfactory progress of the work of the Fund was also taken at the General

Assembly's eleventh session, by the Third Committee, in discussing the section on UNICEF in the Economic and Social Council's annual report. Many representatives expressed the hope that government contributions to UNICEF would be increased commensurate with the tasks with which the Fund was faced.

Tribute to the work of UNICEF and to the administration of the Fund was also paid in the Fifth Committee, where several representatives commented favourably on the fact that government contributions to the Fund were \$2 million higher in 1955 than in 1954. Satisfaction was also expressed with the UNICEF greeting cards programme, both from a financial and from a publicity standpoint.

On 7 December 1957 the General Assembly unanimously decided to reconstitute the Executive Board of the Fund to consist, as from 1 January 1957, of 30 States (Members of the United Nations or the specialized agencies), to be designated by the Economic and Social Council for appropriate periods with due regard to geographical distribution and to the representation of the major contributing and recipient countries.

The Assembly took this action on the recommendation of its Third Committee, which had approved a Dominican Republic proposal for increasing the membership of the Board from 26 (the figure recommended on 1 May 1956 by the Economic and Social Council) to 30. The Committee approved the proposal to this effect by a roll-call vote of 24 to 3, with 42 abstentions.

For membership of Executive Board for 1957 following elections in the Economic and Social Council on 19 December 1956, see Appendix II, below.

PROGRAMME ALLOCATIONS BY AREA AND TYPE AS APPROVED IN 1956 (in U. S. Dollars)

	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Asia</i>	<i>Eastern Mediterranean</i>	<i>Europe</i>	<i>The Americas</i>	<i>Inter- Regional</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
Maternal and								
Child Welfare	150,500	2,569,500	33,000	155,000	250,700	275,000	3,433,700	17.9
Disease Control	2,034,000	2,298,910	3,672,900		1,628,900		9,634,710	50.1
Malaria Eradication								
and Control	427,000	627,400	3,404,000		1,578,100		6,036,500	31.4
BCG Vaccination and								
Other TB Control	210,000	345,410	140,300		27,000		722,710	3.8

	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Asia</i>	<i>Eastern Mediterranean</i>	<i>Europe</i>	<i>The Americas</i>	<i>Inter- Regional</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
Yaws, Bejel, VD Control	293,000	1,274,100	121,000		23,800		1,711,900	8.9
Trachoma Control	170,000	15,000	7,600				192,600	1.0
Leprosy Control	934,000	37,000					971,000	5.0
Nutrition	87,600	780,100	898,000	745,000	1,241,500	100,000	3,852,200	20.1
Food Conservation		280,000	777,000	745,000	265,000	100,000	2,167,000	11.3
Long-range feeding	87,600	500,100	121,000		976,500		1,685,200	8.8
Total Long-Range Aid	2,272,100	5,648,510	4,603,900	900,000	3,121,000	375,000	16,920,610	88.1
Per Cent (of total programme aid)	11.8	29.4	24.0	4.7	16.2	2.0		
Emergency Aid							2,287,000	11.9
Total Programme Aid							19,207,610	100.0
Estimated Operational Services Costs for 1957							1,654,270	
Estimated Administrative Costs for 1957							1,502,660	
Grand Total, Allocations Approved in 1956							22,364,540	

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—21ST SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 919, 920.

E/2799, E/2848. United Nations Children's Fund,
Reports of Executive Board 8-15 September 1955,
and 12-21 March 1956.

E/L.716. Canada and France draft resolution.

E/L.718. United States amendments to joint draft
resolution, E/L.716.

E/L.719. Egypt, France, Pakistan, Yugoslavia draft
resolution.

RESOLUTION 610 A and B (XXI), adopted by Council
on 1 May 1956, meeting 620; 610 A (XXI),
adopted unanimously, as submitted by four Powers,
E/L.719, and as amended orally by Ecuador; 610
B (XXI), as submitted by Canada and France,
E/L.716, by 16 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

A

"The Economic and Social Council,

*"Takes note with satisfaction of the reports of the
Executive Board of the United Nations Children's
Fund, which show the important work it is doing in
execution of its programmes."*

B

"The Economic and Social Council,

*"Noting that the number of Governments making
voluntary contributions to the United Nations Chil-
dren's Fund has increased steadily since 1950, and in
1955 reached seventy-two,*

*"Considering that it would be desirable to separ-
ate the membership of the Executive Board of the
United Nations Children's Fund from the member-
ship of the Social Commission in order to provide
for the direct election of all members of the Execu-
tive Board,*

*"1. Recommends that the General Assembly re-
place paragraph 6(a) of resolution 417(V) of 1
December 1950 by the following:*

*"That the Executive Board of the United Nations
Children's Fund shall be reconstituted as from 1*

*January 1957 to consist of twenty-six States, Mem-
bers of the United Nations or members of the
specialized agencies, to be designated by the Economic
and Social Council for appropriate periods, without
prejudice to the terms of the States already elected
and with due regard to geographic distribution and
to the representation of the major contributing and
recipient countries';*

*"2. Requests the General Assembly to consider
this proposal as a matter of urgency as soon as
possible after the opening of its eleventh session;*

"3. Decides:

*"(a) That, upon the adoption by the General
Assembly of this proposal, the members of the Execu-
tive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund
would be designated directly by the Economic and
Social Council, as seats become vacant;*

*"(b) That the six seats which become vacant at
the end of 1959 by virtue of present Social Com-
mission membership would be available only for a
two-year period in order to establish a system whereby
one-third of the members of the Executive Board
would be elected each year;*

*"(c) That pending the decision of the General
Assembly the designation of new members to the
Executive Board be postponed."*

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—11TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETING, 612.

THIRD COMMITTEE, meetings 685-688.

A/3154. Report of Economic and Social Council to
General Assembly, Chapter VI, Section II.

A/C.3/L.506. Canada, France, United Kingdom draft
resolution, adopted, as orally amended by Do-
minican Republic, by 68 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

Dominican Republic amendment adopted by roll-
call vote of 24 to 3, with 42 abstentions as
follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Brazil, Cam-

bodia, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Denmark, Norway, Sweden.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iran, Ireland, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, Union of South Africa, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

A/3397. Report of Third Committee.

RESOLUTION 1038(XI), as recommended by Third Committee, A/3397, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 7 December 1956, meeting 612, by roll-call vote.

"The General Assembly,

Having considered Economic and Social Council resolution 610 B (XXI) of 1 May 1956,

"Noting that the number of Governments making voluntary contributions to the United Nations Children's Fund has increased steadily since 1950, and has thus far in 1956 reached seventy-eight,

"Considering that it would be desirable to separate the membership of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund from the membership of the Social Commission in order to provide for the direct election of all members of the Executive Board,

"Decides to replace paragraph 6(a) of General Assembly resolution 417(V) of 1 December 1950 by the following:

'That the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund shall be reconstituted as from 1 January 1957 to consist of thirty States, Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, to be designated by the Economic and Social Council for appropriate periods, without prejudice to the terms of the States already elected and with due regard to geographical distribution and to the representation of the major contributing and recipient countries'."

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—
RESUMED 22ND SESSION
PLENARY MEETING, 953.

E/L.741 and Add.1-4. Election of members of Executive Board of UNICEF.

OTHER UNICEF DOCUMENTS

E/2937. United Nations Children's Fund. Reports of Executive Board 22 October–2 November and 11 December 1956.

E/ICEF/330/Add.1. United Nations Children's Fund. Part II of Report of Executive Board 22 October–2 November 1956. Description of UNICEF-Assisted Programmes.

E/ICEF/331. Countries and Programmes Assisted by UNICEF. A count and listing of countries and territories and programmes assisted by UNICEF at time of conclusion of October, 1956, session of Executive Board.

E/ICEF/334. Information note on Executive Board Organization.

E/ICEF/INF.5/Rev.2, E/ICEF/INF.6/Rev.1. Checklists of UNICEF documents issued for March 1956 and October 1956 Executive Board sessions.

CHAPTER XIV

NARCOTIC DRUGS

The control system set up under the international treaties on narcotic drugs to regulate the production, movement and consumption of narcotic drugs for medical and scientific purposes and to combat drug addiction and the illicit traffic continued during 1956. There are five international organs for this system: the Economic and Social Council and its Commission on Narcotic Drugs, which are the chief policy-making bodies; and the Permanent Central Opium Board, the Drug Supervisory Body and the Expert Committee on Addiction-Producing Drugs of the World Health Organization (WHO), which carry out administrative, semi-judicial and technical functions.

REPORT OF COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

At its eleventh session, held from 23 April to 18 May 1956, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs considered: the implementation of the narcotic treaties; special problems connected with the use of opium, coca leaf, cannabis (Indian hemp, marihuana, hashish), diacetylmorphine (heroin) and synthetic narcotics (pethidine, methadone); the illicit traffic in narcotics; and the cure and rehabilitation of drug addicts. It continued its work on the draft of the Single Convention intended to replace all multilateral treaties in the field.

The report of the Commission was considered

by the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-second session.

IMPLEMENTATION OF TREATIES

STATES BECOMING PARTIES TO TREATIES ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

By resolution 626 C I (XXII), the Council invited the Federal Republic of Germany to become a party to the 1948 Protocol. By resolution 626 C II (XXII) it invited States eligible to do so to become parties to the 1953 Protocol so that it would enter into force as soon as possible. Both resolutions were adopted on the recommendation of the Commission. During 1956, the following States became parties to or declared themselves bound by the following international narcotics treaties: International Opium Convention, 1925, Morocco; 1931 Convention, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; 1936 Convention, Japan; 1948 Protocol, Morocco; 1953 Protocol, Guatemala, Morocco, New Zealand and Spain.

The number of States acceding to the 1953 Protocol at the end of 1956 came to 20.

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENTS

The Commission examined the *Summary of Annual Reports of Governments Relating to Opium and Other Narcotic Drugs, 1954* and the *Annual Summary of Laws and Regulations Relating to the Control of Narcotic Drugs, 1954*. Reports for 126 countries and territories and 183 legislative texts had been received by the Secretary-General.

By resolution 626 C III (XXII), adopted on the recommendation of the Commission, the Council invited Governments to communicate promptly the laws and regulations for carrying out the multilateral narcotic treaties. In addition, it asked the Secretary-General: (1) to circulate a cumulative multi-purpose index of these laws and regulations to Governments every year (2) to prepare a summary annual tabulation for the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of changes in the scope of control under this legislation; (3) to prepare summaries, analyses or studies of the laws and regulations relating to particular aspects of international control; and (4) to prepare the *Summary of Laws and Regulations* on a quinquennial rather than an annual basis.

The Commission previously had invited gov-

ernments of countries where opium alkaloids are manufactured: (1) to review their arrangements for preventing diversion of legally manufactured drugs into the illicit traffic; (2) to communicate their present control methods to one another; (3) to keep down to a minimum the number of firms permitted to extract morphine from opium and to manufacture its salts and derivatives; and (4) to control with particular care the output of morphine and drugs derived from morphine.

REPORT OF PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

In its report for 1955, which gave statistics for 1954, the Permanent Central Opium Board stated that, with few exceptions, the Parties to the 1925 and 1931 Conventions and the 1948 Protocol had fulfilled their obligations under these instruments. The illicit traffic was mainly supplied from clandestine production.

In 1954 a decrease in opium production and an increase in demand had brought opium stocks down to the amount required for about two years. Consumption of most manufactured drugs for medical and scientific purposes continued to rise. The increase was attributable to the growth of population and the improvement of health services, the Board expected consumption to rise still further as health services continued to expand.

PARTICULAR ASPECTS OF CONTROL OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

OPIUM

Under the terms of the 1953 Protocol only seven countries would be permitted to produce opium for export. Afghanistan asked the Commission in 1955 to consider ways of including it among the producers for export. There was sympathy in the Commission for the economic difficulties behind Afghanistan's request, but there were also doubts about whether it was timely to grant that request. The Commission finally adopted a resolution recognizing that there was justice in Afghanistan's claim to be listed among the export producers, and the Secretary-General was requested to amend the Second Draft of the Single Convention accordingly. But it rejected the proposal that the Opium Protocol of 1953 be modified. By another resolution, the Commission urged the Government of Afghanistan to carry out the

obligations under the various international treaties on narcotic drugs matters, and welcomed Afghanistan's decision to adhere to the International Opium Convention of 1925.

At its twenty-second session, the Council considered that there were technical points that needed clarification and, without prejudice to the substance of the case, it invited the Commission, by resolution 626 G (XXII), to consider the matter further.

This question was again raised in the Third Committee during the eleventh session of the General Assembly, where several representatives asked the records of the discussion be communicated to the Commission.

In another development, the Council noted that the Commission had proposed a meeting of experts to review national and international methods for determining the geographical origin of opium seized in the illicit traffic. Four main points for their consideration were proposed: the establishment of a system for obtaining and distributing opium samples; the evaluation of methods for determining origin; the organization of future research and distribution of that work among several experts; and the preparation of a draft Code of Reference to enable laboratories in different countries to apply the methods. The Council agreed that this meeting would serve a useful purpose, and decided, by resolution 626 H (XXII), that a seminar of not more than nine experts be held in 1958. It requested the Secretary-General to select the participants in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission.

The United Nations Narcotics Laboratory for opium research, set up in Geneva at the end of 1955, began operations in 1956.

COCA LEAF

The Commission thanked the Government of Peru for its measures to control the production of the coca leaf, to abolish gradually the habit of coca leaf chewing, and to provide suitable health education among the groups concerned. It invited Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Indonesia to send observers to its twelfth session, in order to facilitate a broader examination of this matter.

CANNABIS

The Commission deferred study of four sur-

veys of the cannabis problem, in Angola, Brazil, India and the southern zone of Morocco. The study was prepared by the Secretariat in collaboration with Governments concerned.

As regards the possibility of replacing the cannabis plant with other fibre and oil-bearing plants serving similar industrial purposes, several representatives of countries where the fibre and oil were of economic importance, stated in the Commission that there had been practically no abuse of the narcotic by-product. The value of replacement in countries where wild growth was widespread was also questioned. Further discussion of this proposal was postponed until the Commission's twelfth session, and the Secretariat was asked for a general paper on this topic.

DIACETYLMORPHINE

The Commission noted that all but 14 countries had either prohibited the manufacture, import, export, and, in some cases, the use of diacetylmorphine, or else had adopted a policy of prohibition.

Most members of the Commission and also the representative of WHO considered that diacetylmorphine could be replaced by other drugs, but it was also contended that diacetylmorphine was still irreplaceable, particularly for the treatment of terminal cases of incurable diseases, and that its judicious use was justified.

SYNTHETIC NARCOTIC DRUGS

At its eleventh session the Commission recommended that Governments prohibit, except for medical or scientific research, the production, distribution and use of new narcotic drugs not indispensable to public health. They were urged to encourage scientists to continue their research for analgesics without addiction-producing properties, and to take care that no new narcotic drugs that might be addiction-producing should be placed on sale without control, even though the World Health Organization (WHO) might not have pronounced upon its addiction-producing quality. At the same time, Governments were invited to inform the medical and allied professions of any special dangers to public health of any new narcotic drugs on the market.

The Commission requested the Secretariat to prepare a general study of the world syn-

thetic narcotics situation and also a scheme for a series of further studies.

AMPHETAMINES

In 1956, the Commission considered for the first time problems due to the use of the family of drugs known as amphetamines. These substances are widely abused in many countries and lead in some cases to addiction. The Commission took note of the dangers and recommended that governments provide adequate preventive controls.

DRUG ADDICTION

The Commission noted that opium, cannabis and coca leaf had millions of addicts and manufactured drugs had hundreds of thousands of addicts. They represented a very serious situation in many countries, particularly where the illicit traffic in narcotics was an important factor in organized crime. Fuller information did not indicate any marked improvement in the situation.

The Commission and the Council discussed at length the relationship between unsatisfactory standards of living and social conditions and drug addiction. It was urged in the debate that the Commission heed the importance of the social side of its work. More attention, it was also felt, should be given to aftercare and rehabilitation once withdrawal from the drug of addiction had been completed. The Commission asked the Secretariat for a general paper on drug addiction for its 1957 session.

ILLEGAL TRAFFIC

The Commission reviewed the situation during 1955 of individual drugs and certain countries with special difficulties. It also discussed the various types of transport used for smuggling narcotics, the penalties for illicit traffic, and other matters. It noted: that the total quantities of raw opium reported as seized had varied little during the past 25 years; that the traffic continued to be mainly in the Far East and the Near and Middle East; that the tendency of traffickers to convert opium into morphine base at an earlier stage was reflected in increased seizures; that diacetylmorphine continued to be by far the most widely used "white"

drug of addiction; that the long-term decline in the quantities of cocaine seized was continuing; that the traffic in cannabis seemed to be increasing; and that the traffic in synthetic drugs as reported by Governments, remained relatively small.

The Commission requested the Secretary-General to remind Governments of their obligation under article 23 of the 1931 Convention to indicate the origin of drugs seized in the illicit traffic and to urge them to submit samples of seized opium to the Secretary-General for analysis in order to utilize modern laboratory techniques for a more accurate determination of the origin of the seized material.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR NARCOTICS CONTROL

Arrangements for technical assistance in narcotics control were considered both by the Commission and the Economic and Social Council in 1956.

By resolution 626 D (XXII), the Council drew the attention of those concerned to the areas where such assistance might be expected to do the most good. It indicated the types of technical services available, and specified the development of substitute crops as one of the forms of aid that might be requested. It recommended that the United Nations and the specialized agencies give due consideration to requests for technical assistance in preparing administrative, social or economic measures for dealing with the illicit production of, or traffic in, narcotic drugs or drug addiction, and it asked the Secretary-General to find out whether non-governmental agencies such as foundations and universities might give assistance.

In response to a request from Iran for technical assistance in carrying out its decision to prohibit the cultivation of the opium poppy, the Council, by resolution 626 E (XXII), recommended that the Government of Iran submit special requests for technical assistance and invited the technical assistance authorities to give due consideration to those requests, since successful and speedy prohibition was of great importance for the economic and social development of Iran.

MEASURES FOR IMPROVING THE SYSTEM OF CONTROL

PROPOSED SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

In accordance with Council resolution 246 (IX) the Commission has been working for several years on a new Convention codifying the existing multilateral treaties governing the control of narcotic drugs, simplifying and improving the control system, particularly by closing gaps in the existing system and modifying some of the existing provisions so as to make them more widely acceptable.

In its present form, as approved by the Commission at its tenth session, this Single Convention would in general retain the provisions laid down in the nine existing treaties.²

At its eleventh session, the Commission considered methods for amending the treaty and the extent to which reservations to the various provisions would be permitted. It was decided

² For further details, see *Y.U.N.*, 1955, p. 230.

to postpone a decision regarding both questions on methods of amendments until appropriate governmental bodies had been consulted. A decision on the matter of reservations was left to the plenipotentiary conference at which the Convention would be concluded.

The Commission requested the Secretary-General to transmit the draft, for comment, to the Governments represented on the Commission or to those whose representatives had taken part as observers in the Commission's work on the Single Convention. By resolution 626 F (XXII), the Council asked the Commission to devote as much time as possible at its twelfth session and, if necessary, at its thirteenth session, to the completion of the draft. It decided to transmit the second draft for comment to all Governments represented on the Council, in addition to those whose observations the Commission had already invited, the comments to reach the Secretary-General not later than 1 January 1957.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—22ND SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 942, 946, 947.
SOCIAL COMMITTEE, meetings 344–347.

E/2891. Report of 11th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, 23 April–18 May 1956 (see Annex IX of this report for listing of Commission documents).

IMPLEMENTATION OF TREATIES

STATES BECOMING PARTIES TO TREATIES ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

E/2891, Annex I. Draft resolution I A, recommended by Commission, adopted unanimously by Social Committee.

E/2891, Annex I. Draft resolution I B, recommended by Commission, adopted by Social Committee, as amended by United States, by 14 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

E/AC.7/L.274. Czechoslovakia draft resolution.

E/AC.7/L.276. United States amendment to resolution I B contained in Annex I to Commission's report, E/2891.

E/2912. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution C I and II.

RESOLUTION 626 C I and II (XXII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2912, adopted by Council on 2 August 1956, meeting 947, as follows: 626 C I, unanimously; 626 C II, by 14 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

I

*"The Economic and Social Council,
"Recalling its resolution 548 H (XVIII) of 12*

July 1954 calling upon all States to become parties to the Protocol signed at Paris on 19 November 1948, bringing under international control drugs outside the scope of the Convention of 13 July 1931 for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success on 11 December 1946,

"Invites the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to adhere to the Protocol of 1948 in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 5 of the said Protocol."

II

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Considering the magnitude of the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs,

"Recalling that the considerable production of opium has long been regarded as one of the principal causes of this traffic,

"Considering that the application of the provisions of the Protocol signed at New York on 23 June 1953 would constitute an important step forward in limiting the production and use of opium to medical and scientific purposes,

"Invites those States eligible to become parties, which have not already ratified or acceded to the Protocol, to do so immediately so that it will enter into force as soon as possible."

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENTS

*Summary of Annual Reports of Governments Relating to Opium and Other Narcotic Drugs, 1954, Addendum. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1956.XI.2/Add.1.
Summary of Annual Reports of Governments Re-*

- lating to Opium and Other Narcotic Drugs, 1955.*
U.N.P. Sales No.: 1957.XI.1.
- Annual Summary of Laws and Regulations Relating to the Control of Narcotic Drugs, 1954.* U.N.P. Sales No.: 1956.XI.3.
- E/NR.1956/Form. Form of annual reports to be communicated by Governments to Secretary-General of United Nations in accordance with article 21 of 1931 Convention for Limiting Manufacture and Regulating Distribution of Narcotic Drugs as amended by Protocol of 11 December 1946.
- National Laws and Regulations Relating to Control of Narcotic Drugs.* Cumulative index 1947-1956. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1957.XI.2.
- Addendum to Report of Permanent Central Opium Board to Economic and Social Council on Statistics on Narcotics for 1954 and work of Board in 1955.* U.N.P. Sales No.: 1955.XI.4/Add.
- Report of Permanent Central Opium Board to Economic and Social Council on Statistics on Narcotics for 1955 and Work of Board in 1956 and Addendum to Report.* U.N.P. Sales No.: 1956.XI.4 and 1956.XI.4/Add.
- Estimated World Requirements of Narcotic Drugs in 1956.* Statement by Drug Supervisory Body. First-Fourth Supplements. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1955.XI./Add.1-4.
- Estimated World Requirements of Narcotic Drugs in 1957.* Statement by Drug Supervisory Body; and First Supplement. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1956.XI.5 and 1956.XI.5/Add.1.
- E/2891, Annex I. Draft resolution I C, recommended by Commission, adopted unanimously by Social Committee.
- E/2912. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution C III.

RESOLUTION 626 C III (XXII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2912, adopted unanimously by Council on 2 August 1956, meeting 947.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling that under article 21 of the 1931 Convention parties are required to communicate to one another, through the Secretary-General, their national laws and regulations,

"Recalling at the same time its resolution 557 A (XVIII) of 5 August 1954 on the limitation of documentation,

"1. Invites Governments to communicate these laws and regulations promptly;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To circulate annually to Governments a cumulative multi-purpose index relating to these laws and regulations;

"(b) To prepare a summary annual tabulation for the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of changes in the scope of control contained in the laws and regulations;

"(c) To prepare, as the need arises, summaries, analyses or studies of the material contained in the laws and regulations relating to particular aspects of international control;

"(d) In the light of the above, to prepare a summary of laws and regulations every five years in

lieu of the annual summary authorized by Council resolution 49(IV) of 28 March 1947."

PARTICULAR ASPECTS OF CONTROL OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

OPIUM

E/2981. Report of 11th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, 23 April-18 May 1956, Chapter V and Annex II.

E/AC.7/L.277. Canada, Netherlands, United Kingdom draft resolution, as orally amended, adopted unanimously by Social Committee.

E/AC.7/L.278. Working paper by Secretariat, including draft resolution, as orally amended, adopted unanimously by Social Committee.

E/2912. Report of Social Committee, draft resolutions G and H.

RESOLUTION 626 G and H (XXII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2912, adopted unanimously by Council on 2 August 1956, meeting 947.

G

QUESTION OF THE CLAIM OF AFGHANISTAN TO BE INCLUDED AMONG COUNTRIES WHICH MAY PRODUCE OPIUM FOR EXPORT

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered resolution IIA in annex B of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its eleventh session concerning the claim of Afghanistan to be included among the countries which may produce opium for export,

"1. Invites the Commission to consider this matter further in the light of previous proceedings and those of the present session of the Council;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the Commission the records of the discussion of this question by the Council."

H

MEETING OF SCIENTISTS ON OPIUM RESEARCH

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Considering that, in accordance with its resolutions 159 II C (VII) of 3 August 1948, 246 F (IX) of 6 July 1949, 436 F (XIV) of 27 May 1952, and 548 D (XVIII) of 12 July 1954, widespread efforts at the national and international levels have been in progress for several years to develop reliable methods for determining the geographical origin of opium seized in the illicit traffic,

"Having considered the proposal of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

"1. Decides that a seminar composed of not more than nine experts should meet in 1958 for a period of two weeks to review and evaluate this research, and that the work of the seminar should include in particular: recommendations concerning the establishment of a systematic scheme for obtaining and distributing opium samples; evaluation of the methods to be used for determining origin; recommendations concerning the organization of future research and distribution of this work among the several experts; and preparation of a 'draft Code of Reference' which would set forth a routine by which laboratories in the different countries concerned could apply the methods developed;

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission, to select the participants, with due regard for adequate representation of the principal opium-producing and drug-manufacturing countries and the main geographical regions of the world concerned."

A/3154. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter VI, section V.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—11TH SESSION

THIRD COMMITTEE, meetings 754, 756–759, 761.

A/3544. Report of Third Committee.

COCA LEAF, CANNABIS, DIACETYLMORPHINE,
SYNTHETIC NARCOTIC DRUGS, AMPHETAMINES,
DRUG ADDICTION

E/2891. Report of 11th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, 23 April–18 May 1956, Chapters V–X.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC

E/NS.1956/Summary 1-12. Monthly summaries of reports on illicit transactions and seizures.

E/2891. Report of 11th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, 23 April–18 May 1956, Chapter III.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR NARCOTIC CONTROL

E/NS.1956/Chapter XI and Annex I. Draft resolutions II recommended by Commission; draft resolution II, 1, as amended by France, United Kingdom and United States, E/AC.7/L.275, and as orally amended, adopted unanimously by Social Committee.

E/L.733. United States draft resolution, as orally amended, adopted unanimously by Social Committee.

E/AC.7/L.275. France, United Kingdom, United States draft amendments to resolution II, 1, on special technical assistance for Iran, contained in Annex I to Commission's report.

E/2912. Report of Social Committee, draft resolutions D and E.

RESOLUTION 626 D and E (XXII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2912, adopted unanimously by Council on 2 August 1956, meeting 947.

D

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the resolution on technical assistance for narcotics control addressed to it by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

"Considering that it is important to take all possible steps to limit narcotic drugs to medical and scientific use and to combat illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and drug addiction, and that these are among the principal aims of the multilateral conventions dealing with narcotic drugs,

"Recognizing that technical assistance, by the imparting of technical knowledge and skills, and by facilitating the exchange of technical knowledge

between countries, can help Governments to increase the effectiveness of their efforts to achieve these aims,

"Recalling its resolution 548 E (XVIII) of 12 July 1954 recommending that the technical assistance services of the United Nations and the specialized agencies give due consideration to any requests which the countries concerned may make for assistance in developing appropriate administrative, social or other remedial measures for the gradual suppression of the habit of coca chewing,

"Recalling that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs has recommended to Governments that, with respect to important seizures of opium made in the illicit traffic, the reports which they are obliged to make under article 23 of the 1931 Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs should include determinations of the origin of the opium ascertained by physical and chemical methods, and has invited them to consider setting up their own facilities for making such determinations in conjunction with the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory,

"Taking account of the arrangements previously established by the General Assembly concerning the regular programmes and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance,

"Considering that the specialized agencies, particularly the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, within their competence and by virtue of their programmes of technical assistance, are able to render important services to their members in this field, and that certain other organizations are also so equipped,

"1. Invites Governments to consider the possibility of applying, under existing arrangements concerned with technical assistance, for the following forms of assistance in the field of narcotics control, including the development of substitute crops:

"(a) Advisory services of experts,

"(b) Fellowships and scholarships,

"(c) Seminars;

"2. Recommends that the United Nations and the specialized agencies give due consideration to any requests which the countries concerned may make for technical assistance in developing appropriate administrative, social or economic measures in order to deal effectively with the problems posed by the illicit production of narcotic drugs, the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, and drug addiction;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General, after consultation with the specialized agencies concerned, to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its twelfth session and to the Council at its twenty-fourth session concerning the extent to which it has been possible to meet requests for technical assistance in narcotics control under existing resolutions;

"4. Expresses the hope that non-governmental organizations, including foundations and universities, will also give assistance for narcotics control in their fields of interest, and *requests* the Secretary-General to investigate the possibilities of such assistance and to report to the Commission and the Council any offer of assistance which may be received."

E

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Considering that Iran is an important opium producing country and, in order to ensure the execution of the law banning cultivation of the opium poppy, requires increased technical assistance in enabling its cultivators to introduce other agricultural crops to replace opium poppy plantation and also in respect of the treatment of addicts,

"Recognizing that the success of Iran in these fields cannot be accomplished without international co-operation,

"Recognizing that technical assistance is a useful means of ensuring the execution of the recent Iranian law mentioned above,

"Recalling its resolution 548 E (XVIII) of 12 July 1954 recommending that the technical assistance services of the United Nations and the specialized agencies give due consideration to any request which the countries concerned may make for assistance in developing their administrative or social measures,

"Considering that the specialized agencies, particularly the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, by virtue of their programmes of technical assistance, are able to render valuable services in these fields,

"1. Expresses the hope that Iran will succeed in accomplishing the task which it has undertaken;

"2. Recommends to the Government of Iran to submit to the technical assistance authorities concerned, in addition to any requests for technical assistance for other purposes, requests for such technical assistance as it may consider necessary to assist it in the successful and speedy achievement of the aims it has undertaken in banning the cultivation of the opium poppy;

"3. Draws the attention of the technical assistance authorities of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies to the importance, in relation to the economic and social development of Iran, of the successful and speedy achievement of these aims, and to the particular importance in this connexion of the fulfilment of its programme in its early stages;

"4. Invites these authorities to give due consideration to any requests, in addition to requests for technical assistance for other purposes, which the Government of Iran may make for technical assistance in accordance with paragraph 2 of this resolution;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to include in the report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and to the Council to be furnished in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution D, information as to the extent to which it has been possible to meet the

requests of the Government of Iran for technical assistance."

MEASURES FOR IMPROVING SYSTEM OF CONTROL

PROPOSED SINGLE CONVENTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS
E/2891. Report of 11th session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, 23 April-18 May 1956, Chapter IV.

E/L.726 and Add.1. Replies from governments to Commission's proposal to establish committee to prepare draft single convention on narcotic drugs.
E/L.732. France draft resolution, as orally amended by Canada, adopted by Social Committee by 17 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

E/2912. Report of Social Committee, draft resolution F.

RESOLUTION 626 F (XXII), as recommended by Social Committee, E/2912, adopted unanimously by Council on 2 August 1956, meeting 947.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the proposal made by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its eleventh session that a committee be convened to prepare a revised draft, in the light of the comments submitted on the second draft of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs,

"Having noted that the proposal is rendered inoperative by the refusal of too large a number of countries to sit on the committee,

"Considering that the Single Convention should constitute a codification of the international conventions on narcotic drugs,

"Considering that, in view of the importance of the instrument in question, Governments should be given sufficient time for the submission of their comments on the revised draft of the Single Convention,

"1. Urges Governments to communicate their comments on the revised draft of the Single Convention to the Secretary-General before 1 January 1957 to enable the secretariat of the Commission to prepare an analytical study thereof for the Commission's next session;

"2. Requests the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to devote the maximum time at its twelfth session and, if necessary, at its thirteenth session, to the completion of a draft prepared in accordance with that study;

"3. Authorizes the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to sit for a further week at its twelfth session for this purpose."

CHAPTER XV

QUESTIONS RELATING TO CO-ORDINATION
AND RELATIONS OF UNITED NATIONS
WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES*CO-ORDINATION AND RELATIONS
WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES*

At its twenty-second session, the Economic and Social Council undertook a general review of the development and co-ordination of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as a whole.

In an introductory statement, the Secretary-General described some of the Council's accomplishments during the first ten years of its existence. The Secretary-General referred to the progress made towards universality in the programmes and membership of the various international organizations and commented on the new methods and forms developed by international action in such fields as technical assistance. He also drew attention to the extension of international action to new fields of endeavour. During the past year, he noted, there had been significant developments requiring co-ordinated action on the part of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in such fields as the peaceful uses of atomic energy, water control and utilization, community development and industrialization. Referring to the need for more adequate statistical information, he stressed the increasing necessity for consultation with specialized agencies as a result of the recent trend towards the formulation of broad programmes of development under United Nations leadership. He also suggested the possibility of developing a special international service to assist governments of under-developed countries on administration problems. In addition, he commented briefly on the future of the technical assistance programmes and the development of international economic and social assistance, with particular reference to Africa and the Middle East.

Progress made in co-ordinating action in the economic and social programmes of the United Nations family was described in the nineteenth report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination submitted to the Council. It in-

cluded the Committee's observations on developments in regard to the responsibilities of the international organizations concerned in the field of atomic energy, on methods of programme co-ordination and on the scope and results of consultations concerning such questions as utilization of water resources, industrialization, community development, fundamental education and regional co-ordination. It also described the continuing inter-agency efforts for dealing with administrative and financial problems of mutual concern, as well as the question of giving greater publicity to the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the economic and social fields.

On 9 August 1956 the Council unanimously recommended, by resolution 630 A I (XXII), that ACC continue and intensify its efforts through inter-agency consultation to achieve co-ordination in the planning and execution of programmes. Commending the Secretary-General for the action already taken to streamline United Nations work in the economic, social and human rights fields, the Council asked him for a further report on the lines of his "Observations on the Work Programme of the Council and on the Financial Implications of the Council's Action". The Council also called on the specialized agencies and the regional and functional commissions to pay special attention to further concentration of their activities on major economic, social and human rights problems, as appropriate, and to the more efficient co-ordination of these activities. The Council further called upon the Members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to take urgent measures to ensure on the national level a co-ordinated policy on the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, in order to achieve a greater concentration on major projects and fuller co-ordination.

In another resolution, 630 A II (XXII), which was adopted by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions, the Council requested the Secre-

tary-General to prepare and circulate a survey of the means and methods employed by Member Governments for co-ordinating their national policies in respect to the activities of the various organs, committees and agencies in the field of economic and social activities of the United Nations family, and, in so doing, to pay attention to the difficulties encountered.

Another Council decision, taken under resolution 630 B (XXII) by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions, dealt with the posting of Headquarters personnel of the Technical Assistance Administration to regional commission offices and the detailing of social affairs staff from Headquarters to the Economic Commissions for Asia and the Far East and for Latin America and to the Middle East area.

The Council also took a decision, under resolution 630 C (XXII), on co-ordination of UNICEF programmes with the regular and technical programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN UNESCO

At its twenty-first session, on 26 April 1956 the Council considered an application from Tunisia for membership in UNESCO and un-

animously decided by resolution 612 (XXII) to inform UNESCO that it had no objection to the admission of Tunisia to the organization. At its twenty-second session, on 11 July, it took similar action in regard to Morocco, unanimously deciding, by resolution 629 (XXII), to inform UNESCO that it had no objection to the admission of Morocco.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

At its resumed twenty-second session, on 17 December 1956 the Council adopted, by 16 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, resolution 634 (XXII), asking its President to negotiate, with the appropriate authorities of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, an agreement for the purpose of bringing the International Finance Corporation into relationship with the United Nations. On 19 December, by 16 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, the Council approved the draft agreement, as negotiated, and recommended that this agreement be approved by the General Assembly at its eleventh session. This the Assembly did on 20 February 1957. (For details of agreement see Annex to Council resolution 635 (XXII) in DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

CO-ORDINATION AND RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—22ND SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 942–945, 951.
CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE, meetings 139–150.

- E/2801 and Add.1. Annual report of International Monetary Fund.
- E/2802 and Add.1. Annual report of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
- E/2820. Bibliographical material on works and studies relating to human rights. Report by Secretary-General.
- E/2826 and Corr.1. Annual report of UPU.
- E/2847. Annual report of WMO.
- E/2867. Annual report of UNESCO.
- E/2873 and Add.1. Annual report of WHO.
- E/2874. Annual report of ITU.
- E/2877 and Add.1,2. Annual report of ICAO.
- E/2878 and Add.1-4. Annual report of FAO.
- E/2879. Annual report of ILO.
- E/2884. Nineteenth report of Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.
- E/2892. Co-ordination of UNICEF programmes with regular and technical assistance programmes of

- United Nations and specialized agencies. Report by Secretary-General.
- E/2894/Rev.1. Introductory statement by Secretary-General.
- E/2900 and Add.1. Work programmes and costs of economic and social activities of United Nations. Note by Secretary-General.
- E/2903. Observations on work programme of Council and on financial implications of Council's actions. Note by Secretary-General.
- E/AC.24/L.113. Suggestions regarding work of Co-ordination Committee. Note by Secretariat.
- E/AC.24/L.115 and Rev.1,2. United States draft resolution, adopted by Co-ordination Committee as orally amended by Indonesia and France, by 14 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.
- E/AC.24/L.116 and Rev.1. Argentina, Greece, United States draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Co-ordination Committee, as orally amended in Committee.
- E/AC.24/L.117. Yugoslavia draft resolution.
- E/AC.24/L.118. United States draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Co-ordination Committee, as orally amended by France and Yugoslavia.
- E/AC.24/L.119. Argentina and Netherlands draft resolution, adopted by Co-ordination Committee,

as orally amended in Committee, by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

E/AC.24/L.120. United Kingdom draft resolution.

E/AC.24/L.121. Canada amendment to draft resolution of United Kingdom.

E/AC.24/L.122 and Rev.1, E/AC.24/L.123. Notes by Secretariat.

E/AC.24/L.124. Report by Working Group, and draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Co-ordination Committee, as orally amended in Committee.

E/2925. Report of Co-ordination Committee, draft resolutions A I and II, B, C, D, E.

RESOLUTION 630 A I and II and B, C, D, E, and Annex (XXII), as recommended by Co-ordination Committee, E/2925, adopted by Council on 9 August 1956, meeting 951, as follows: 630 A I (XXII), unanimously; 630 A II (XXII), by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions; 630 B (XXII), by 15 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions; 630 C (XXII), unanimously. (For resolution 630 D (XXII) see OTHER QUESTIONS RELATING TO HUMAN RIGHTS under CHAPTER IX, above; for resolution 630 E (XXII) see CHAPTER VII, above.)

A

I

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the Secretary-General's introductory statement, his note on the work programme of the Council and the financial implications of the Council's actions, and his note on work programme and costs of the economic and social activities of the United Nations,

"Having considered the annual reports of the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Telecommunication Union, the Universal Postal Union and the World Meteorological Organization,

"Having considered the nineteenth report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination,

"Considering that more concrete measures by the Council on co-ordination require appropriate preparatory work,

"1. Takes note of the above-mentioned reports;

"2. Commends the Secretary-General for the action already taken to streamline the work of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields;

"3. Endorses, subject to the decisions taken and comments made by the Council at its present session, the proposals made in the Secretary-General's note entitled 'Observations on the Work Programme of the Council and on the Financial Implications of the Council's Actions';

"4. Reiterates the appeal made by the General Assembly in its resolution 125(II) of 20 November 1947 and calls upon the States members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies to take urgent measures to ensure on the national level

a co-ordinated policy in regard to the activities of the United Nations and of the various specialized agencies, in order that greater concentration on major projects and fuller co-ordination may be achieved between the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the economic, social and human rights fields;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to produce a further report on the lines of the document entitled 'Observations on the Work Programme of the Council and on the Financial Implications of the Council's Actions', including comments on work in the social field as mentioned in paragraph 4 of that document and on the work programmes of the regional economic commissions and the functional commissions;

"6. Recommends to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to continue and intensify its efforts through inter-agency consultation to achieve co-ordination in the planning and execution of programmes;

"7. Recommends to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to report in more detail to the Council on its deliberations;

"8. Recommends to the specialized agencies and requests the regional economic commissions and the functional commissions to pay special attention to further concentration of their activities on major economic, social and human rights problems, as may be appropriate, and to the more efficient co-ordination of the said activities, and to include a special section thereon in their next reports to the Council;

"9. Decides that its Co-ordination Committee shall meet one week before the opening of its twenty-fourth session in order to consider the report of the Secretary-General requested above and the relevant sections of the reports of the specialized agencies, regional economic commissions and functional commissions, and to submit its recommendations to the Council for consideration at the same session."

II

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 125(II) of 20 November 1947,

"Recalling further Council resolution 590 A (XX) of 5 August 1955,

"Considering that the co-ordination of national action is of paramount importance to the concentration of effort,

"Considering further that, in spite of the attention given by Governments to improvement of co-ordination on the national level in respect of matters concerning the United Nations, its bodies and the specialized agencies, the problem remains,

"Considering that an exchange of information between Governments concerning the difficulties they have encountered in this respect and the means and methods by which they have endeavoured to overcome them would be of assistance to all States Members of the United Nations, especially if the information collected and circulated were to be accompanied by an analysis of the main difficulties involved and the various methods used to deal with them,

"1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare and circulate a survey of the means and methods employed by the Governments of Member States for the purpose of co-ordinating their national policies in respect of the activities of the various organs, committees and agencies in the field of the economic and social activities of the United Nations family, and, in so doing, to pay particular attention to the difficulties encountered;

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite the Governments of Member States to submit the information needed for the preparation of the survey mentioned in the preceding paragraph, in so far as their own problems, practices and methods are concerned, and to undertake, if necessary, direct consultations with individual Governments for the purpose of obtaining further information on points of particular importance."

B

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having noted paragraphs 24 and 25 of the statement of the Secretary-General pertaining to the detailment of social affairs staff from Headquarters to the secretariats of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and to the Middle East area, and the posting of Headquarters staff of the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration to regional commission offices,

"Noting further that these arrangements have been made on an experimental basis,

"Believing that a final decision on this matter should be reached only on the basis of adequate experience,

"1. *Expresses the hope* that the interim report the Secretary-General intends to submit to the eleventh session of the General Assembly on the posting of Headquarters personnel of the Technical Assistance Administration to regional commission offices will also cover the detailment of social affairs staff;

"2. *Considers* that the present arrangements regarding the posting of personnel, as authorized by the General Assembly on an experimental basis, should preferably be continued until the end of 1957, if the General Assembly so agrees;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, for the use of the General Assembly at its twelfth session, a report on the results of the experience gained in the posting of the aforementioned headquarters personnel to regional commission offices, and to submit this report to the Council at its twenty-fourth session, in order to enable the Council to transmit its views on the report to the General Assembly."

C

"The Economic and Social Council,

"1. *Notes with appreciation* the report of the Secretary-General on the co-ordination of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) programmes with the regular and technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies;

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to report to the Council periodically on the development and co-ordination of UNICEF programmes with

the regular and technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, in order to ensure effective co-ordination;

"3. *Further requests* the Secretary-General in his next report, to be prepared with the assistance of the specialized agencies concerned and submitted not later than 1958, to pay particular attention to the co-ordinated efforts which are being made to ensure effective evaluation of the various programmes as evidenced, to the extent possible, by progress in various countries."

A/3154. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IX, section I.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP IN UNESCO

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—21ST SESSION
PLENARY MEETING, 914.

E/2852. Application from Tunisia for membership in UNESCO. Note by Secretary-General.

E/L.707. France draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 612(XXI), as submitted by France, E/L.707, adopted unanimously by Council on 26 April 1956.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—22ND SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 926, 930.

E/2902 and Add.1. Application from Morocco for membership in UNESCO. Note by Secretary-General. E/L.727. France draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 629(XXII), as submitted by France, E/L.727, adopted unanimously by Council on 11 July 1956.

A/3154. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter IX, section II.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—
RESUMED 22ND SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 952, 953.

E/2935. Negotiation of agreement with International Finance Corporation. Note by Secretary-General.

E/2940. Communication from Permanent Representatives of Canada, Ecuador and Pakistan to United Nations, proposing item entitled "Negotiation of an agreement with the International Finance Corporation" for agenda of resumed 22nd session, and draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 634(XXII), as submitted by Canada, Ecuador and Pakistan, E/2940, adopted by Council on 17 December 1956, by 16 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Noting with satisfaction that the International Finance Corporation has entered into force and begun its operations,

"Noting further that the Articles of Agreement of the International Finance Corporation provide that the Corporation, acting through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, shall enter into formal arrangements with the United Nations,

"Considering that the Bank has been authorized and requested by the Board of Directors of the International Finance Corporation to negotiate and enter into an agreement on behalf of the Corporation with the United Nations on terms substantially corresponding to the terms of the agreement between the United Nations and the Bank,

"1. Requests the President of the Council to negotiate, with the appropriate authorities of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, an agreement for the purpose of bringing the International Finance Corporation into relationship with the United Nations;

"2. Further requests that if possible the report of these negotiations be submitted for the consideration of the Council at its resumed twenty-second session, in order to permit the Council to transmit the agreement to the General Assembly for approval during its eleventh session."

E/2943. Report by President of Council, transmitting draft agreement between United Nations and International Finance Corporation, approved by the Council on 19 December 1956, by 16 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

E/L.743. Canada, Ecuador, Pakistan draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 635(XXII), as submitted by Canada, Ecuador, and Pakistan, E/L.743, adopted by the Council on 19 December 1956, by 16 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the draft Agreement, annexed to the present resolution, negotiated between the President of the Council and the representative of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for the purpose of bringing the International Finance Corporation into relationship with the United Nations,

"Recommends to the General Assembly that this draft Agreement be approved by it at its eleventh session."

ANNEX

DRAFT AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, ACTING FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION, ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

"Whereas Article 63 of the Charter of the United Nations provides that the Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the

specialized agencies, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations,

"Whereas the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (hereinafter called the Bank) entered into an agreement (hereinafter called the Bank Agreement) with the United Nations which defines the terms on which the United Nations and the Bank were brought into relationship and which was approved by the Board of Governors of the Bank on 16 September 1947, and by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 November 1947,

"Whereas the Articles of Agreement of the International Finance Corporation (hereinafter called the Corporation) entered into force, in accordance with section 1 of article IX of the said Articles of Agreement, on 20 July 1956,

"Whereas section 7 of article IV of the said Articles of Agreement provides that the Corporation, acting through the Bank, shall enter into formal arrangements with the United Nations,

"Whereas the Corporation has authorized the Bank to act for and on behalf of the Corporation in entering into such arrangements with the United Nations on terms substantially corresponding to the terms of the Bank Agreement,

"Now therefore

"The United Nations and the Bank, acting for and on behalf of the Corporation, hereby agree as follows:

"1. The relationship between the United Nations and the Corporation shall be governed by the Bank Agreement; and to that end the term "Bank" in the Bank Agreement shall be deemed to refer to the Corporation for purposes of this Agreement; except that, for the purposes of this Agreement,

"(a) Paragraph 1 of article I of the Bank Agreement shall be deemed to read:

"This agreement, which is entered into by the United Nations pursuant to the provisions of Article 63 of its Charter, and by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, acting for and on behalf of the International Finance Corporation, pursuant to the provisions of section 7 of article IV of the Corporation's Articles of Agreement, is intended to define the terms on which the United Nations and the Corporation shall be brought into relationship";

"(b) The last sentence of paragraph 3 of article IV of the Bank Agreement shall be deemed to read:

"The Corporation recognizes that the United Nations and its organs may appropriately make recommendations with respect to the technical aspects of programmes or projects for the development of productive private enterprise";

"(c) The first sentence of paragraph 3 of article X of the Bank Agreement shall be deemed to read:

"Copies of the annual report and the financial statements prepared by the Corporation pursuant to section 11, paragraph (a), of article IV of its Articles of Agreement will be furnished to the United Nations";

"(d) The reference in paragraph 1 of article XIII

of the Bank Agreement to the President of the Bank shall be deemed to continue to refer to the President of the Bank;

"(e) Paragraph 2 of article XIII of the Bank Agreement shall be deemed to read:

"This agreement shall be subject to revision by agreement between the United Nations and the Bank, acting for and on behalf of the Corporation, from the date of its entry into force";

"(f) Paragraph 4 of article XIII of the Bank Agreement shall be deemed to be deleted, and to be replaced by paragraph 3 of this Agreement;

"2. The Corporation shall act to the fullest extent practicable through the Bank in fulfilling its obligations under this Agreement;

"3. This Agreement shall come into force when it shall have been approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations, the Board of Governors of the Bank, and the Board of Governors of the Corporation."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—11TH SESSION
GENERAL COMMITTEE, meeting 110.
PLENARY MEETINGS, 655, 656.

A/329/Rev.1. Request by Economic and Social Council for inclusion of item entitled "Agreement on relationship between the United Nations and the International Finance Corporation" in agenda of 11th session, and text of agreement between United Nations and International Finance Corporation. Note by Secretary-General.

A/L.221. Canada, Ecuador, Pakistan draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1116(XI), as submitted by Canada, Ecuador and Pakistan, A/L.221, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 20 February 1957.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the Agreement entered into on 19 December 1956 between the Economic and Social Council and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, acting for and on behalf of the International Finance Corporation, on relationship between the United Nations and the International Finance Corporation,

"Approves this Agreement."

CHAPTER XVI

CONSULTATIVE ARRANGEMENTS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

GRANTING OF CONSULTATIVE STATUS

Nine applications and re-applications from Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for consultative status were considered at the twenty-first session of the Economic and Social Council. On the basis of a report from the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, the Council took the following decisions on 20 April 1956. It placed the International Council of Social Democratic Women, the International Permanent Bureau of Motor Manufacturers, the World Federation of the Deaf and the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc. (U.S.A.) on the register of the Secretary-General. It decided not to grant the requests for category B consultative status made by the Federal Union of European Nationalities and Regions and the Women's International Democratic Federation. Also rejected were requests from International Federation of Free Journalists of Central and Eastern Europe and Baltic and Balkan Countries and the International Union of Aviation

Insurers for reclassification from the register to category B. Deferred until 1957 was consideration of the application of the World Jewish Migration Council for category B consultative status.

OPERATING CONSULTATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

WRITTEN STATEMENTS FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Seventy-six written statements by 37 NGOs were submitted during 1956 and three written statements were submitted jointly by three groups of NGOs, under the arrangements for consultation, to the Economic and Social Council, to its commissions, or to United Nations conferences. Written statements were directed to the following: the United Nations Children's Fund, the Transport and Communications Commission, the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic

Commission for Asia and the Far East, the United Nations Conference on Maintenance Obligations, and the United Nations Conference on Plenipotentiaries on a Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery.

HEARINGS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Statements on the agenda items at the Council's twenty-first session were made by NGOs in category A as indicated below:

International Chamber of Commerce, on: recognition and enforcement of foreign arbitral awards.

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, on: economic development of under-developed countries, and forced labour.

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, on: economic development of under-developed countries; advisory services in the field of human rights; allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights; forced labour.

World Federation of Trade Unions, on: economic development of under-developed countries; advisory services in human rights.

World Federation of United Nations Associations, on: teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in schools and other educational institutions of Member States.

Statements made by category A organizations at the Council's twenty-second session were as follows:

International Chamber of Commerce, on: world economic situation; financing of economic development; international commodity problems.

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, on: world economic situation; economic development of under-developed countries; financing of economic development; international commodity problems; establishment of a world food reserve; report of the Commission on Human Rights.

International Federation of Agricultural Producers, on: world economic situation; establishment of a world food reserve.

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, on: world economic situation; eco-

nomic development of under-developed countries; financing of economic development; international commodity problems; establishment of a world food reserve; technical assistance; programme of concerted practical action in the social field of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

World Federation of Trade Unions, on: world economic situation; general review of the development and co-ordination of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as a whole; economic development of under-developed countries; financing of economic development; report of the Commission on the Status of Women.

World Federation of United Nations Associations, on: financing of economic development; technical assistance; report of the Commission on Human Rights; report of the Commission on the Status of Women.

World Veterans Federation, on: world economic situation; the annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

During the twenty-first session, two organizations in category B and one organization on the register were heard by the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, as follows:

Agudas Israel World Organization, on: world calendar reform.

Anti-Slavery Society (United Kingdom), on: forced labour; slavery.

International World Calendar Association, on: world calendar reform.

During the twenty-second session, hearings to category B organizations were granted by the Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations as follows:

Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America (United States), on: world economic situation.

International Catholic Child Bureau, on: programme of concerted practical action in the social field of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

International Federation of University Women, on: annual report of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

International Road Federation, on: economic development of under-developed countries; technical assistance.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, on: report of the Commission on the Status of Women.

World Jewish Congress, on: world economic situation.

The Committee also heard a representative of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (category B) speak on the sub-

ject of "solar and other sources of energy other than the atom".

The Committee heard brief statements, too, from organizations with category A consultative status on the agenda items on which they were later heard by the Council. In addition, many non-governmental organizations were heard by various Commissions of the Council.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS

(As of 31 December 1956)

With the exception of the organizations which are followed by the name of a country, all the non-governmental organizations listed below are international.

CATEGORY A

International Chamber of Commerce
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
International Co-operative Alliance
International Federation of Agricultural Producers
International Federation of Christian Trade Unions
International Organisation of Employers
Inter-Parliamentary Union
World Federation of Trade Unions
World Federation of United Nations Associations
World Veterans Federation

CATEGORY B

Agudas Israel World Organization
All India Women's Conference (India)
All Pakistan Women's Association (Pakistan)
Anti-Slavery Society, The (United Kingdom)
CARE (Cooperative for American Remittances to Everywhere, Inc.) (U.S.A.)
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (U.S.A.)
Catholic International Union for Social Service
Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America (U.S.A.)
Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, The
Confédération internationale du crédit populaire
Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations
Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations
Friends World Committee for Consultation
Howard League for Penal Reform (United Kingdom)
Indian Council of World Affairs (India)
Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production
Inter-American Federation of Automobile Clubs
Inter-American Press Association
Inter-American Statistical Institute
International Abolitionist Federation
International African Institute
International Air Transport Association
International Alliance of Women
International Association of Juvenile Court Judges
International Association of Penal Law
International Automobile Federation
International Bar Association

International Bureau for the Suppression of Traffic in Persons
International Catholic Child Bureau
International Catholic Migration Commission
International Catholic Press Union
International Commission Against Concentration Camp Practices
International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage
International Association of Schools of Social Work
International Committee of Scientific Management
International Committee of the Red Cross
International Conference of Catholic Charities
International Conference of Social Work
International Congresses for Modern Architecture
International Cooperative Women's Guild
International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation
International Council of Women
International Criminal Police Commission
International Federation "Amies de la jeune fille"
International Federation for Housing and Town Planning
International Federation for the Rights of Man
International Federation of Business and Professional Women
International Federation of Journalists
International Federation of Newspaper Publishers (Proprietors) and Editors
International Federation of Settlements
International Federation of University Women
International Federation of Women Lawyers
International Fiscal Association
International Institute of Administrative Sciences
International Institute of Public Finance
International Islamic Economic Organization
International Labour Assistance
International Law Association, The
International League for the Rights of Man, The
International Movement for Fraternal Union Among Races and Peoples
International Organization for Standardization
International Road Federation
International Road Transport Union
International Social Service
International Society of Criminology
International Society for the Welfare of Cripples
International Society of Social Defence
International Statistical Institute
International Thrift Institute
International Touring Alliance

- International Union for Child Welfare
 International Union for Inland Navigation
 International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
 International Union for the Scientific Study of Population
 International Union of Architects
 International Union of Family Organizations
 International Union of Local Authorities
 International Union of Marine Insurance
 International Union of Official Travel Organizations
 International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electric Power
 International Union of Public Transport
 International Union of Railways
 International Union of Socialist Youth
 Junior Chamber International
 League of Red Cross Societies
 Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations
 Lions International—The International Association of Lions Clubs
 National Association of Manufacturers (U.S.A.)
 Nouvelles équipes internationales—Union des démocrates chrétiens
 Pan Pacific South-East Asia Women's Association
 Pax Romana
 International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs
 International Movement of Catholic Students
 Rotary International
 Salvation Army, The
 Société belge d'études et d'expansion (Belgium)
 Society of Comparative Legislation (France)
 South American Petroleum Institute
 Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
 World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations
 World Assembly of Youth
 World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession
 World Council for the Welfare of the Blind
 World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls
 World Jewish Congress
 World Movement of Mothers
 World Power Conference
 World Union for Progressive Judaism
 World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations
 World Young Women's Christian Association
 World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union
 Young Christian Workers
- REGISTER**
 Aero Medical Association
 American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc. (U.S.A.)
 Arab Union
 Asian Relations Organization
 Associated Country Women of the World
 Association internationale des intérêts radio-maritimes
 Biometric Society, The
 Boy Scouts' International Bureau
 Centre of International Relationships for Wholesale Trade
 Committee for Economic Development (U.S.A.)
 Conference of Internationally-Minded Schools
 Co-ordinating Secretariat of National Unions of Students
 Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences
 Dairy Industries Society International
 Econometric Society, The
 Engineers Joint Council
 European Association for Animal Production
 European Broadcasting Union
 European Confederation of Agriculture
 European Union of Coachbuilders
 Federation of International Furniture Removers
 Fédération internationale libre des déportés et internés de la résistance
 Hansard Society, The
 Institute of International Law
 Inter-American Association of Broadcasters
 Inter-American Association of Sanitary Engineering
 International Academy of Forensic and Social Medicine
 International Aeronautical Federation
 International Amateur Radio Union
 International Association for Liberal Christianity and Religious Freedom
 International Association for Research in Income and Wealth
 International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience
 International Association for the Prevention of Blindness
 International Association for Vocational Guidance
 International Association of Art Critics
 International Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
 International Association of Gerontology
 International Association of Horticultural Producers
 International Association of Microbiological Societies
 International Association of Physical Oceanography
 International Association of Universities
 International Association of University Professors and Lecturers
 International Astronomical Union
 International Broadcasting Organization
 International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association
 International Catholic Film Office
 International Chamber of Shipping
 International Commission on Illumination
 International Commission on Radiological Protection
 International Commission on Radiological Units
 International Committee for Social Sciences Documentation
 International Committee of Catholic Nurses
 International Committee of Comparative Law
 International Committee on Radio Electricity
 International Confederation of Professional and Intellectual Workers
 International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers
 International Conference on Large Electric Systems
 International Container Bureau
 International Council for Educational Films

- International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies
 International Council of Commerce Employers
 International Council of Museums
 International Council of Nurses
 International Council of Scientific Unions
 International Council of Social Democratic Women
 International Council on Archives
 International Dairy Federation
 International Dental Federation
 International Economic Association
 International Falcon Movement
 International Federation for Documentation
 International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations
 International Federation of Art Film
 International Federation of Building and Public Works (Employers' Confederation)
 International Federation of Catholic Youth
 International Federation of Children Communities
 International Federation of Film Producers Associations
 International Federation of Free Journalists
 International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics
 International Federation of Home Economics
 International Federation of Independent Air Transport
 International Federation of Library Associations
 International Federation of Organisations for School Correspondents and Exchanges
 International Federation of Radio Officers
 International Federation of Senior Police Officers
 International Federation of the Periodical Press
 International Federation of the Phonographic Industry
 International Federation of Workers' Educational Associations
 International Federation of Workers' Travel Associations
 International Gas Union
 International Geographical Union
 International Hospital Federation
 International House Association
 International Hydatidological Association
 International Institute of Differing Civilizations
 International Institute of Public Law
 International Institution of the Middle Classes
 International Landworkers' Federation
 International League Against Rheumatism
 International Leprosy Association, The
 International Literary and Artistic Association
 International Music Council
 International Olive Growers' Federation
 International Organization Against Trachoma
 International Paediatric Association
 International P.E.N. Club—a World Association of Writers
 International Permanent Bureau of Motor Manufacturers
 International Pharmaceutical Federation
 International Political Science Association
 International Radio Maritime Committee
 International Rayon and Synthetic Fibres Committee
 International Real Estate Federation
 International Relief Committee for Intellectual Workers
 International Schools Association
 International Scientific Radio Union
 International Shipping Federation Ltd., The
 International Social Science Council
 International Society for Blood Transfusion
 International Society of Soil Science
 International Sociological Association
 International Special Committee on Radio Interference
 International Studies Conference
 International Temperance Union
 International Theatre Institute
 International Union Against Cancer
 International Union Against Tuberculosis
 International Union Against Venereal Diseases and the Treponematoses
 International Union for Health Education of the Public
 International Union for Protecting Public Morality
 International Union of Aviation Insurers
 International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics
 International Union of Nutritional Sciences
 International Union of Scientific Psychology
 International Vegetarian Union
 International World Calendar Association
 International Youth Hostel Federation
 Joint Committee of International Teachers' Federations
 Joint International Committee for Tests Relating to the Protection of Telecommunication Lines and Underground Ducts
 Liberal International, World Liberal Union
 Lutheran World Federation
 Medical Women's International Association
 New Education Fellowship (The International)
 Open Door International
 O.R.T. World Union
 Pacific Science Association
 Permanent Committee for the International Veterinary Congresses
 Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses
 Permanent International Committee on Canned Foods
 St. Joan's International Social and Political Alliance
 Service civil international
 Société européenne de culture
 Soroptimist International Association
 Standing Conference of Voluntary Agencies Working for Refugees
 Union of International Associations
 Union of International Engineering Organizations
 Union O.S.E.—World Wide Organisation for Child Care, Health and Hygiene Among Jews
 Universal Esperanto Association
 World Association for Public Opinion Research
 World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, The
 World Confederation for Physical Therapy
 World Federation for Mental Health
 World Federation of Democratic Youth
 World Federation of the Deaf
 World Friendship Federation

World Medical Association
World Organization for Early Childhood Education
World Poultry Science Association
World Union of Catholic Teachers

World Union of Jewish Students
World University Service
World's Student Christian Federation

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GRANTING OF CONSULTATIVE STATUS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—21ST SESSION
PLENARY MEETING, 905.

COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NGOS, meetings 157, 158.

E/2828. Report of Council Committee on NGOs containing draft resolutions A and B.
E/L.699. USSR amendments to draft resolution A.

RESOLUTION 613 A and B (XXI), as recommended by Council Committee on NGOs, E/2828, adopted by Council on 20 April 1956, meeting 905, as follows: 613 A (XXI), by 14 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions; 613 B (XXI), unanimously.

A

INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report of its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations,

"1. Decides not to grant the requests of the following organizations for reclassification from the register to category B:

"International Federation of Free Journalists of Central and Eastern Europe and Baltic and Balkan Countries;

"International Union of Aviation Insurers;

"2. Decides not to grant the requests of the following organizations for category B consultative status:

"Federation Union of European Nationalities and Regions;

"Women's International Democratic Federation;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General to place the following organizations on the register of non-governmental organizations in accordance with paragraph 17 of Council resolution 288 B (X) of 27 February 1950:

"International Council of Social Democratic Women;

"International Permanent Bureau of Motor Manufacturers;

"World Federation of the Deaf;

"4. Decides to defer until 1957 consideration of the application of the World Jewish Migration Council for category B consultative status."

B

NATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having considered the report of its Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and in the light of Council resolution 288 B (X), paragraph 9, and upon the recommendation of the Government concerned,

"Decides to place the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc. (USA) on the register of the Secretary-General."

WRITTEN STATEMENTS FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

For written statements submitted to Council or its subsidiary bodies, see E/C.2/451-475; E/CN.2/NGO/11,12; E/CN.3/NGO/5,6; E/CN.4/NGO/64-68; E/CN.4/SUB.2/NGO/9; E/CN.6/NGO/34-42; E/CN.11/NGO/11-15; E/ICEF/NGO/20-39; E/ECE/NGO/2; E/CONF.21/NGO/1-3; E/CONF.24/NGO/1-8.

HEARINGS OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—21ST AND

22ND SESSIONS

PLENARY MEETINGS, 903, 905, 912, 923, 928, 932.

COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NGOS, meetings 158-160, 161, 162.

E/2829-2831; E/2857; E/2859; E/2860. Reports of Council Committee on NGOs.

E/2904; E/2905 and Corr.1; E/2906; E/2907. Reports of Council Committee on NGOs.

A/3154. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter X.

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS

ESTABLISHMENT OF FOOD RESERVES

CONSIDERATION BY ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Economic and Social Council, at its twenty-second session, considered the establish-

ment of a world food reserve on the basis of an FAO report entitled *Functions of a World Food Reserve—Scope and Limitations*, prepared in pursuance of General Assembly resolution

827(IX). The report dealt with the following four main objectives outlined in the Assembly resolution: raising the low level of food production and consumption and fighting chronic malnutrition; relieving famine and other emergency situations; counteracting excessive price fluctuations; and promoting the rational disposal of intermittent agricultural surpluses.

In the course of the Council's debate, several representatives expressed concern about the continuing low levels of food production and consumption in many under-developed countries. The remedy for this, it was felt, was to be found in the rapid and balanced development of their economies.

As to the use of food reserves for the relief of famine and other emergency situations, it was pointed out that in emergency situations assistance had, in fact, been provided by individual countries on a bilateral basis, and that machinery for dealing with such emergencies already existed within FAO. Difficulties were foreseen in asking Governments to commit themselves to contribute to an international scheme, but some representatives felt that the accumulation of adequate national reserves would be helpful.

Also discussed was the possibility of disposing of intermittent agricultural surpluses in a rational way, particularly by using them for economic development. The FAO report suggested the possible establishment of a World Food Capital Fund to provide assistance in the economic development of under-developed countries. Some representatives thought that report optimistic and raised objections to the suggestion.

Finally, the Council decided, by resolution 621(XXII), to affirm the desirability of achieving the objectives set forth in General Assembly resolution 827(IX). The Council stressed the need for progress towards the attainment of those objectives through continued and intensified international co-operation and national programmes and noted that it was not practicable to achieve all the objectives under a single organization. The Council's conclusions were: the basic solution to the problems lay in rapid and balanced economic development; food reserves could contribute towards this provided that FAO's principles for the disposal of agricultural surpluses were adhered to; more em-

phasis should be given to the role of food surpluses in assisting less developed countries to resist any strain placed on their foreign exchange position by unforeseeable food shortages. The Council, in addition, asked for a report by the Secretary-General on the possibility of further national and international action to attain the objectives set out by the Assembly.

The vote for the resolution to this effect was 16 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The question was also considered at the eleventh session of the General Assembly. During discussions in the Assembly's Second Committee, considerable attention was given to the possibility of using surplus food stocks for the building of national food reserves. Several representatives felt that the establishment and maintenance of more adequate national food reserves, especially in crop-cycle and famine areas, would go a long way towards accomplishing most, if not all, of the purposes which, it had been hoped, a world food reserve could meet. Some representatives favoured bilateral arrangements in building such reserves while others felt that an international scheme should be devised.

The fundamental solution to the problem of surpluses and shortages, it was also argued, lay in balanced economic development. The possibility of using food reserves as a means of counteracting excessive price fluctuations, it was generally agreed, should be considered in relation to the more general question of commodity price stabilization being examined by other bodies. The possibility of making greater use of the buffer-stock technique was considered, too, but it was felt that technical difficulties, such as storage and the selection of commodities, sometimes placed limitations on the use of food reserves for that purpose.

The Second Committee finally adopted a draft resolution, based on a proposal by the United States which asked the Secretary-General for an analysis of the possibilities and desirability of promoting, by means of consultations between importing and exporting Member States, the use of surplus foodstuffs in building up national reserves to be used in accordance with internationally agreed principles (a) to

meet emergency situations; (b) to prevent excessive price increases arising as a result of a failure in local food supplies; and (c) to prevent excessive price increases resulting from increased demand due to economic development programmes, thus facilitating the economic development of less developed countries. The Secretary-General was further requested to examine whether this use of surplus foods might lead to displacement of markets for those commodities and other effects it may have.

Unanimously approved by the Second Committee, the resolution to this effect (1025(XI)) was adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 20 February 1957, also unanimously.

By another resolution (1026(XI)), on the establishment of a world food reserve, the Assembly asked the Secretary-General for a report, to be prepared in consultation with FAO

and other agencies, on the desirability of setting up an inter-agency working group to study and examine the practical possibilities of carrying out the various proposals made in the FAO report on the functions, scope and limitations of a world food reserve and at the Economic and Social Council's twenty-second session and the Assembly's eleventh session. The Secretary-General was to report to the Council not later than its twenty-fourth session for appropriate action.

The resolution to this effect was adopted by the Assembly on 20 February by 47 votes to 8, with 7 abstentions, on the recommendation of its Second Committee, where it was approved by a vote of 33 to 9, with 18 abstentions. The text was based on a revised proposal by Ceylon, India and Indonesia.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—22ND SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 930, 931, 950.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, meetings 195–199.

E/2855. *Functions of a World Food Reserve—Scope and Limitations*, report prepared by FAO under General Assembly resolution 827(IX).

E/AC.6/L.144. France draft resolution.

E/AC.6/L.145/Rev.1. Egypt, Indonesia, Pakistan draft resolution, as amended by Argentina and Egypt, adopted by Economic Committee by 15 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

E/AC.6/L.146. Argentina draft resolution.

E/AC.6/L.147. Egypt amendments to joint draft resolution; first amendment adopted by Economic Committee by 13 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions; second amendment withdrawn.

E/AC.6/L.148. Argentina amendments to joint draft resolution, as orally amended by Egypt, adopted by separate votes by Economic Committee.

E/2914. Report of Economic Committee.

RESOLUTION 621(XXII), as recommended by Economic Committee, E/2914, adopted by Council on 6 August 1956, meeting 950, by 16 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

"*The Economic and Social Council*,

"*Having considered the report on the Functions of a World Food Reserve—Scope and Limitations* prepared by the secretariat of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations pursuant to General Assembly resolution 827(IX) of 14 December 1954,

"*Affirming the desirability of achieving the objectives set forth in General Assembly resolution 827(IX),*

"*Commending the secretariat of the Food and Ag-*

riculture Organization for the useful review and analysis,

"1. *Notes that it is not practicable to achieve under a single organization all the objectives set forth in General Assembly resolution 827(IX);*

"2. *Concludes:*

"(a) That the basic solution for the problems to which the General Assembly resolution is addressed lies in rapid and balanced economic development;

"(b) That under appropriate circumstances food surpluses can usefully contribute to this development when account is taken of the principles established by the Food and Agriculture Organization for the disposal of agricultural surpluses;

"(c) That the use of food surpluses or reserves for economic development or price stabilization purposes, which is an aspect of more general problems already under consideration in the United Nations family, should be examined as part of those problems with increased emphasis on the role of food surpluses or reserves in assisting less developed countries to resist strains placed on their foreign exchange positions by unforeseeable food shortages;

"2. *Stresses the need for progress towards the attainment of the objectives of the General Assembly resolution through continued and intensified international co-operation and national programmes;*

"4. *Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Food and Agriculture Organization and such other organizations and experts as he considers appropriate, to report on the possibility of further national action and international co-operation with a view to attaining the objectives set forth in the General Assembly resolution, including the feasibility, and, if feasible, the manner of using food reserves for meeting unforeseeable food shortages,*

taking into consideration the various suggestions made at the twenty-second session of the Council and those which may be made at the forthcoming eleventh session of the General Assembly, and to transmit his report to the Council at its twenty-fourth session;

"5. *Decides* to consider this report at its twenty-fourth session and to transmit it and the Food and Agriculture Organization's report together with its own recommendations to the General Assembly at its twelfth session."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—11TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETING, 656.

SECOND COMMITTEE, meetings 415-419, 421, 425-427, 430.

A/3154. Report of Economic and Social Council to General Assembly, Chapter V, section I.

A/3192. Memorandum by Secretary-General on questions relating to economic development.

A/C.2/L.297 and Corr.1 and Rev.1, 2. United States draft resolution, as amended by Egypt, adopted unanimously by Second Committee.

A/C.2/L.299. Denmark amendment to United States draft resolution, A/C.2/L.297.

A/C.2/L.303. Burma and Thailand amendment to United States draft resolution, A/C.2/L.297/Rev.1.

A/C.2/L.307 and Rev.1. Ceylon, India, Indonesia draft resolution, as orally amended by Egypt, adopted by Second Committee by 33 votes to 9, with 18 abstentions.

A/C.2/L.308. Egypt draft resolution.

A/C.2/L.309. Egypt amendments to United States draft resolution, A/C.2/L.297/Rev.2.

A/3516. Report of Second Committee, draft resolutions I and II.

RESOLUTION 1025(XI), as recommended by Second Committee, A/3156, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 20 February 1957, meeting 656.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL FOOD RESERVES

"The General Assembly,

"Having in mind the desirability of achieving the objectives set forth in its resolution 827(IX) of 14 December 1954,

"Considering that one of these objectives is the possible use of food reserves for relieving famine and other emergency situations,

"Considering further that many countries may need to establish or increase national reserves for this purpose, and recognizing that many countries which are in the early stages of economic development are faced with special difficulties in establishing adequate reserves, such as the fact that levels of consumption in the less developed countries are generally relatively low,

"Noting that Economic and Social Council resolution 621(XXII) of 6 August 1956 requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to report to the Council at its twenty-fourth session, *inter alia*, on the feasibility, and if feasible the manner,

of using food reserves for meeting unforeseeable food storages,

"Noting further that the Food and Agriculture Organization is engaged at the present time in a special study of the question of the establishment of national reserves against emergencies,

"1. Requests the Secretary-General, in preparing his report pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 621(XXII) of 6 August 1956, to include, on the basis of his consultations with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, an analysis of the possibilities and desirability of promoting, by means of consultations between importing and exporting Member States, the use of surplus foodstuffs in building up national reserves to be used in accordance with international agreed principles:

"(a) To meet emergency situations;

"(b) To prevent excessive price increases arising as a result of a failure in local food supplies;

"(c) To prevent excessive price increases resulting from increased demand due to economic development programmes, thus facilitating the economic development of less developed countries;

"2. Further requests the Secretary-General, in his analysis of the possibilities and desirability of the use of surplus foodstuffs for the above purpose, to examine whether such use may lead to displacement of markets for those commodities and what effects it may have on the economic and financial position of those countries which depend primarily on the export of similar commodities;

"3. Requests the Economic and Social Council to consider the possibility of postponing until its twenty-fifth session its examination of the report of the Secretary-General, in order to be in a position to take fully into account the discussions and the expert technical studies being undertaken by the Food and Agriculture Organization concerning the establishment of national food reserves;

"4. Invites both importing and exporting Member States to continue to consult, through the appropriate bodies established by the Food and Agriculture Organization, with a view to facilitating the establishment of national food reserves, with due regard for the principles of surplus disposal recommended by the Food and Agriculture Organization, particularly the need to avoid harmful interference with normal patterns of production and international trade and to ensure that the use of surplus reserves will result in genuine additional consumption as defined in the principles of the Food and Agriculture Organization."

RESOLUTION 1026(XI), as recommended by Second Committee, A/3516, adopted by Assembly on 20 February 1957, meeting 656, by 47 votes to 8, with 7 abstentions.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A WORLD FOOD RESERVE

"The General Assembly,

"Having in mind the desirability of achieving the objectives set forth in General Assembly resolution 827(IX) of 14 December 1954 and Economic and

Social Council resolution 621(XXII) of 6 August 1956,

"Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other agencies, to explore the desirability of setting up a working group to examine the practical possibilities of implementing the various

proposals made in the report of the Food and Agriculture Organization as well as the various suggestions made at the twenty-second session of the Economic and Social Council and at the eleventh session of the General Assembly, and to report to the Council not later than at its twenty-fourth session for appropriate action."

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION ON CARTOGRAPHY

At its twenty-first session, the Economic and Social Council considered a report by the Secretary-General on International Co-operation on Cartography, together with the Report of the United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East, held at Mussoorie, India, in 1955. The Secretary-General's report dealt with three subjects: the United Nations Regional Conference for Asia and the Far East; the adoption of a standard method of writing geographical names on maps and the revision of the specifications of the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale.

Discussed at the Mussoorie Conference were the proposals and suggestions submitted by Governments on specific technical projects of world-wide interest and on the promotion of regional international co-operation on cartography.

The work and recommendations of the Mussoorie Conference received wide support in the Council. Several representatives called attention to the vital role of cartography in economic development projects.

With a view to maintaining international co-operation to meet regional needs, the Council requested the Secretary-General to convene a second United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East in 1958 in Tokyo, for which the Japanese Government had offered to act as host. In addition, the Council recommended that regional economic commissions should consider establishing cartographic committees for periodic consultations, if desirable.

Several representatives were in favour of technical assistance in cartography, with the secretariat acting as a technical information clearing-house. The Council drew the attention of Governments to the possibility of requesting such aid under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

The views expressed by Governments and inter-governmental organizations on a standard method of writing geographical names on maps, as well as the conclusions reached at the Mussoorie Conference and at the Seventh Pan-American Consultation on Cartography, held in Mexico in 1956, indicated a consensus in favour of preparing an outline for this purpose under United Nations auspices. The Council asked the Secretary-General for a draft of a general plan for the maximum international uniformity in writing geographical names. This he was to submit for comment to Governments of Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and to report to the Council at a subsequent session.

There was general agreement, both at the Mussoorie Conference and in the Council on making the specifications for the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale flexible so that while no change would be required in existing sheets, no country would be prevented from producing the maps because of specifications they could not meet. The Council asked the Secretary-General that draft amendments to the existing specifications of the International Map be sent to Governments of United Nations Member States for comment.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and Far East, Vol. II. Proceedings of the Conference and technical documents. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1956.I.23.

World Cartography, Vol. IV, 1954. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1956.I.9.

Report on International Map of World on Millionth Scale, Year 1955. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1957.I.5.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—21ST SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 914, 922.

E/2823 and Corr.1, and Add.1,2. International co-operation on cartography. Report of Secretary-General.

E/L.717 and Add.1. Canada and Ecuador draft resolution and statement of financial implications.

RESOLUTION 600(XXI), as recommended by Canada and Ecuador, E/L.717, adopted unanimously by Council on 2 May 1956, meeting 922.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Having before it the report of the Secretary-General entitled 'International Co-operation on Cartography' and the report of the United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East,

"Recognizing the importance of accurate and reliable cartographic information, more especially in connexion with economic development projects.

"Noting the results of the Secretary-General's consultations with Governments and appropriate inter-governmental organizations on the adoption of a standard method of writing geographical names on maps, and on means for completion of the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale,

"1. Commends the Conference for the work achieved;

"2. Draws the attention of Governments of Member States to the possibilities of requesting technical assistance in the field of cartography under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance;

"3. Recommends that those regional economic commissions which think it desirable consider the question of establishing cartographic committees for

the purpose of periodic consultation among their members;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To draft, in co-operation with interested international organizations and such experts as he may wish to consult within the limits of budgetary availability, the general framework of a programme looking towards maximum international uniformity in the writing of geographical names, to submit it to Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies for their comments, and to report to the Council at a subsequent session;

"(b) To prepare, on the basis of proposals already received, draft amendments to the existing specifications of the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale designed to allow the greatest possible flexibility, bearing in mind the need to maintain both the World Aeronautical Chart series of the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Map, to submit the draft amendments to Governments of Member States concerned for their comments, and to report to the Council at a subsequent session;

"5. Invites Governments of Member States to comment on the proposals and recommendations of the Secretary-General mentioned in paragraph 4 above,

"6. Further requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to convene in 1958 in Tokyo a second regional cartographic conference for Asia and the Far East, including the preparation of a provisional agenda and the sending of invitations to Governments of States Members of the United Nations or of members of the specialized agencies, and to the specialized agencies and other inter-governmental organizations."

INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC CO-OPERATION

International cultural and educational co-operation was discussed at the General Assembly's eleventh session at the instance of Czechoslovakia which submitted a draft resolution on the subject in the Third Committee. By this, the Assembly, bearing in mind that all the necessary prerequisites existed for a further development of cultural and scientific relations, would invite all States to promote a further all-round development of cultural and scientific international co-operation. It would invite UNESCO and other competent specialized agencies to report to the Economic and Social Council on their views and their work in this field, and it would ask the Council to report to the General Assembly's thirteenth session, with recommendations and proposals.

It was argued for this proposal that, at a time when international tension appeared to

be increasing, it was essential that the United Nations intensify its efforts to promote collaboration between States. The political and moral effect of the resolution would be to support the efforts of UNESCO and the other specialized agencies.

Some delegations, however, had reservations about cultural and scientific exchanges with the USSR because of the events in Hungary.

Attention was also drawn to the danger of making a distinction between Eastern and Western cultural values and it was considered advisable not to base the study of the question on the hypothesis of two distinct types of cultural values.

A representative of UNESCO explained that in the UNESCO project "Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values" the word "Eastern" had been defined as "east of

the Mediterranean" and "Western" as west of it. The purpose was not to stress differences but to ensure understanding and cultural interpenetration.

The representatives of France, Mexico, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the United Kingdom and the United States, while recognizing the value of co-operation, considered it premature for the General Assembly to take the proposed steps. They thought it would be more appropriate to take note of the work done in this regard by the specialized agencies, particularly UNESCO. The draft resolution was revised in line with these views and adopted by the Third Committee by 54 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

It was approved at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 21 February 1957 by 62 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

The Assembly thereby invited all States to promote, by mutual agreements and other means, wider cultural and scientific international co-operation and to spare no effort in trying to achieve the implementation of these peaceful objectives.

UNESCO and the other specialized agencies concerned were invited to include a statement of their views and activities in the field in their annual reports to the Economic and Social Council which was asked to give special attention to these statements.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—11TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETING, 658.

THIRD COMMITTEE, meetings 755–761.

A/C.3/L.598 and Rev.1. Czechoslovakia draft resolution, as amended by A/C.3/L.602, adopted by Third Committee, by 54 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

A/C.3/L.600. Note by Chairman of Third Committee, transmitting resolutions adopted by General Conference of UNESCO at its ninth session, New Delhi, November–December 1956.

A/C.3/L.602. France, Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan, United Kingdom, United States amendments to draft resolution of Czechoslovakia.

A/3544. Report of Third Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1043(XI), as recommended by Third Committee, A/3544, adopted by Assembly on 21 February 1957, meeting 658, by 62 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

"The General Assembly,

"Bearing in mind the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations expressly stressing the importance of the development of international co-operation in the field of culture and education,

"Considering that all nations contribute their valuable share in the common treasury of culture and science of the world,

"Recalling the resolutions adopted by the General

Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its ninth session on international scientific co-operation, the development of international cultural relations in general and mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values in particular,

"Bearing in mind that the peoples of the world desire wide and intensified international cultural and scientific co-operation,

"Noting the positive results achieved up to now by such international co-operation,

"Recognizing that mutual knowledge and understanding of the culture and life of nations contribute to the strengthening of international confidence and to the maintenance of peace,

"Bearing in mind the desirability of furthering the development of cultural and scientific relations among nations,

"1. Invites all States to promote, by mutual agreements and other means, wider cultural and scientific international co-operation and to spare no effort in trying to achieve the implementation of these peaceful objectives;

"2. Invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the other specialized agencies concerned to include in their annual reports to the Economic and Social Council a statement of their views and activities in the field of international cultural and scientific co-operation, and requests the Council to give special attention to such statements."

STRUCTURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

(As of 31 March 1957)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

*** SECURITY COUNCIL

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

* ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

VISITING MISSIONS

STANDING COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE UNIONS

STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

ADMINISTERING AUTHORITIES

ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY

** AUSTRALIA
NEW ZEALAND
UNITED KINGDOM

AUSTRALIA

BELGIUM

FRANCE

***** ITALY

NEW ZEALAND

UNITED KINGDOM

UNITED STATES

NAURU

NEW GUINEA

RUANDA-URUNDI

CAMEROONS under French administration

TOGO LAND under French administration

SONALAND under Italian administration

WESTERN SAMOA

CAMEROONS under British administration

TANGANYIKA

**** TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

TRUST TERRITORIES

STRATEGIC AREA

*For relationship with Trusteeship Council, refer to Article 91 of United Nations Charter, and to the arrangements for co-operation in matters of common concern of the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council (E and S/C.17/Rev.1)

** Australia exercises full powers of legislation, administration, and jurisdiction on behalf of the three Governments which jointly constitute the Administering Authority

***For relationship with Trusteeship Council, refer to Article 82, paragraph 3 of United Nations Charter.

****Hawaii, the Caroline, and the Mariana (with the exception of Guam)

*****Italy, as Administering Authority, is aided and advised by a three-member United Nations Advisory Council. The Territory is to become an independent State in 1960

NOTE At midnight, 5-6 March 1957, the former Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration merged with the neighbouring Gold Coast to form the independent State of Ghana

Questions Concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories and the International Trusteeship System

CHAPTER I

INFORMATION ON NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73e OF THE CHARTER

TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION IN 1956

United Nations Members responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government transmit information regularly to the Secretary-General on economic, social and educational conditions in these Territories.

In 1956 information was due from the following Members on the following Territories for 1955 or 1955-1956:

Australia: Papua.

Belgium: Belgian Congo.

*France:*¹ Comoro Archipelago, French Equatorial Africa, French Somaliland, French West Africa, Madagascar, New Hebrides (under Anglo-French Condominium).

Netherlands: Netherlands New Guinea.²

New Zealand: Cook Islands, Niue Island, Tokelau Islands.

United Kingdom: Aden,³ Bahamas, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras,³ British Solomon Islands Pro-

tectorate, British Somaliland, Brunei, Cyprus, Falkland Islands,³ Federation of Malaya, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar,³ Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Kenya, Leeward Islands, Mauritius, New Hebrides (under Anglo-French Condominium), Nigeria, North Borneo, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Pitcairn Island, St. Helena, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Windward Islands, Zanzibar.

United States: Alaska, American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Virgin Islands.

In most cases the information transmitted followed the Standard Form adopted by the General Assembly in 1951 for the guidance of Members. Information on the government of the Territories, suggested under an optional category in the Standard Form, was again transmitted by Australia, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United States in respect of the Territories under their administration. The United Kingdom Government transmitted a

¹ France's obligation to transmit information on Morocco and Tunisia ceased when these countries attained independence in 1956. So did the United Kingdom's obligation in respect to the Gold Coast with the latter attaining independence in March 1957.

² Reservations on the question of sovereignty and the transmission of information were made during 1956, either in the General Assembly's Fourth Committee or in the Assembly's Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories as follows: by Guatemala and the United Kingdom in respect of British Honduras (Belize); by Indonesia and the

Netherlands in respect of Netherlands New Guinea (West Irian); by the United Kingdom and Yemen in respect of Aden; and by Argentina and the United Kingdom regarding the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) and the Falkland Islands Dependencies. On behalf of Mexico it was stated that if the status of British Honduras were changed, the right of Mexico over part of that Territory would have to be taken into account. On behalf of Chile it was stated that the Government of Chile regarded its rights over the Antarctic Territory concerned as unquestionable. Reservations were also made by Spain and the United Kingdom in respect of Gibraltar.

general statement on human rights in the Territories under its administration.

COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories has been invited by the General Assembly to examine, in the spirit of Article 1, paragraphs 3 and 4, and of Article 55 of the United Nations Charter, the information transmitted under Article 73e on economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, including any papers prepared by the specialized agencies, and to submit recommendations of a general nature to the General Assembly on questions of procedure or on questions of substance relating to functional matters, but not with respect to individual Territories. The Committee pays special attention each year in turn to educational, economic and social conditions. At its seventh session held between 27 April and 22 May 1956, the Committee discussed educational

conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

In 1956, the Committee was composed of Australia, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States as Administering Members, and Burma, China, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Peru and Venezuela as members elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly. In response to the invitation of the General Assembly in resolutions 745(VIII) and 933(X), France, the Netherlands, Guatemala, the United Kingdom and the United States included specialist advisers on education in their delegations.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEE

On 11 February 1957, the Fourth Committee, acting on behalf of the General Assembly, elected Ceylon and Guatemala for three years each to fill vacancies on the Committee on Information caused by the terms of office of Burma and Guatemala having expired.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Summaries and Analyses of Information Transmitted to Secretary-General during 1955. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1957.VI.B.1.

Special Study on Social Conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories: Analysis of Information transmitted during 1955 and Previous Years. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1956.VI.B.1.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 11TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 656, 657.
FOURTH COMMITTEE, meeting 630.

A/3532. Report of Fourth Committee.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF NEW MEMBERS

On admission to the United Nations of 16 new Members in December 1955, the Secretary-General, in a letter dated 24 February 1956, drew their attention to Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter, inviting them to inform him whether there were territories under their administration whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government. When Morocco, the Sudan and Tunisia were admitted to the United Nations, on 12 November 1956, the Secretary-General's communication was drawn to their attention, too.

The Secretary-General's letter to the new Members and their replies came up for discussion at the eleventh session of the General Assembly. By the end of November twelve Members had replied to the Secretary-General stating that they did not have any such territories under their administration. These Mem-

bers were Albania, Austria, Cambodia, Ceylon, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Laos, Libya, Portugal and Romania. Later, Nepal also replied similarly.

On 29 January 1957, the Fourth Committee took up the question of the transmission of information by the new Members.

In essence, the debate in the Fourth Committee centred on the question of the competence of the General Assembly to interpret the application of Chapter XI. It dealt mainly with the Portuguese Territories, although the Spanish possessions in Africa were also mentioned.

The representative of Iraq stated that, since United Nations Members accepted the obligations contained in the Charter, the General Assembly was responsible for examining objectively whether any of the new Members had

obligations under Chapter XI to transmit information and whether they were responsible for territories whose peoples had not yet attained a full measure of self-government. He raised the question whether Mozambique and Angola as overseas territories of Portugal had the same status as the European provinces of Portugal and whether the inhabitants of these overseas territories did in fact have a full measure of self-government.

The representative of Portugal replied that Portugal had a unitary constitution, and from a legal as well as a *de facto* point of view the European and the overseas provinces were under the same organs of sovereignty and in exactly the same position. The transmission of information under Article 73e of the Charter was "subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require." This meant that the provisions of Article 73e did not apply if constitutional considerations so required.

He also explained that although political rights were conditional upon certain qualifications, both the rights and the qualifications were the same for all inhabitants irrespective of race or situation, for Portugal was a unitary State, in which all parts were equal. Portugal, had nothing to hide. The regular and extensive information published about public administration furnished to the specialized agencies would now be sent regularly to the United Nations Library and to any other services of the United Nations requesting it. Portugal took her responsibilities under the Charter seriously; there was no racial discrimination and the Government would co-operate in international economic development as provided in Chapters IX and X of the Charter.

Several other representatives, however, maintained that in the eyes of world public opinion Angola and Mozambique were Non-Self-Governing Territories within the meaning of Article 73e. They pointed out that the Portuguese Constitution of 1953 incorporated the previous Colonial Act without substantial change. Although under the new constitution Mozambique and Angola were known as overseas provinces, the status of the inhabitants had not changed. The fact that territories formed an integral part of a state, they argued, was no obstacle to the transmission of information, as shown

in the case of the Cook, Niue and Tokelau islands, which were integral parts of New Zealand. The Government of Portugal was urged to reconsider its position as a sign of goodwill and make a voluntary declaration regarding its responsibility for its overseas territories.

It was maintained in reply that Chapter XI was designed to protect peoples who had not yet attained a full measure of self-government. The constitutional limitations mentioned in Article 73e referred only to the transmission of information and did not apply to the rest of Article 73.

The representative of Spain said that the fact that his Government had not yet replied to the Secretary-General's letter was not to be construed as an attempt to avoid responsibility.

Ceylon, Greece, Liberia, Nepal and Syria submitted a draft resolution proposing in effect that the General Assembly set up an *ad hoc* committee to study the application of the provisions of Chapter XI in the case of the new Members, particularly the replies from the new Members to the Secretary-General's letter of 24 February 1956, informing him whether they were responsible for the administration of any Territories referred to in Article 73e. The Assembly would invite the new Members of the United Nations to state their views in writing to the Secretary-General by 1 June 1957 on the applicability of Chapter XI of the Charter to them. The *ad hoc* committee would be asked to report to the Assembly's twelfth session on the result of its studies, taking into account any explanations that might be given by the new Member States, and making appropriate recommendations. The Assembly would also ask the Secretary-General to convene the *ad hoc* committee shortly after the 1957 session of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

In taking such steps, the Assembly would, by the draft resolution, recall that it had, by resolution 334(IV), considered it within its responsibility to express an opinion on the principles which had guided or might in future guide Administering Members in enumerating territories for which there was an obligation to transmit information under Article 73e. Also to be taken into consideration was the need

to study carefully whether there might be other territories falling within the scope of Chapter XI of the Charter with the admission of new Members to the United Nations.

In support of the draft resolution, it was maintained that further information was needed before it could be decided whether Chapter XI applied to the new Members and that the study would be done best by a small group.

Arguments against this proposal for an *ad hoc* committee included the following: The Charter was based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all Members. It was the sovereign right of each Member to interpret its own constitution and to decide which, if any, of its territories were territories referred to in Article 73. The transmission of information under Article 73e was voluntary. The decision to do so or not to do so rested with Member States, sovereign States, and could not be questioned by the General Assembly. By resolution 66(I) the General Assembly had "noted" the enumeration of Territories on which Members had voluntarily decided to transmit information. The General Assembly should again note the replies received by the Secretary-General from the new Members. To establish a committee now to examine the replies was to infringe on the sovereignty of the new Member States and to discriminate against them. It was also unacceptable that such an *ad hoc* committee should make recommendations concerning general interpretations of Chapter XI, as this would amount to a revision of the Charter.

In reply to these arguments, it was pointed out that the General Assembly had the right to interpret the Charter which was a multilateral treaty conferring rights and imposing obligations. In 1946, all the colonial Powers had undertaken to transmit information, and if Portugal had become a Member at that time Angola and Mozambique would doubtless have been considered colonial territories within the meaning of Chapter XI. The General Assembly by "noting" the Territories enumerated did not abdicate its right to decide what other territories were non-self-governing. The Assembly should determine whether or not its Members had fulfilled the obligations set forth in the Charter. The proposal for a committee to study the application of Chapter XI to new Members was merely procedural. It had been limited

to new Members because the Secretary-General had communicated with them and received their replies. If there were other Members who should be asked to reply, the committee was free to indicate them. A negotiated interpretation of Chapter XI acceptable to all might be arrived at; alternatively, an interpretation might be requested from the International Court of Justice.

Two amendments to the five-Power proposal were introduced with a view to reaching agreement, one by Tunisia and the other by the Philippines. Tunisia proposed an *ad hoc* committee to arrive at a definition of the expression "Non-Self-Governing Territories" in Chapter XI of the Charter and to determine, taking into account previous decisions on this question, on what criteria a given Territory might be placed in this category. It also proposed that the *ad hoc* committee should review, in the light of this definition, the list of Territories set forth in resolution 66(I) and suggest a new list of Territories, including those administered by one or more of the new Members.

The Philippines proposed, in effect, that an *ad hoc* committee be set up to study the applicability of Chapter XI to such Territories as have not yet attained a full measure of self-government and that the five-Power text should refer to all Members rather than to new Members. Both amendments, however, were withdrawn as they were unacceptable to the sponsors of the draft resolution. On 5 February 1957, after a series of votes on separate paragraphs, the Fourth Committee adopted the draft resolution as a whole by a roll-call vote of 35 to 33, with 4 abstentions.

Voting on individual paragraphs included two roll-call votes. One — 43-24, with 5 abstentions — was to approve the paragraph in the preamble recalling that the Assembly, by resolution 334(IV), had considered it within its responsibility to express its opinion on principles which had guided or might in future guide Administering Members in enumerating Territories. The other roll-call vote — 34 to 31, with 7 abstentions — was for the paragraph in the operative part whereby the Assembly would decide to set up the *ad hoc* committee.

The Fourth Committee, on the proposal of the Chairman, later agreed that the *ad hoc* committee be composed of the representatives

of Argentina, Ceylon, Iraq, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Sudan and another member to be selected by the Assembly.

When the draft resolution, as recommended by the Fourth Committee, came before a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 20 February, together with other questions relating to Non-Self-Governing Territories, Ceylon, Greece, Nepal and Syria submitted amendments to the draft resolution in order to remove those phrases in the text which some members in the Fourth Committee had considered discriminatory.

The representative of Sweden asked that the draft resolution to establish an *ad hoc* committee be considered "an important question,"

hence requiring a two-thirds majority vote for final approval by the Assembly. Against this proposal it was argued that previous rulings had confirmed the interpretation that Article 18 applied to categories of questions and not to individual questions. The Assembly, however, decided by a roll-call vote of 38 to 34, with 6 abstentions, that a two-thirds majority vote would be necessary for approval of the draft resolution.

The amendments sponsored by Ceylon, Greece, Nepal and Syria were then formally withdrawn.

When the draft resolution was put to a roll-call vote, it was rejected. The vote was 35 in favour, 35 against, with 5 abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 11TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 656, 657.
FOURTH COMMITTEE, meetings 551, 615-623.

- A/C.4/331 and Add.1, 2. Note by Secretary-General (letter of 24 February 1956) and replies of Governments).
- A/C.4/345. Statement made by Representative of Iraq on 29 January 1957.
- A/C.4/346. Extracts from 1946 correspondence with Members concerning definition and enumeration of Non-Self-Governing Territories.
- A/C.4/347. Statement made by Representative of Portugal on 30 January 1957.
- A/C.4/349. Statement made by Representative of Brazil on 30 January 1957.
- A/C.4/L.467. Ceylon, Greece, Liberia, Nepal, Syria draft resolution, adopted by Fourth Committee, by roll-call vote of 35 to 33, with 4 abstentions, as follows:
In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Liberia, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Panama, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia.
- Against:* Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey,

- United Kingdom, United States.
- Abstaining:* Argentina, Honduras, Thailand, Venezuela.
- A/C.4/L.468. Tunisia amendments to joint draft resolution.
- A/C.4/L.469. Philippines amendments to joint draft resolution.
- A/3531 and Add.1. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution VI.
- A/L.222. Ceylon, Greece, Nepal, Syria amendments to draft resolution VI proposed by Fourth Committee, A/3531.
- Draft resolution as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/3531 and Add.1, rejected on 20 February 1957, by Assembly, meeting 657, after roll-call vote of 35 to 35, with 5 abstentions, as follows:
In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia.
- Against:* Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Honduras, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States.
- Abstaining:* Argentina, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Venezuela.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

REPORT ON EDUCATION

The 1956 report on education was drawn up by a sub-committee (consisting of representatives of Australia, Burma, France, Guatemala,

India, the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela) and unanimously approved by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The main general observations included the following:

The Administering Members recognized the principle that education should reflect democratic self-government with control vested in representatives of local populations. The policy in some Non-Self-Governing Territories, of giving assistance and encouragement to local bodies through which the people's will in educational matters is expressed, should be strongly supported.

Progress was all the more urgent in the evolution of primary education towards universal and free schooling and in secondary and higher education, the Committee observed, now that fundamental changes were rapidly taking place in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. In order to meet immediate educational needs, it was suggested that the Administering Members might establish time-tables for each stage on the path towards universal primary education and general literacy.

The promotion of literacy was considered an integral part of the campaign against conditions harmful to individual welfare and community progress. The development of mass communications was therefore essential and urgent.

The proportion of girls to boys in schools, the Committee found, was moving nearer to equality in the primary schools, but it was still difficult to retain girls in school through the post-primary or secondary stages.

It further found that the situation in the Territories with long experience of secondary education shows that traditional academic subjects no longer met modern requirements. Since the need was for a broad secondary education, providing for specialized training of high quality, the resources available would be better concentrated on a few large, well-staffed and well-equipped schools rather than on a large number of smaller institutions.

The Committee warmly welcomed the expansion in recent years of university institutions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, but added that since there was a minimum size below which no institution could function as a university with efficiency and reasonable economy, institutions serving a number of Territories should be developed further.

In the few cases in which secondary education

was provided through different systems of schools on account of race or colour, the Committee considered that schools open to children of all races should be augmented. Time-tables for attaining equality of access to the schools should be fixed.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At the eleventh session of the General Assembly, many representatives in the Fourth Committee commended the special report on education as a comprehensive account of general development of education in the Territories and supported the views of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. Some, however, considered that the report was at best a compromise because the Committee on Information had been limited by its terms of reference to an examination of information on economic, social and educational conditions and to making recommendations of a general nature. Noting that educational progress could only be assessed in the light of developments in the economic, social and political fields, some representatives regretted that all the Administering Members had not transmitted information on constitutional developments.

Many representatives also pointed out that, in spite of increased school facilities, adult education programmes and literary campaigns, many Non-Self-Governing Territories showed very high illiteracy rates and that illiteracy was a cause of general poverty and ill health. From this sprang insistence on compulsory free primary education which, as several representatives noted, was being provided more and more in a number of Territories.

Since 1953, expenditure on education had increased in nearly all the Territories. Some Administering Members, however, feared that population increases might soon outstrip the financial resources of the Territories, so that at the very least the rate of educational progress would be retarded. Several representatives accordingly favoured long-term planning in the Territories, with education forming an integral part of over-all development plans. Some returned, therefore, to the suggestion that Administering Members should consider fixing time-tables for the progressive attainment of universal primary education.

Also stressed in the Fourth Committee were: the need to adapt teaching to local environment and to the political aspirations of the peoples; the value of national education in assisting progress towards self-government; and the need to strengthen the democratic principles of local control through popular participation in education.

Some representatives criticized the continuation in certain Territories of forms of race discrimination in schools, and the lack of opportunities for secondary and higher education. And they stressed the need for increasing channels of information through books, libraries and newspapers.

On the basis of a recommendation of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, as amended by Yugoslavia, the Fourth Committee adopted a draft resolution whereby the Assembly would approve the new report on education, communicate it to the Administering Members, to other United Nations organs and the specialized agencies concerned, and ask the Administering Members to bring the special report to the attention of the authorities responsible for education in their Territories. This was given final approval as resolution 1048(XI) at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 20 February 1957 by 66 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR EDUCATION

Another resolution concerned development plans for education and the establishment of time-tables.

Guatemala, India, Iraq and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution in the Fourth Committee whereby the Assembly would request the Administering Members to consider drawing up plans, with targets and dates for various stages in the development of education, and invite them to include information on these matters and the success obtained in their annual reports to the Secretary-General.

The aim of the draft resolution, explained the representatives of India and Guatemala, was not to fix inflexible time-tables but to plan development in education on the basis of fixed stages as had been proved successful by past experience. The main argument was that the establishment of priorities was essen-

tial to achieve immediate objectives. Plans must be made according to the circumstances of the social group with definite targets so as to use all resources to the best advantage during each stage, and co-ordinate educational development with economic and social development.

The representative of Belgium, on the other hand, considered it impossible at the present stage to draw up concrete plans and fix dates for the achievement of various objectives. He joined the representative of France in objecting to the General Assembly's asking for information on the establishment of such time-tables and the achievement of targets since this would open the way to discussions on educational conditions in individual Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The United Kingdom representative stated that plans as envisaged in the draft resolution had been in existence in most of the United Kingdom Territories and were reviewed from time to time. Planning could not, however, be made universal as its success depended on the availability of funds. More particularly, he could not accept the principle that the Assembly was entitled to advise Administering Members on the administration of Territories for which they were responsible—a point also made by the representatives of New Zealand and Australia.

The Fourth Committee approved the draft resolution without substantial changes by 43 votes to 7, with 11 abstentions. This decision was endorsed on 20 February 1957, at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly, by 55 votes to 5, with 9 abstentions, as resolution 1049(XI).

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Reporting, as requested by Assembly resolution 931(X), to the eleventh Assembly session on offers of study and training facilities to Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Secretary-General said that at the end of 1956 he had received offers of 174 scholarships from the following 13 States: Burma, Greece, Iran, Mexico, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the United States, the USSR and Yugoslavia. The offers included some applicable to both Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories. A total of 108 applications had been received from inhabitants in 15 Territories under United Kingdom adminis-

tration and two awards had been made. The Fourth Committee was informed by the representative of Czechoslovakia that his Government had decided to offer 15 scholarships to inhabitants of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories. This brought the totals at the end of January 1957 to 14 States offering 189 scholarships.

Offers received by the Secretary-General are communicated to all the Administering Members and announced in the publications of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, notably in *Study Abroad* prepared annually by UNESCO. Applications received by the Secretary-General are first forwarded to the Administering Member concerned for observations, and any observation received is sent with the application to the offering State.

The Secretary-General in his report drew attention to the time and effort taken in many cases to elicit details from offering States and applicants, and to the fact that no time limit had been agreed upon for the communication of observations from Administering Members. He suggested, therefore, that he be enabled to exercise a wider degree of discretion in the treatment of applications.

Endorsing the Secretary-General's request, the representative of Yugoslavia also hoped that the offers of scholarships would be regarded by the Administering Members without political bias, as there appeared to be a tendency to discriminate against some of the offering countries when deciding whether to grant passports to applicants who had been awarded scholarships.

Other representatives emphasized the value of the scholarship scheme and hoped that information concerning offers would be widely circulated. It was generally recognized that every effort should be made to reduce delays and difficulties and obtain concrete results.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

In the course of the discussions in the Fourth Committee, yet another draft resolution was submitted, sponsored by the following 17 Powers: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela.

The draft resolution reaffirmed the view that

education should be designed to train the inhabitants in the use of the tools for economic, social and political progress with a view to the attainment of a full measure of self-government. It recommended that local machinery for planning educational policy and carrying out educational programmes should be strengthened and suggested that local educational bodies might take part in drawing up and giving effect to technical assistance programmes. It expressed the hope that the Administering Members would study the possibility of inviting the Governments of the Member States in the same region to co-operate with the Non-Self-Governing Territories by sending experts to attend inter-governmental regional conferences. It also invited all United Nations Members to offer increased facilities and simplify conditions for granting scholarships and other educational assistance.

The general purpose of the 17-Power draft resolution received wide support in the Fourth Committee. The representatives of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, however, questioned the propriety of the United Nations addressing a recommendation to Members relating to inter-governmental organizations with which the United Nations had no formal relations.

The representative of Greece proposed amendments to emphasize that the character of education should not be altered for political reasons and that it be closely linked to the national, religious and cultural traditions of the inhabitants. Subsequently, he withdrew them, proposing another amendment whereby the Assembly would recommend that the Administering Authorities intensify their efforts "to allow to be established" (instead of "establish") local bodies for formulating educational policy and implementing educational programmes.

The Fourth Committee accepted the paragraph on regional co-operation by a roll-call vote of 48 to 3, with 14 abstentions. The Greek amendment was rejected by 32 votes to 12, with 17 abstentions.

The Fourth Committee then approved the draft resolution as a whole by a roll-call of 49 to 0, with 16 abstentions. This decision was endorsed at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 20 February 1957 by 56 votes to 9, with 18 abstentions, as resolution 1050(XI).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 11TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETINGS, 656, 657.

FOURTH COMMITTEE, meetings 551 600-612, 623.

A/3127. Report of Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

A/AC.35/INF.13/Rev.1. List of documents issued for 7th (1956) session of Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

REPORT ON EDUCATION

Special Study on Educational Conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1956. V.I.B.2.

A/3127, Part I, Annex II. Draft resolution submitted by Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, adopted by Fourth Committee, as amended by Yugoslavia, by 46 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

A/C.4/L.461. Yugoslavia amendment to draft resolution, A/3127, Part I, Annex II.

A/3531 and Add.1. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1048(XI), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/3531 and Add.1, adopted by the Assembly on 20 February 1957, meeting 657, by 66 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that, by resolution 445(V) of 12 December 1950, it approved the special report drawn up in 1950 as a brief but considered indication of the importance of educational advancement and of the problems of education still to be faced in the Non-Self-Governing Territories,

"Considering that, by resolution 743(VIII) of 27 November 1953, it approved a further report on education as a supplement to the report approved in 1950,

"Noting the report prepared in 1956 by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories on educational conditions in these Territories,

"1. Approves this new report on education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and considers that it should be studied in conjunction with the reports approved in 1950 and 1953;

"2. Invites the Secretary-General to communicate the 1956 report on education in Non-Self-Governing Territories to the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned for their consideration;

"3. Requests the Members responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories to bring the report to the attention of the authorities responsible for education in those Territories."

DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR EDUCATION

A/C.4/L.458. Guatemala, India, Iraq, Yugoslavia draft resolution, as orally amended by Liberia and Czechoslovakia, adopted by Fourth Committee, by 43 votes to 7, with 11 abstentions.

A/3531 and Add.1. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1049(XI), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/3531 and Add.1, adopted by the Assembly on 20 February 1957, meeting 657, by 55 votes to 5, with 9 abstentions.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling resolution 743(VIII) of 27 November 1953, by which it emphasized the objectives of education in Non-Self-Governing Territories,

"Considering that, for the attainment of these objectives, it is necessary to establish systems of primary, secondary and higher education which will meet the needs of all, regardless of sex, race, religion, social or economic status, and provide adequate preparation for citizenship,

"Considering also that vocational and technical education should be extended in order to supply the skills necessary for the development of the Territories according to their needs and potentialities,

"Noting that in some Territories programmes of educational advancement are being implemented according to prearranged targets and dates, which are subject to periodic reviews in the light of the progress made,

"Believing that this method of development could be usefully extended in all Non-Self-Governing Territories,

"1. Recommends to the Administering Members that according to the requirements of the population of each Non-Self-Governing Territory, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization if necessary, they consider the formulation of plans, with targets and dates, for various aspects of educational development, including the establishment or extension of universal, free and compulsory primary education and general literacy;

"2. Invites the Administering Members to include in their annual reports to the Secretary-General information on such plans, targets and dates and the success achieved in their implementation."

SCHOLARSHIPS

A/3165 and Corr.1, Add.1-4, Add. 4/Corr.1. Offers of study and training facilities under resolution 845(IX) of 22 November 1954. Report of Secretary-General.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

A/C.4/L.459 and Rev.1, Rev.1/Corr.1, Rev.2. Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Spain, Uruguay, Venezuela draft resolution, adopted by Fourth Committee, by roll-call vote of 49 to 0, with 16 abstentions, as follows: *In favour:* Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia,

Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

A/C.4/L.463. Greece amendment to revised joint draft resolution, A/C.4/L.459/Rev.1.

A/3531 and Add.1. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 1050(XI), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/3531 and Add.1, adopted by the Assembly on 20 February 1957, meeting 657, by 56 votes to 0, with 18 abstentions.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 743 (VIII) of 27 November 1953 which sets forth, inter alia, the objectives of education in Non-Self-Governing Territories and recommends that the Administering Members make the greatest possible use of offers that may be made to them by other States Members of the United Nations through the Secretary-General or through the specialized agencies concerned or in other appropriate ways by such means as making available fellowships, scholarships, etc.

"Considering that the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, in its 1956 report, suggests, as one of the means of attaining those objectives, the creation, where it does not already exist, of effective local machinery by which educational policy can be settled and education programmes put into effect,

"Convinced that, if such local machinery is to elicit the interest and support of organs of public opinion in the Territories, it must include appropriately qualified indigenous inhabitants of the area as soon as there are available in the Territories a sufficient number of suitably qualified persons,

"Considering that the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories also states in its report that the representatives attending its meetings from many countries have much to contribute from their own experience,

"Considering further that it would be desirable, in order that that experience may make a more effective contribution to the advancement of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, to enlist the co-operation of qualified experts from Member States—preferably States in the same geographical region as the Non-

Self-Governing Territories concerned—and to use their knowledge in solving local educational problems,

"Noting that, in line with the provisions of Article 73d of the Charter of the United Nations, Members administering Non-Self-Governing Territories in the same geographical region have established inter-governmental agencies of regional co-operation of the type referred to in part two, chapter XIII, of the report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories,

1. Reaffirms the view expressed in resolution 743 (VIII) of 27 November 1953 and reproduced in paragraph 17 of part two of the 1956 report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories that, in accordance with the objectives laid down in that resolution, the process of education should be designed to familiarize the inhabitants with and train them in the use of the tools of economic, social and political progress, with a view to the attainment of a full measure of self-government;

"2. Recommends to the Administering Members that they should intensify their efforts to establish, in Territories where it does not already exist, local machinery provided with sufficient financial resources to perform its functions and staffed by duly qualified indigenous personnel responsible for the formulation of educational policy and the implementation of educational programmes;

"3. Suggests to the Administering Members the desirability of studying the method best calculated to enable local educational bodies in Non-Self-Governing Territories to participate in the formulation and implementation of technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies relating to these Territories;

"4. Urges all Members of the United Nations to offer increasing facilities and to simplify conditions for the granting of scholarships and any other forms of assistance to further the educational advancement of the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories, and reiterates its invitation to the Administering Members to permit the greatest possible advantage to be taken of such facilities and benefits;

"5. Expresses the hope that the Administering Members will study the possibility of inviting the Governments of the Member States in the same region as the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned to appoint experts to contribute by their knowledge to the meetings of inter-governmental agencies of regional co-operation of the type referred to in part two, chapter XIII, of the report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories;

"6. Requests the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to report to the General Assembly on the steps taken to give effect to the recommendations contained in the present resolution."

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Since educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories were the main subject before it, the Committee on Information in 1956 confined its discussions on economic and social matters to brief comments on information transmitted.

The information on economic conditions in 1954 and 1955, supplemented by statements of the representatives of France, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, showed high production levels for agricultural exports, for example, coffee, cotton, oil seeds, pepper and sugar in United Kingdom Territories, cocoa, coffee and groundnuts in the French African Territories, cocoa, copra, coffee, and rubber in Papua. Industrial production also maintained its upward trend. In the Belgian Congo, for example, industrial output was 10 per cent higher and mineral production 5 per cent higher in 1954 than in 1953. In a number of United Kingdom Territories, mineral exports, notably of bauxite, copper and tin concentrates, reached record heights. The expansion of bauxite production was also a significant feature in French West Africa.

In the Territories under United Kingdom administration, the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1955, provided another £80 million, which, added to the funds unspent from existing provisions, made £120 million available for the five-year period 1955-60. As a result, many territorial plans were revised, usually to give greater emphasis to basic services making a direct contribution to the expansion of resources. It was estimated in 1956 that the total development expenditure for the five-year period would exceed £600 million. Capital formation in the form of machinery, plant equipment, buildings and public works in 1955 was estimated at £450 million—about £50 million more than in each of the three preceding years.

In Territories under the administration of France, public investment under the economic and social development fund known as FIDES alone in 1956 had reached \$1,600 million. The rate of investment was estimated about \$230 million per year, of which some \$52 million was private investment of French origin.

During 1954, attention was concentrated on the diversification of agricultural production and the stabilization of prices. Stabilization funds had been established in 1954 to regulate prices of a number of agricultural products, including copra, cocoa, coffee and cotton. In addition legislation had been passed in 1954 to assist the marketing and purchase of groundnuts, rapeseed and olives.

The discussions in the Committee on Information and subsequently in the Fourth Committee once again emphasized the close relation between all aspects of development and the objective of economic development in raising the standard of living. Since the Committee on Information was to give special attention to economic conditions in 1957, it was suggested that the various development plans should be examined with particular regard to the principle that the interests of the inhabitants are paramount. The Administering Members were asked to provide further information on the measures taken to raise the per capita income of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Committee on Information in 1956 discussed social conditions in the light of developments since the Committee's adoption, in 1955, of a special report on social conditions. Particular attention was directed to rapid urbanization, particularly in Africa, and the raising of the levels of living.

In pursuance of Assembly resolution 930(X), asking for information on community development programmes, the representative of France informed the Committee that in the Territories under the administration of France, emphasis had been given to the improvement of rural activities of the indigenous inhabitants by teaching better techniques through organizations, such as producer organizations, provident societies and co-operatives. Cultural centres and youth centres were being established. Prominence was given to the development of fundamental education in Africa and much valuable experience had been gained.

The representative of the United Kingdom

told the Committee that steps were being taken in the Territories under United Kingdom administration to put into effect the recommendations of a 1954 conference on social development and that all aspects of social development should be co-ordinated under a single authority. In two Territories, the governments, and others were considering carrying out the recommendation. Progress had also been made in establishing youth clubs and youth centres.

The representative of the International Labour Office informed the Committee of the work of the ILO in respect of non-metropolitan territories and of its recommendations on wage policies and social security measures.

The World Health Organization reported on its current and proposed activities in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, including expansion of the WHO Regional Office in Africa (the budget for which had increased from \$600,000 in 1954 to \$1,225,000 in 1956), and a study of long-term health plans for Non-Self-Governing Territories (to be undertaken in 1958, when the Committee on Information will be considering information on social conditions for the third time).

The Committee was agreed that in 1958 social conditions should be primarily studied as a part of the problem of family and community development in the context of economic change.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

A/3127. Report of Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, Part I, Section VIII.

A/AC.35/INF.13/Rev.1. List of documents issued for 7th (1956) session of Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. *Summaries and Analyses of Information Transmitted*

to the Secretary-General during 1955. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1957.VI.B.1.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

A/3127. Report of Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, Part I, Section VII.

Special Study on Social Conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories. U.N.P. Sales No. 1956.VI.B.1.

INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories in 1956 also had before it reports prepared by the Secretary-General reviewing international collaboration for the economic, social and educational advancement of the Territories and a report on technical assistance provided to the Territories by the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

These showed that requests for technical assistance continued to be made on behalf of the Territories by the Administering Members concerned and that technical aid rendered through 1955 had increased, both in terms of number of Territories and in scope and diversity of projects. The funds allocated rose from \$370,319 in 1954, to \$887,665 in 1955, and for 1956 the amount was expected to exceed \$1 million. In 1956 provision was made for technical assistance to 27 territories. In all, 146 experts and

44 fellowships were approved, more than half of the experts and fellows being concerned with public health matters. Studies by the Secretary-General showed that in the case of three Territories receiving assistance, international assistance often fulfilled a special need, supplementing the work of the metropolitan and territorial governments.

The Committee's discussions on the substantial increase in the number of experts gave rise to the question whether full advantage would be taken of the advice of these experts, since some of the Territories lacked material resources to give effect to their recommendations. The Committee, it was argued, should have before it full data on the effectiveness of international technical aid and the difficulties encountered in carrying out technical assistance projects in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

A/3127. Report of Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to eleventh session of General Assembly.

A/AC.35/INF.13/Rev.1. List of documents issued for 7th (1956) session of Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

PROGRESS ACHIEVED BY THE NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

In 1955, the General Assembly, by resolution 932(X), expressed the opinion that an examination of progress achieved in the Non-Self-Governing Territories since the establishment of the United Nations, based on information received from the Administering Members under Article 73e of the Charter, would be highly desirable and should make it possible to ascertain the extent to which the peoples were advancing towards the attainment of the goals set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter. The Assembly invited the assistance of the specialized agencies and requested the Secretary-General, after consultation with the agencies, to submit a report on the main points which might be useful in such an examination.

In his report, the Secretary-General stated that the International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization had offered their assistance if a report were to be prepared, but they would not be able to contribute fully before 1959. He also suggested an outline for a four-part report, based on the Standard Form, dealing with (1) general matters, (2) economic conditions, (3) social conditions and (4) educational conditions. The general part would include a section summarizing advancement in the economic, social and educational fields as indicated by Administering Members and a section on the participation of the Territories in forms of international collaboration and provision of international technical assistance.

During the debate on the question in the

Fourth Committee at the Assembly's eleventh session, Burma, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Liberia and Yugoslavia submitted a draft resolution to this effect—that the Secretary-General's suggestion provided a satisfactory basis for a study.

It was urged in support that after a decade the United Nations should survey and review progress in the Territories. The report would be useful in that it would assemble in a single document information on the Non-Self-Governing Territories showing, in particular, what was being done to attain the objectives set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter.

Several of the Administering Members opposed this suggestion, primarily on the ground that there was no need for a report which would be based on information already published and would impose further burdens on the limited financial resources of the United Nations.

Opinions also differed on whether the report should cover only economic, social and educational conditions or whether it should include political progress.

Another question on which views differed was whether, in the preparation of the report, the Administering Members should be invited to provide information other than that envisaged in the Standard Form.

In the light of the opinions expressed, the sponsors submitted a revised text of the draft resolution, which was approved by the Fourth Committee by 58 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions. It was adopted on 20 February at a plenary meeting of the Assembly by 65 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions as resolution 1053(XI).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—11TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETINGS, 656, 657.

FOURTH COMMITTEE, meetings 616, 624-627.

A/3196. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.4/348. Statement by Under-Secretary for Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

A/C.4/L.470 and Rev.1. Burma, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Liberia, Yugoslavia draft resolution and revision, adopted by Fourth Committee by 58 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions.

A/C.4/L.473. Greece amendment to joint draft resolution, A/C.4/L.470.

A/3531 and Add.1. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution VII.

RESOLUTION 1053 (XI), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/3531 and Add.1, adopted by the Assembly on 20 February 1957, meeting 657, by 65 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions.

PROGRESS ACHIEVED BY THE NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES IN PURSUANCE OF CHAPTER XI OF THE CHARTER

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that Article 73e of the Charter of the United Nations makes provision for the regular transmission to the Secretary-General of information on conditions in the Territories whose peoples have not

yet attained a full measure of self-government, and that General Assembly resolution 218(III) of 3 November 1948, establishes a system for the transmission of such information and for the preparation of summaries of the information so transmitted,

"Considering that, by resolutions 551(VI) of 7 December 1951 and 930(X) of 8 November 1955, the Standard Form for the guidance of Members in the preparation of information has been adapted in the light of experience,

"Noting that resolution 932(X) of 8 November 1955 suggests that an examination of the progress achieved in the Non-Self-Governing Territories since the establishment of the United Nations, based on the information received under Article 73e of the Charter, would be highly desirable,

"Noting that, although the Administering Members have annually supplied reports on the progress in Territories under their administration, there does not exist in an appropriate form a record of such progress as has been made since the establishment of the United Nations,

"Considering that the principal points indicated by the Secretary-General in his report of 28 September 1956 form a satisfactory basis for such a record,

"1. Notes with appreciation the assistance provided to the Secretary-General, in giving effect to General Assembly resolution 932(X) of 8 November 1955, by the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

"2. Invites the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the specialized agencies concerned, to prepare, for submission to the General Assembly at its fourteenth session, a report on the progress that has taken place in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, in those fields on which information has been transmitted, in accordance with the objectives set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter, since the establishment of the United Nations;

"3. Invites the specialized agencies concerned to collaborate with the Secretary-General in the preparation of the report;

"4. Considers that the report should be based on the information transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter and on the supplemental information supplied to the secretariats of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies by the Administering Members concerned;

"5. Invites the Administering Members to include in the information regularly transmitted by them under Article 73e of the Charter such information as may be practicable for the preparation of the report, including a survey of the principles and practical measures showing general trends in the Territories concerned as indicated in section C of the explanatory preface of the Standard Form for the guidance of Members in the preparation of information to be transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter;

"6. Invites the Secretary-General to keep the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories regularly informed of the progress of the report provided for in the present resolution."

GENERAL QUESTIONS RELATING TO TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION

SUMMARIES OF INFORMATION

Both in the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and again in the General Assembly's Fourth Committee, attention was drawn by various representatives to inadequacies in the information transmitted by the Administering Members. There were various suggestions—not acted on—that the Assembly should set up a sub-committee to examine the Standard Form and propose modifications and that the Secretariat should prepare an analysis of the use made of the Standard Form by Members transmitting information.

Also considered were changes in the printing and publication of information on Non-Self-Governing Territories. Up to 1956, two volumes were published each year, one volume containing summaries of information and the other containing the studies on education, social or economic conditions to which special attention had been paid that particular year by the Com-

mittee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. The General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to prepare a report showing the comparative costs of various methods of reproducing the information summaries so that it might make appropriate arrangements for publications in the future. On the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, the decision to this effect was taken by the Assembly on 20 February 1957 by a vote of 65 to 0, with 4 abstentions.

PROCEDURES FOR CONSIDERATION OF COMMUNICATIONS ON CESSATION OF INFORMATION

In 1955, the General Assembly referred to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories a draft resolution by Iraq on communications from an Administering Member that transmission of information in respect of a particular Territory would cease

in view of constitutional advances. These communications, Iraq proposed should first be considered by the General Assembly from a general point of view, with special emphasis on the manner in which the right of self-determination had been freely exercised, and the General Assembly should then decide, in each separate case, by what means the information should be examined.

The Committee on Information discussed this proposal in 1956. Some of those in favor of it contended that the Committee should not take the first step in examining questions involving political judgment.

Those opposed to a change in the procedures maintained that to exclude the Committee on Information from considering the question of whether a Territory had achieved self-government would not be in the interests of that Territory's inhabitants.

At the General Assembly's eleventh session, the Fourth Committee accepted a draft resolution by Iraq which was similar to the one proposed by this delegation in 1955. This was approved at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 20 February 1957 by 48 votes to 15, with 7 abstentions as resolution 1051(XI). The Assembly thereby decided that communications relating to the cessation of the transmission of information in respect of a Non-Self-Governing Territory should be referred directly to the General Assembly. Such cases should be examined

with particular emphasis on the manner in which the right of self-determination has been attained and freely exercised, and the Assembly, as appropriate, should adopt conclusions directly or refer points for study to the Committee on Information, or take other measures to reach conclusions in the interest of the inhabitants of the Territory concerned.

RELATIONS WITH NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

During the discussions in the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and in the Fourth Committee, several representatives pointed out that the work of a number of non-governmental organizations active in the Territories should be taken into account in considering economic, social and educational questions. Some representatives hoped that the Administering Members would seek the active assistance of non-governmental organizations in dealing with such matters as race relations. They hoped that some way would be found for these organizations, which were officially entitled to participate in the work of the United Nations through the Economic and Social Council, to participate in the work of the Committee on Information. The representatives of the Administering Members did not respond to the suggestions made, and no draft resolution was moved on this subject in either of the Committees.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

A/3127. Report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—11TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETINGS, 656, 657.

FOURTH COMMITTEE, meetings 611-614.

SUMMARIES OF INFORMATION

A/C.4/L.464. Burma, Ceylon, Haiti, Syria, Yugoslavia draft resolution, adopted by Fourth Committee, by 42 votes to 0, with 13 abstentions.

A/3531 and Add.1. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution V.

RESOLUTION 1052(XI), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/3531 and Add.1, adopted by the Assembly on 20 February 1957, meeting 657, by 65 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

SUMMARIES OF INFORMATION CONCERNING

NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

"The General Assembly,

"Having noted that in the 1956 report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories it is suggested that the printed edition of the Secretary-General's summaries of information from Non-Self-Governing Territories should, in two years out of three, be replaced by fascicles produced by the offset process,

"Considering that there should be no lowering in the standards of reproduction or distribution of information on Non-Self-Governing Territories,

"Considering that the new system should be regarded as an experiment without prejudice to the future,

"Invites the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the twelfth session of the General Assembly showing the comparative costs of the various methods of reproducing the summaries of information, so that the General Assembly may be provided with the opportunity of examining the relative advantages of both systems of reproduction and distribution of the summaries of information from Non-Self-Governing

Territories and of making appropriate arrangements for the future."

PROCEDURES FOR CONSIDERATION OF COMMUNICATIONS ON CESSATION OF INFORMATION

A/C.4/L.460. Iraq draft resolution, adopted by Fourth Committee, as orally amended by Czechoslovakia, by 38 votes to 11, with 6 abstentions. A/3531 and Add.1. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution IV.

RESOLUTION 1051(XI), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/3531 and Add.1, adopted by the Assembly, on 20 February 1957, meeting 657, by 48 votes to 15, with 7 abstentions.

PROCEDURES FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF COMMUNICATIONS RELATING TO THE CESSATION OF THE TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION UNDER ARTICLE 73E OF THE CHARTER

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that, by resolution 222(III) of 3 November 1948, it considered it essential that the United Nations be informed of any change in the constitutional position and status of any Non-Self-Governing Territory as a result of which the responsible Government concerned thinks it unnecessary to transmit information under Article 73e of the Charter of the United Nations, and requested any Member concerned to communicate to the Secretary-General appropriate information on such a change,

"Noting that resolution 448(V) of 12 December 1950 requested the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to examine information transmitted in pursuance of resolution 222(III),

"Noting that the Committee on Information from

Non-Self-Governing Territories has examined communications from the Members concerned relating to the cessation of the transmission of information in respect of Puerto Rico, Greenland, the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam,

"Considering that, in accordance with resolution 850(IX) of 22 November 1954, the methods and procedures to be followed in the consideration of such communications were to be studied further,

"Considering that, in the examination of communications relating to the cessation of the transmission of information, questions may arise requiring primary consideration by the General Assembly at its regular sessions,

"1. Decides that, notwithstanding the provisions of resolution 448(V) of 12 December 1950, communications relating to the cessation of the transmission of information in respect of a Non-Self-Governing Territory, transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Members concerned, should be referred directly to the General Assembly;

"2. Considers that the General Assembly should, as indicated in resolutions 742(VIII) of 27 November 1953 and 850(IX) of 22 November 1954, examine cases of the cessation of the transmission of information, with particular emphasis on the manner in which the right of self-determination has been attained and freely exercised;

"3. Considers that the General Assembly, as circumstances may make appropriate, should adopt such conclusions as it deems fit, or should refer points for study to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories or any such future committee which may be established, or should take other measures to reach conclusions in the interests of the inhabitants of the Territory concerned."

CHAPTER II

THE QUESTION OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

CONSIDERATION BY COMMITTEE ON SOUTH WEST AFRICA

The Committee on South West Africa devoted its attention in 1956, during its third session, from 16 February to 12 July, mainly to: an examination of conditions in the Mandated Territory of South West Africa; an examination of petitions concerning the Territory; and endeavours to continue negotiations with the Union of South Africa for full implementation of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice, given in 1950, defining the Territory's status and South Africa's obligations, including that of submitting reports and

transmitting petitions to the United Nations for examination.

On 2 March 1956 the Committee informed the Union Government by letter that it was ready, as in the two previous years, to continue negotiations. At the same time the Union Government was invited to assist in the Committee's work, and, in particular, to submit a report on the Territory for the year 1955 and to transmit such petitions as it might receive from sources within the Territory. On 21 April 1956 the Union Government replied by letter that there had been no material change in its position of the two previous years (namely, that the League

of Nations Mandate had lapsed with the demise of the League and that the Union had no other international commitments in regard to the Territory). In a second letter to the Union Government, sent on 2 July, the Committee regretted that it could not accept the Union's attitude in refusing to co-operate with the Committee. It added that it would hold itself in readiness to confer with a representative of the Union Government at any time.

CONDITIONS IN THE TERRITORY

In its report to the General Assembly on conditions in the Territory, the Committee adduced a number of statements by the South African Prime Minister and other members of the Union Government leading the Committee to believe that the representation of the Territory in the Union Parliament from 1949 onwards was an important step towards the Territory's political integration into the Union. The Committee noted, too, that responsibility for the administration of "Natives", comprising the large majority of the Territory's 457,700 inhabitants, had been transferred to the Union's Minister of Native Affairs in 1955. It thought that the degree of integration might have exceeded the limits imposed by the Mandate.

Recommendations made by the Committee in regard to conditions in the Territory included the following: legislation should be promulgated to define the special status of all inhabitants of the Territory and to provide equal rights, privileges, protection and obligations for them. The Union Government should ensure that responsibilities for "Native" administration should pass progressively to representative, executive and legislative institutions proper to the Territory itself, and urgent transitional measures should be taken to revise the existing policies and practices of Native administration so as to ensure the fulfilment of the Union's obligations under the League of Nations Mandate; steps should be taken to begin the transformation of the Territory's legislature into a fully representative body by extending representation to all inhabitants of the Territory; the necessary steps should be taken to ensure that employment in the public administration was based on qualifications other than race, and that "Non-Europeans" were trained progress-

ively for higher posts in the Administration.

The Committee reiterated its deep concern at the disparities in land allocation between "Non-Europeans" and "Europeans", and called attention to the elements of discrimination against "Non-Europeans" contained in the conditions for "European" tenure. The Union Government, it was recommended, should revise its land settlement policy so that the availability of land for further settlement should be governed by the present and future needs of the "Non-Europeans" and by adequate safeguards for their rights and interests. The Union Government should also explore ways of securing technical and financial assistance from the United Nations and its specialized agencies for the conservation and development of the Territory's natural resources for the benefit of all sections of the population.

The Committee commended the Union Government for the continuing expansion of the Territory's medical services and facilities. At the same time, however, it thought that the attention devoted to the needs of the "Non-European" community had not been proportionate to the numbers of people involved. It therefore recommended that the Government seriously consider the expansion of medical facilities for the "Non-European" population, particularly in the "Native" areas in the north of the Territory. It viewed with satisfaction the construction of new and improved housing for "Non-Europeans", but deeply deplored the racially discriminatory residential restrictions imposed on the inhabitants of the Territory and recommended that they be discontinued both in law and practice. As a measure of immediate necessity, the Committee also recommended the elimination of the many discriminatory restrictions on freedom of movement in the Territory, which, it was convinced, tended to create a social and political situation bound to have an adverse affect on all the Territory's inhabitants. Improved working conditions for "Native" labourers were recommended, too, the Committee viewing with considerable apprehension any further tightening of the already stringent controls on "Native" labour.

The Committee, in addition, recommended that the Union Government take all steps necessary to eliminate racial discrimination in

education, and, in particular, that a programme for the progressive unification of the educational system be established. While it appreciated the continuing increase in funds allocated for the education of "Native" children, the Committee considered the rate of expansion far too low to meet the needs of the population, especially in the northern "Native" areas where it found an especially urgent need for additional and improved school facilities. It further recommended that the Union Government provide facilities for training in vocations, skills and professions suited to the developing economy of the Territory.

The Committee also expressed its deep regret and concern that the Union Government, by denying the Committee its co-operation and assistance, had continued to disregard the General Assembly's resolutions and the International Court's advisory opinions.

The Committee stated that it found no ground for changing its belief that the main efforts in the administration of the Territory were directed almost exclusively in favour of the "European" inhabitants, often at the expense of the "Native" population. It expressed misgivings about the future course of the administration of the Territory. The situation in the Territory it described as one which was, on the whole, "neither in conformity with the principles of the Mandates System nor with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, nor with the advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice, nor with the resolutions of the General Assembly". It accordingly considered that the situation required close re-examination by the General Assembly, particularly in respect of the Union Government's failure to co-operate in implementing the International Court's advisory opinion of 11 July 1950.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS

Two draft resolutions arising out of an examination of petitions and related communications from inhabitants of South West Africa were recommended by the Committee for adoption by the General Assembly.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the admissibility of hear-

ings by the Committee on South West Africa,³ requested by the General Assembly in 1955, and the Committee report were the two main items relating to South West Africa dealt with at the Assembly's eleventh session. Also considered were requests for hearings submitted by the Reverend Michael Scott and Mr. Mburumba Kerina Getzen.

Most of the discussion took place in the Assembly's Fourth Committee. The Union of South Africa, which was not represented in the Fourth Committee during the discussion of these matters, informed the Chairman of this Assembly body by letter on 30 November 1956 that its absence was due to the Assembly's consideration of questions other than that on South West Africa.⁴ Although the Union Government strongly adhered to its view that it was in no way accountable to the United Nations regarding its administration of the Territory, the letter stated, the absence of the South African delegation was in no way to be construed as implying discourtesy to the Chairman or members of the Fourth Committee.

ADMISSIBILITY OF ORAL HEARINGS

The advisory opinion of the International Court on the admissibility of oral hearings by the Committee on South West Africa was handed down on 1 June 1956 by a vote of 8 to 5. The opinion was that the granting of oral hearings to petitioners by the Committee would be consistent with the Court's advisory opinion of 11 July 1950 on the status of South West Africa. It would not be inconsistent with this previous opinion, the Court held, for the Assembly to authorize the Committee to grant hearings to petitioners who had already submitted written petitions, provided the Assembly was satisfied that this was necessary to maintain effective international supervision of the administration of the Mandated Territory.

In the Assembly's Fourth Committee, Liberia proposed that the General Assembly accept and endorse the advisory opinion and, therefore,

³ For details of advisory opinion see REQUESTS FOR ADVISORY OPINIONS under LEGAL QUESTIONS, CHAPTER I.

⁴ See above, under POLITICAL AND SECURITY QUESTIONS, CHAPTER X, sections on TREATMENT OF PEOPLE OF INDIAN ORIGIN IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA AND THE QUESTION OF RACE CONFLICT IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

authorize the Committee on South West Africa to grant oral hearings to petitioners. Sweden moved an amendment to specify that the Committee on South West Africa, in granting hearings, take into account the prerequisites laid down in the Court's advisory opinion. The Fourth Committee, however, rejected the amendment and, on 7 December 1956, approved the Liberian draft resolution, by 51 votes to 1, with 10 abstentions. This was later adopted by the General Assembly on 23 January 1957 as resolution 1047(XI). The Assembly's vote for this was 60 in favour, none against, with 9 abstentions.

REQUESTS FOR HEARINGS

On 7 December 1956 the Fourth Committee granted the request of the Reverend Michael Scott for permission to make a statement before the Committee. On the same day, it also decided to hear Mr. Mburumba Kerina Getzen. It did so after rejecting, by 40 votes to 7, with 11 abstentions, an oral proposal by the representative of China to the effect that the Committee should take note of Mr. Getzen's request for a hearing and refer it to the Committee on South West Africa. Thirteen days later, the Fourth Committee approved a Liberian draft resolution to transmit the statements made in the meantime to the Committee by Mr. Scott and Mr. Getzen to the Committee on South West Africa for study and consideration. This was approved by the Assembly on 26 February 1957, as resolution 1056(XI), by 55 votes to 4, with 7 abstentions.

CONDITIONS IN SOUTH WEST AFRICA

On 10 December 1956, the Fourth Committee began its consideration of the report of the Committee on South West Africa. After a general debate on conditions in the Territory as described in that report, Burma, Liberia, Morocco and Tunisia introduced a draft resolution whereby the General Assembly would, among other things, note with concern the Committee's conclusion that conditions in the Territory were still for the most part, and particularly for the "Native" majority, far from meeting the standards implicit in the purposes of the Mandates System. The Assembly would accordingly endorse all the Committee's conclusions and recommendations on the action to be taken by

the Union Government, which would be invited to submit information to the United Nations on its consideration of these conclusions and recommendations and the action taken in each case to ensure the fulfilment of its obligations and responsibilities under the Mandate. The Assembly would draw the Government's attention particularly to those conclusions of the Committee relating to: the progressive transfer of responsibility to representative, executive and legislative institutions proper to the Territory; the revision of existing policies and practices of "Native" administration; the public service; the review and revision of the land settlement policy; the elimination of racially discriminatory restrictions in regard to residence, freedom of movement, and the educational system; and the establishment of a programme for the progressive unification of the educational system.

The draft resolution was to this effect approved by the Fourth Committee, after paragraph voting, on 20 December by 43 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions, and later by the General Assembly on 26 February 1957 as resolution 1054(XI) by a vote of 47 to 0, with 16 abstentions.

STATUS OF THE TERRITORY

On 20 December, the Fourth Committee, by a vote of 39 to 0, with 12 abstentions, also adopted a draft resolution sponsored by Liberia on the status of South West Africa, which the Assembly approved on 26 February as resolution 1055(XI), by 52 votes to none, with 17 abstentions. By this, the Assembly reiterated nine resolutions adopted at previous sessions to the effect that the Territory be placed under the International Trusteeship System and reasserted that this would be the normal way of modifying the present international status of the Territory.

SOLUTION OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA QUESTION

During the general debate in the Fourth Committee on conditions in South West Africa, several representatives stressed the dual obligations of the Union Government under the League of Nations Mandate to submit to United Nations supervision over the administration of the Territory and to fulfill its responsibilities towards the inhabitants of the Territory, obligations recognized by the International Court

of Justice in its advisory opinion of 11 July 1950.

The Liberian representative suggested that the Secretary-General be authorized to visit South Africa to negotiate a trusteeship agreement with the Union Government for the Territory, or alternatively, that a group composed of the Secretary-General and representatives of France, the United Kingdom, the United States, an African State, an Asian State and a Latin American State be appointed for this purpose.

Support for the suggestion that the Secretary-General negotiate with the Union Government came from the representatives of Italy, Mexico, Spain, Syria and the USSR, among others.

The representative of Yugoslavia felt that the Secretary-General or his representatives might, during a visit to the Territory, open negotiations with the Union Government with a view to settling at least the social, economic and humanitarian problems of the indigenous population. The representative of Guatemala, pointing out that the Secretary-General was already overburdened, suggested that the Assembly might designate a special commissioner to enter into negotiations with the Union Government and to study the situation in the Territory, the means of establishing international supervision and the improvement of conditions among the inhabitants. A number of other alternative suggestions to settle the South West Africa problem were put forward by the Philippines representative. The alternatives included the holding of a plebiscite; the application of Article 14 of the Charter for the peaceful settlement of the problem; possible sanctions as provided in the Charter; negotiations between the Allied and Associated Powers (France, United Kingdom, United States) and the Union Government; a visit to the Territory by an impartial observer or by representatives of specialized agencies to study conditions; the provision of technical and financial assistance; or recourse to the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court.

Three draft resolutions were eventually introduced—by India, by Liberia and by the Philippines. The Liberian and Philippines draft resolutions both proposed that the Assembly authorize the Secretary-General to enter into negotiations with the Union Government with

a view to finding a solution to the question of South West Africa. The Liberian proposal envisaged the conclusion of a trusteeship agreement as the solution, while the Philippines proposal envisaged also a solution in line with the advisory opinion of the International Court. Both draft resolutions would require the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly, the Philippines draft resolution fixing the twelfth regular session as the time limit for this.

Both these drafts were revised in the light of amendments proposed by other Members of the Fourth Committee. The representative of Thailand, suggesting that the Secretary-General should be given a free hand in the matter, proposed amending the Philippines draft resolution so as to eliminate any reference to negotiations, and also to draw the Secretary-General's attention to the discussions in the Fourth Committee. This amendment was later withdrawn after Liberia and the Philippines both revised their draft resolutions to take Thailand's proposals into account. The Philippines then submitted a number of amendments to make the Liberian revised draft resolution similar to its own revised draft resolution. Thailand, too, submitted amendments to the Liberian draft resolution. Another amendment, orally proposed by Iraq, was accepted by Liberia.

By India's draft resolution, the Fourth Committee would ask the opinion of the Assembly's Sixth (Legal) Committee on the legal action open to United Nations organs or to United Nations Members or to former League of Nations Members to ensure the Union of South Africa's fulfilment of its obligations under the Mandate, pending the placing of South West Africa under the Trusteeship System. India accepted amendments introduced jointly by Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Peru and Venezuela to have this question referred for study to the Committee on South West Africa rather than to the Sixth Committee.

The representative of Denmark observed that the Secretary-General should be asked to seek a solution to the problem and, so as give him greater latitude, moved that none of the three draft resolutions, by Liberia, the Philippines and India, be put to the vote on the understanding that the Secretary-General would, in

the exercise of his normal functions, give the matter his serious attention and that he could submit his comments and suggestions regarding a solution to the General Assembly when he thought it appropriate. This motion was, however, defeated in the Fourth Committee on 21 December 1956 by a roll-call vote of 18 in favour to 30 against, with 5 abstentions.

The Committee thereupon approved, by roll call, the Liberian draft resolution, as revised, together with several of the amendments to this text proposed by the Philippines. The Committee thereby recommended that the General Assembly ask the Secretary-General to explore ways and means for a satisfactory solution of the question of South West Africa and to take whatever steps he deemed necessary for a solution in line with United Nations Charter principles and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice. He was to report on the matter to the Assembly at his earliest convenience. The Committee's vote for this was 24 to 10, with 20 abstentions. This decision was later endorsed by the Assembly on 26 February 1957 in resolution 1059(XI), by a vote of 40 to 11, with 19 abstentions.

The Fourth Committee also adopted, by 24 votes to 3, with 19 abstentions, the amended Indian draft resolution. This text was subsequently approved by the General Assembly on 26 February in resolution 1060(XI) by a vote of 40 to 4, with 23 abstentions.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS

On 20 December, the Fourth Committee adopted the two draft resolutions proposed by the Committee on South West Africa concern-

ing petitions and related communications. Both resolutions were also subsequently approved by the General Assembly, as resolutions 1057(XI) and 1058(XI).

By one of these resolutions, it was pointed out that all inhabitants of South West Africa had the right to petition the United Nations. By the other resolution, the Assembly informed the Ukuanyama Tribal Congress, in Ovamboland, that it did not have enough information on which to take any action on the petitioner's complaint about an alleged order by the Union Minister of Native Affairs to remove the Reverend T. H. Hamtumbangela from Ovamboland and to depose the headmen and sub-headmen who supported him.

COMPOSITION OF COMMITTEE ON SOUTH WEST AFRICA

It was also decided to increase the membership of the Committee on South West Africa from seven to nine members and to introduce a system of rotation in order to enable as many of the Members of the United Nations as possible to take part in the Committee's work. A draft resolution to this effect, proposed by Thailand, was adopted on 13 February 1957 by the Fourth Committee, which, on 21 February, recommended that the General Assembly appoint Ethiopia and Finland as the two new members of the Committee on South West Africa. On 26 February, the Assembly approved the increase in membership and also the appointment of Ethiopia and Finland. The other members of the Committee are Brazil, Mexico, Pakistan, Syria, Thailand, United States and Uruguay.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—11TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETINGS, 643, 661.

FOURTH COMMITTEE, meetings 568-583, 633, 638, 645, 646.

A/3147. Note by Secretary-General transmitting advisory opinion of International Court of Justice on admissibility of hearings by petitioners by Committee on South West Africa.

A/3151 and Corr.1. Report of Committee on South West Africa.

A/AC.73/L.8 and Add.1. Information and documentation in respect of Territory of South West Africa, prepared by Secretary-General.

A/C.4/338. Letter dated 30 November 1956 from

Permanent Representative of Union of South Africa to Chairman of Fourth Committee.

ADMISSIBILITY OF HEARINGS

A/C.4/L.438 and Rev.1. Liberia draft resolution and revision, adopted by Fourth Committee, as orally revised by Liberia, by 51 votes to 1, with 10 abstentions.

A/C.4/L.440. Sweden amendment to revised draft resolution.

A/3450. Report of Fourth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1047(XI), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/3450, adopted by Assembly on 23 January 1957, meeting 643, by 60 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

ADMISSIBILITY OF HEARINGS OF PETITIONERS BY
THE COMMITTEE ON SOUTH WEST AFRICA:
ADVISORY OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
COURT OF JUSTICE

"The General Assembly,

"Having requested, in its resolution 942(X) of 3 December 1955, an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice regarding the admissibility of oral hearings by the Committee on South West Africa,

"Having noted that, in its advisory opinion of 1 June 1956, the Court was of the opinion that the grant of oral hearings to petitioners by the Committee on South West Africa would be consistent with the advisory opinion of the Court of 11 July 1950,

"1. Accepts and endorses the advisory opinion of 1 June 1956 of the International Court of Justice on the question of the admissibility of hearings by the Committee on South West Africa;

"2. Therefore authorizes the Committee on South West Africa to grant hearings to petitioners."

REQUESTS FOR HEARINGS

A/C.4/339. Letter of 5 December 1956 from the Rev. Michael Scott and letter of 2 November 1956 from Mr. Mburumba Kerina Getzen to Chairman of Fourth Committee, requesting hearings. Request by Mr. Scott granted by Fourth Committee by 47 votes to 3, with 13 abstentions; request by Mr. Getzen granted by Fourth Committee by 45 votes to 5, with 12 abstentions.

A/C.4/L.444 and Rev.1. Liberia draft resolution and revision, adopted by Fourth Committee by 38 votes to 4, with 8 abstentions.

A/3541 and Corr.1. Report of Fourth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1056(XI), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/3541, adopted by Assembly on 26 February 1957, meeting 661, by 55 votes to 4, with 7 abstentions.

HEARINGS OF PETITIONERS ON CONDITIONS
IN THE TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

"The General Assembly,

"Having granted hearings to Mr. Mburumba Kerina Getzen, a petitioner from South West Africa, and the Reverend Michael Scott, a petitioner on behalf of African inhabitants of South West Africa,

"1. Takes note of the statements of the petitioners on behalf of African inhabitants of the Territory of South West Africa under the administration of the Union of South Africa;

"2. Decides to transmit to the Committee on South West Africa the statements of the petitioners for study and consideration."

CONDITIONS IN SOUTH WEST AFRICA

A/3151 and Corr.1, Annex II. Report and observations of Committee on South West Africa regarding conditions in the Territory of South West Africa.

A/C.4/L.442 and Rev.1. Burma, Liberia, Morocco, Tunisia draft resolution and revision, adopted by

Fourth Committee by 43 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions.

A/3541 and Corr.1. Report of Fourth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1054(XI), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/3541, adopted by Assembly on 26 February 1957, meeting 661, by 47 votes to 0, with 16 abstentions.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SOUTH WEST AFRICA
"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the third report and observation submitted to it, in accordance with its resolutions 749 A (VIII) of 28 November 1953 and 941 (X) of 3 December 1955 by the Committee on South West Africa concerning conditions in the Territory of South West Africa,

"1. Expresses its appreciation of the work of the Committee on South West Africa;

"2. Approves the report of the Committee concerning conditions in the Territory of South West Africa;

"3. Notes with concern that, for the third year in succession, the Committee has been unable to escape the conclusion that conditions in the Territory are for the most part, and particularly for the 'Native' majority, still far from meeting in a reasonable way the standards implicit in the purposes of the Mandates System;

"4. Approves and endorses accordingly, and without prejudice to the solution of the broader issues raised by the Committee concerning the situation in the Territory, all the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee as to the action which should be taken by the Government of the Union of South Africa as the Mandatory Power, and in particular draws the attention of the Government of the Union of South Africa to those recommendations in respect of:

"(a) The progressive transfer of responsibility to representative, executive and legislative institutions proper to the Territory;

"(b) The revision of existing policies and practices of 'Native' administration in accordance with the spirit of the Mandates System;

"(c) The extension to all the inhabitants of representation in the existing territorial legislature;

"(d) The basing of public employment on qualifications other than race and the progressive training of non-Europeans for higher posts in the Administration;

"(e) The review and revision of the land settlement policy;

"(f) The discontinuance of residential restrictions based on a policy of racial separation, or apartheid, and the repeal of laws of the Territory having racially discriminatory restrictions;

"(g) The immediate elimination from the law and practice of the Territory of the existing discriminatory restrictions upon freedom of movement;

"(h) The elimination of racial discrimination from the educational system and the establishment of a programme for the progressive unification of the system;

"5. *Invites* the Government of the Union of South Africa to submit to the United Nations information concerning its consideration of these conclusions and recommendations and the action taken by it in each case in order to ensure the fulfilment of its obligations and responsibilities under the Mandate."

STATUS OF THE TERRITORY

A/C.4/L.443. Liberia draft resolution, adopted by 39 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions.

A/3541 and Corr.1. Report of Fourth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1055(XI), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/3541, adopted by the Assembly on 26 February 1957, meeting 661, by 52 votes to 0, with 17 abstentions.

STATUS OF THE TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

"The General Assembly,

"Having recommended, by its resolution 65(I) of 14 December 1946, 141(II) of 1 November 1947, 227(III) of 26 November 1948, 337(IV) of 6 December 1949, 449 B (V) of 13 December 1950, 570 B (VI) of 19 January 1952, 749 B (VIII) of 28 November 1953, 852(IX) of 23 November 1954 and 940(X) of 3 December 1955, that the Mandated Territory of South West Africa be placed under the International Trusteeship System, and having repeatedly invited the Government of the Union of South Africa to propose, for the consideration of the General Assembly, a trusteeship agreement for South West Africa,

"Having accepted, by its resolution 449 A (V) of 13 December 1950, the advisory opinion of 11 July 1950 of the International Court of Justice on the question of South West Africa,

"Considering that, in accordance with Chapter XII of the Charter of the United Nations, all Mandated Territories which have not achieved independence have been brought under the International Trusteeship System with the sole exception of the Territory of South West Africa,

"1. Reiterates its resolutions 65(I) of 14 December 1946, 141(II) of 1 November 1947, 227(III) of 26 November 1948, 337(IV) of 6 December 1949, 449 B (V) of 13 December 1950, 570 B (VI) of 19 January 1952, 749 B (VIII) of 28 November 1953, 852(IX) of 23 November 1954, and 940(X) of 3 December 1955, to the effect that the Territory of South West Africa be placed under the International Trusteeship System;

"2. Reasserts that the normal way of modifying the international status of the Territory would be to place it under the International Trusteeship System by means of a trusteeship agreement in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XII of the Charter of the United Nations."

SOLUTION OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA QUESTION

A/C.4/L.445 and Rev.1 and 2. Liberia draft resolution and revisions, adopted, as amended by Philippines (A/C.4/L.449 and Corr.1) and revised on oral proposal of Iraq, by Fourth Committee by

roll-call vote of 24 to 10, with 20 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iraq, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Syria, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, India, Italy, Sweden, Thailand. *Abstaining:* Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Ceylon, China, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

A/C.4/L.446. India draft resolution, adopted by Fourth Committee, as amended by eight Powers (A/C.4/L.451), by 24 votes to 3, with 19 abstentions.

A/C.4/L.447 and Rev.1. Philippines draft resolution and revision.

A/C.4/L.448. Thailand amendments to Philippines draft resolution (A/C.4/L.447).

A/C.4/L.449. and Corr.1. Philippines amendments to Liberia draft resolution (A/C.4/L.445/Rev.2).

A/C.4/L.450. Thailand amendments to Liberia draft resolution (A/C.4/L.445/Rev.2).

A/C.4/L.451. Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Peru, Venezuela amendments to India draft resolution (A/C.4/L.446).

Oral proposal by Denmark at 582nd meeting, rejected by Fourth Committee by roll-call vote of 18 in favour, 30 against, with 5 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Portugal, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States.

Against: Albania, Argentina, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Ceylon, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Romania, Syria, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Venezuela. *Abstaining:* Burma, Israel, Japan, Philippines, Yugoslavia.

A/3541 and Corr.1. Report of Fourth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1059(XI) and 1060(XI), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/3541, adopted by the Assembly on 26 February 1957, meeting 661, as follows: 1059(XI) by 40 votes to 11, with 19 abstentions; 1060(XI) by 40 votes to 4, with 23 abstentions.

RESOLUTION 1059(XI):

SOLUTION OF THE QUESTION OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

"The General Assembly,

"Considering that, of the Territories that were under class B and class C Mandate of the League of Nations at the time of the League's demise, the Territory of South West Africa remains the only one that has not been placed under the International

Trusteeship System established by the Charter of the United Nations,

"*Considering* it in the best interest of all parties concerned that a satisfactory solution of the question of South West Africa should be reached as soon as possible,

"*Having accepted*, by its resolution 449 A (V) of 13 December 1950, the advisory opinion of 11 July 1950 of the International Court of Justice on the question of South West Africa,

"*Bearing in mind* the various resolutions of the General Assembly concerning the Territory of South West Africa and the desire expressed by Member States that all possible efforts be made to bring this problem to a satisfactory conclusion in the spirit of harmony that prevails in the United Nations,

"*Expressing the hope* that the Government of the Union of South Africa will offer to the United Nations its full co-operation,

"1. *Draws the attention* of the Secretary-General to the discussions in the Fourth Committee and in the General Assembly in plenary meeting on the question of South West Africa;

"2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to explore ways and means of solving satisfactorily the question of South West Africa and to take whatever steps he shall deem necessary with a view to finding such a solution in line with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this matter to the General Assembly at his earliest convenience."

RESOLUTION 1060(XI):

STUDY OF LEGAL ACTION TO ENSURE THE FULFILMENT OF THE OBLIGATIONS ASSUMED BY THE MANDATORY POWER UNDER THE MANDATE FOR SOUTH WEST AFRICA

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Having regard* to the provisions of the Mandate for South West Africa, the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the General Assembly in regard to South West Africa,

"*Noting* that its resolutions endorsing and accepting the advisory opinion of 11 July 1950 of the International Court of Justice and urging the Union of South Africa to place the Territory of South West Africa under trusteeship have been of no avail,

"1. *Requests* the Committee on South West Africa to study the following question:

"What legal action is open to the organs of the United Nations, or to the Members of the United Nations, or to the former Members of the League of Nations, acting either individually or jointly, to ensure that the Union of South Africa fulfils the obligations assumed by it under the Mandate, pending the placing of the Territory of South West Africa under the International Trusteeship System;

"2. *Further requests* the Committee on South West Africa to submit to the General Assembly at its twelfth session a special report containing con-

clusions and recommendations on the question."

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS

A/3151, Annex VI(C). Draft resolution on petition and communications from Jacobus Beukes proposed by Committee on South West Africa, adopted by Fourth Committee, meeting 579, by 45 votes to 2, with 6 abstentions.

A/3151, Annex IX(B). Draft resolution on petition from Ukuanyama Tribal Congress proposed by Committee on South West Africa, adopted by Fourth Committee, meeting 579, by 40 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions.

A/3541 and Corr.1. Report of Fourth Committee.

RESOLUTIONS 1057(XI) and 1058(XI), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/3541, adopted by the Assembly on 26 February 1957, meeting 661, as follows: 1057(XI) by 57 votes to 2, with 9 abstentions; 1058(XI) by 55 votes to 0, with 14 abstentions.

RESOLUTION 1057(XI):

PETITION AND COMMUNICATIONS FROM MR. JACOBUS BEUKES CONCERNING THE TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Having accepted* the advisory opinion of 11 July 1950 of the International Court of Justice on the question of South West Africa,

"*Having authorized* the Committee on South West Africa, by resolution 749 A (VIII) of 28 November 1953, to examine petitioners in accordance with the Mandates procedure of the League of Nations,

"*Having received* a report from the Committee on South West Africa dealing with a petition and related communications dated 4 July, 1 August and 5 November 1955 from Mr. Jacobus Beukes, Burger Secretary of the Rehoboth Community of South West Africa,

"*Noting* that the petitioner raises questions on which the General Assembly has already taken action in resolution 935(X) of 3 December 1955,

"*Noting* that the petitioner raises a further question concerning the right of petition to the United Nations by the original citizens of the Rehoboth Community and by the 'immigrant citizens' of that Community, and demands that the 'citizenship' rights granted by the Rehoboth Community to certain immigrant inhabitants be cancelled on the ground that they had improperly submitted to the United Nations a petition expressing views contrary to those held by the original inhabitants of the Rehoboth Community,

"1. *Decides* to call the attention of the petitioner to its resolution 935(X) of 3 December 1955;

"2. *Further decides* to inform the petitioner that all inhabitants of the Mandated Territory, including the so-called immigrant members of the Rehoboth Community, have the right to submit petitions to the United Nations."

RESOLUTION 1058(XI):

PETITION FROM UKUANYAMA TRIBAL CONGRESS
CONCERNING THE TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA
"The General Assembly,

"Having accepted the advisory opinion of 11 July 1950 of the International Court of Justice on the question of South West Africa,

"Having authorized the Committee on South West Africa, by resolution 749 A (VIII) of 28 November 1953, to examine petitions in accordance with the Mandates procedure of the League of Nations,

"Having received a report from the Committee on South West Africa dealing with a petition dated 14 January 1956 from the Ukuanyama Tribal Congress, Ovamboland,

"Noting that the petitioners allege that, while the Reverend T. H. Hamtumbangela was petitioning on their behalf to the United Nations, the Minister of Native Affairs of the Union of South Africa ordered his removal from Ovamboland, and that headmen and sub-headmen who supported the Reverend Hamtumbangela were to be deposed,

"Noting that the petitioners request that the case of the Reverend Hamtumbangela be brought before the International Court of Justice for its compulsory jurisdiction,

"Noting further that the petitioners raise questions on which the General Assembly, in resolution 937 (X) of 3 December 1955 concerning a petition and a related communication from the Reverend Hamtumbangela, has already taken action,

"1. Decides to inform the petitioners that it has at present insufficient information upon which to take any action with respect to their complaints concerning the alleged order for the removal of the Reverend T. H. Hamtumbangela from Ovamboland and the deposing of headmen and sub-headmen who supported him;

"2. Decides to transmit to the petitioners resolution 937 (X) of 3 December 1955, and the reports of the Committee on South West Africa submitted to the General Assembly at its tenth and eleventh

sessions containing the observations and recommendations of the Committee regarding other questions raised by the petitioners;

"3. Decides to draw the attention of the petitioners, in particular, to the observations and recommendations of the Committee on South West Africa concerning the transfer of 'Native' administration to the Minister of Native Affairs of the Union of South Africa and concerning the rights and freedoms of the inhabitants of the Territory of South West Africa."

COMPOSITION OF COMMITTEE ON
SOUTH WEST AFRICA

A/C.4/L.475. Thailand draft resolution, adopted by Fourth Committee by 46 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

A/3541 and Corr.1. Report of Fourth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1061(XI), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/3541, adopted by the Assembly on 26 February 1957, meeting 661, by 58 votes to 0, with 13 abstentions.

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON
SOUTH WEST AFRICA

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling that, by its resolution 749 A (VIII) of 28 November 1953, it established, until such time as an agreement is reached between the United Nations and the Union of South Africa concerning the question of South West Africa, a Committee on South West Africa consisting of seven Members.

"Considering that the continuing absence of such an agreement requires that the Committee on South West Africa should remain in existence for the purpose set forth in resolution 749 A (VIII),

"Decides that:

(a) The composition of the Committee on South West Africa shall be increased to nine members appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee;

(b) One-third of the membership of the Committee shall be renewed by the same procedure annually."

CHAPTER III

OPERATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

TERRITORIES PLACED UNDER THE SYSTEM

Eleven Territories continued to be administered under the International Trusteeship System during 1956.⁵ They are listed in the following table together with the Administering

Authority of each Territory in question. Also given are the dates on which Trusteeship Agreements, placing the Territories under the System, entered into force.

⁵ At midnight on 5-6 March 1957 Togoland under British administration was united with the Gold

Coast in the independent State of Ghana and ceased to be a Trust Territory.

<i>Trust Territories</i>	<i>Administering Authority</i>	<i>Agreement Entered into Force</i>	<i>Trust Territories</i>	<i>Administering Authority</i>	<i>Agreement Entered into Force</i>
IN EAST AFRICA			IN THE PACIFIC		
Tanganyika	United Kingdom	13 Dec. 1946	Western Samoa	New Zealand	13 Dec. 1946
Ruanda-Urundi	Belgium	13 Dec. 1946	Nauru	Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom (administered by Australia)	1 Nov. 1947
Somaliland under Italian Administration	Italy	2 Dec. 1950		Australia	13 Dec. 1946
IN WEST AFRICA			New Guinea		
Cameroons under British administration	United Kingdom	13 Dec. 1946	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (strategic area)	United States	18 July 1947
Cameroons under French administration	France	13 Dec. 1946			
Togoland under British administration	United Kingdom	13 Dec. 1946			
Togoland under French administration	France	13 Dec. 1946			

All the Trusteeship Agreements were approved by the General Assembly except that for the Pacific Islands which was approved by the Security Council.

EXAMINATION OF ANNUAL REPORTS FROM ADMINISTERING AUTHORITIES

The administration of the Trust Territories is supervised by the Trusteeship Council on behalf of the United Nations.

Every year the Council considers the annual reports on the Trust Territories transmitted by the Administering Authorities. When examining the report on a particular Territory, it takes into consideration at the same time any or all of the following additional sources of information: any supplementary information which may have been supplied by the Administering Authority on events subsequent to the year covered by the annual report; petitions raising general questions affecting the Territory; the report of a Visiting Mission to the Territory (if any is pending) and the observations on this report of the Administering Authority concerned; any observations which may have been submitted by specialized agencies on conditions in the Territory which are within their sphere of competence; and, for Somaliland under Italian administration, the report of the United Nations Advisory Council.

The procedure followed is for the Special Representative of the Administering Authority to make an opening statement and to reply to questions submitted by Council members. After a general debate on conditions in the Territory, a drafting committee is appointed and a

draft report presented to the Council, which then votes on the various recommendations and conclusions contained in the report. The conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Council are combined with an account of conditions in the Territory prepared by the Secretariat and with a summary of observations by individual members of the Council and by representatives of the Administering Authority to form the chapter on the Territory in the Council's report to the General Assembly (or, in the case of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, in its report to the Security Council).

During 1956, the Trusteeship Council considered annual reports transmitted by the Administering Authority on the administration of each of the 11 Trust Territories. At its seventeenth session it examined the reports on Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi, Cameroons under British administration, Cameroons under French administration and Togoland under French administration for the year 1954. At its eighteenth session, it considered the reports on Togoland under British administration for the year 1954, on Nauru, New Guinea and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands for the year ending 30 June 1955 and on Western Samoa and Somaliland under Italian administration for the year 1955 (see also CHAPTER IV below).

The General Assembly does not, as a general rule, directly examine such reports relating to individual Trust Territories. But it does in its Fourth Committee consider conditions in the Trust Territories through its examination of the report presented to it each year by the Trusteeship Council. At the conclusion of this examination the Assembly adopts resolutions of general application to all or most of the Trust Territories and of particular relevance to certain Trust Territories.

Thus, at its eleventh session, the Assembly adopted a resolution taking note of the Council's latest annual report (for the period 23 July 1955-14 August 1956), and recommending that the Council take into account the comments and suggestions made in the course of Assembly discussions on this report. The resolution to this effect was unanimously adopted, first in the Fourth Committee and then, on 26 February 1957, at a plenary meeting of the Assembly.

COLLABORATION WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Specialized agencies, notably UNESCO, have assisted the Trusteeship Council in its task of examining conditions in the Trust Territories.

They study the annual reports on the administration of the Territories with a view to making observations and suggestions to facilitate the Council's work.

Thus, observations to this end were submitted to the Council during 1956 by UNESCO on the annual reports of 1954 for Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi, the two Cameroons and the two Togolands. A representative of UNESCO also made statements during the course of Council meetings on various matters of concern to the Agency. So did representatives of ILO and WHO on questions with which they were particularly concerned.

On 4 April 1956, the Council, acting on a proposal by India, noted with satisfaction the collaboration extended by these three specialized agencies and hoped they would do so to an increasing extent in the future. Considering that agricultural development in the Trust Territories was of special interest to it, the Council also noted a statement by an FAO representative that FAO would in future submit appropriate observations and suggestions on the annual reports on the administration of the Territories. The vote for the resolution to this effect was 6 to 0, with 8 abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—11TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETING, 661.

FOURTH COMMITTEE, meetings 579, 582, 627-641, 643, 646, 648, 649.

A/3170. Report of Trusteeship Council covering period 23 July 1955-14 August 1956.

A/C.4/L.476. Denmark draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Fourth Committee.

A/3554. Report of Fourth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1066(XI), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/3554, adopted unanimously by the Assembly on 26 February 1957, meeting 661.

"The General Assembly,

"Having examined the report of the Trusteeship Council covering the period from 23 July 1955 to 14 August 1956,

"1. Takes note of the report of the Trusteeship Council;

"2. Recommends that the Trusteeship Council, in its future deliberations, take into account the comments and suggestions made in the course of the discussion of the report at the eleventh session of the General Assembly."

COLLABORATION WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—17TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETINGS, 654, 655, 657, 695, 698.

T/1223. Observations of UNESCO on annual reports for 1954 on Trust Territories of Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi, Cameroons under British administration, Cameroons under French administration, Togoland under British administration and Togoland under French administration.

T/1230. Letter of 8 February 1956 from Director-General of UNESCO to Secretary-General.

T/L.650 and Rev.1. India draft resolution and revision.

RESOLUTION 1370(XVII), as submitted by India, T/L.650/Rev.1, adopted by the Council on 4 April 1956, meeting 698, by 6 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions.

"The Trusteeship Council,

"Recalling its resolution 47(IV) of 1 March 1949 by which it recommended that the specialized agencies study the annual reports on the administration of Trust Territories with a view to making observa-

tions and suggestions in order to facilitate the work of the Trusteeship Council,

"*Noting with satisfaction* the collaboration extended by the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization in the annual examination of conditions in Trust Territories,

"1. *Expresses the hope* that the extent of their collaboration in their respective spheres will continue

and increase in the future;

"2. *Considers* that developments in the field of food and agriculture in Trust Territories are of particular interest to the Trusteeship Council;

"3. *Takes note* of the statement of the representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization that his organization will in future submit appropriate observations and suggestions on the annual reports on the administration of the Trust Territories."

PETITIONS AND ORAL HEARINGS

Petitions concerning the Trust Territories or the operation of the International Trusteeship System are normally examined by the Trusteeship Council.

If the petitions relate to general questions regularly examined by the Council, they are considered during the Council's examination either of the annual report on the Territory concerned or of some other appropriate agenda item.

CONSIDERATION BY TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The Council dealt with 72 such petitions at its seventeenth session, 23 at its eighteenth session, and, at its sixth special session, an additional 66 relating to the future of Togoland under French administration. (For the list of these petitions, arranged under the Territory to which they refer see below, PETITIONS RAISING GENERAL QUESTIONS DEALT WITH BY TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL, 1956.)

Petitions containing specific or individual complaints are examined by the Council's Standing Committee on Petitions, which presents its recommendations, in the form of draft resolutions, on the action to be taken in each case. The Council dealt with 399 such petitions at its seventeenth session and 230 at its eighteenth session.⁶ (For a list of the resolutions of the Trusteeship Council on these petitions, together with the symbol of the Standing Committee's report thereon, see below, RESOLUTIONS ON PETITIONS CONTAINING SPECIFIC COMPLAINTS DEALT WITH BY TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL, 1956.)

In addition there were 263 petitions, on the

agenda of the eighteenth session, which could not be dealt with. Consideration of these was postponed to the nineteenth session.⁷

Under its rules of procedure, the Trusteeship Council may hear oral presentations in support of previously submitted petitions or, in exceptional cases, it may receive oral petitions not previously submitted in writing.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

HEARINGS IN CONNEXION WITH REPORT OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The General Assembly does not usually examine written petitions. But it has been the practice of its Fourth Committee to grant requests for oral hearings to individuals and organizations in Trust Territories, if it considers it appropriate to do so.

At the Assembly's eleventh session, the Committee granted a number of requests for oral hearings, as indicated by the list below, in connexion with the Committee's consideration of the sections in the Trusteeship's annual report dealing with conditions in individual Trust Territories. However, only four of these petitioners whose requests were granted actually appeared before the Fourth Committee in person to make an oral statement (as indicated below by an asterisk).

Togoland under British Administration

V. K. Seneadza

Tanganyika

Tanganyika African National Union (represented by its President, Julius Nyerere)*

Cameroons under French Administration

Association Bamiléké à Yaoundé

Jeunesse démocratique du Cameroun

Union démocratique des femmes camerounaises

Kamerun's Women Democratic Union of Tombel

⁶ For a brief account of the subject matter of these petitions and the action taken thereon, see the report of the Trusteeship Council covering the period from 23 July 1955 to 14 August 1956 (A/3170) pp. 6-27. For a more detailed account, see the report and resolution on each petition.

⁷ Including 44 petitions which were partially dealt with.

Association des notables camerounais (represented by Marcel Bebey-Eyidi)*
 Union des populations du Cameroun (represented by Winston Ntumazah)*
 A number of notables of the village of Bakam
 Association of Kamerunian Notables of the Coastal Zone of Kribi
 Association des étudiants camerounais (represented by Afana Osende)*

HEARINGS IN CONNEXION WITH THE FUTURE OF THE TOGOLANDS

Also granted by the Fourth Committee were a number of requests for oral hearings from organizations in the two Togoland Trust Territories, in connection with the discussions on the Togoland unification problem and the future of British Togoland.⁸

The organizations from British Togoland to which it was decided to grant an oral hearing before the Fourth Committee were the Togoland Congress and the Convention People's Party. The following spoke on behalf of the former organization: A. K. Odame, Miss Regina Asamany, Rev. F. R. Ametowobla, and S. G. Antor. F. Y. Asare and S. W. Kumah spoke for the Convention People's Party.

Organizations and groups from French Togoland who were granted a hearing were as follows, the name of the spokesman being given in parentheses:

Mouvement de la jeunesse togolaise (A. I. Santos)
 Mouvement populaire togolais (Andre Akakpo)

Parti togolais du progrès (Victor Atakpamey)
 Union des chefs et des populations du Nord-Togo (Nanamale Gbegbeni)
 Traditional chiefs of the North (Sambiani Mateyendou)
 Traditional chiefs of the South (Michael Ayassou)

A hearing was also granted to the All-Ewe Conference, an organization operating in both Togolands. Sylvanus Olympio spoke on behalf of this body in the Fourth Committee.

TRAVEL DOCUMENTS FOR PETITIONERS

The Fourth Committee also received a number of communications from petitioners in the Cameroons under British administration and the Cameroons under French administration requesting assistance from the United Nations in obtaining travel documents. Greece, Nepal and the Sudan presented a draft resolution, subsequently adopted by the Committee as amended by India, to have the Assembly invite the Administering Authorities concerned to grant petitioners travel documents to appear before the proper organs of the United Nations for a hearing and to return thereafter to their places of residence.

The vote in the Committee for this was 37 to 13, with 9 abstentions, a decision endorsed at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 26 February 1957 by 46 votes to 13, with 4 abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — 17TH AND 18TH SESSIONS
 PLenary MEETING, 653, 654, 683, 709, 710, 727-729, 734.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 11TH SESSION
 PLenary MEETING, 661.

FOURTH COMMITTEE, meetings 551-558, 564, 66, 568-574, 576, 579, 582, 584-591, 596, 600, 601, 604, 607, 608, 611, 613, 615, 620, 623, 625, 627, 629, 630, 632, 636, 638, 640, 641, 648, 649.

A/C.4/330 and Add.1-29. Requests for hearings (report of Trusteeship Council).

A/C.4/329 and Add.1. Requests for hearings (Togoland unification problem).

A/C.4/333. Travel documents of petitioners. Memorandum by Secretary-General.

A/C.4/L.474. Greece, Nepal, Sudan draft resolution adopted by Fourth Committee, as orally amended by India, by 37 votes to 13, with 9 abstentions.

A/3449 and Add.1; A/3554 and Add.1. Reports of Fourth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1062(XI), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/3554, adopted by the Assembly on 26 February 1957, meeting 661, by 46 votes to 13, with 4 abstentions.

TRAVEL DOCUMENTS OF PETITIONERS FROM TRUST TERRITORIES

"The General Assembly,

"Having received and granted several requests for hearings from petitioners in the Trust Territories of the Cameroons under British administration and the Cameroons under French administration,

"Having also received a memorandum by the Secretary-General on this question,

"Noting that the petitioners are finding it difficult to obtain travel documents,

"Considering that the exercise of the right of oral petition to the United Nations by the inhabitants of Territories under the International Trusteeship System should be facilitated,

"Invites the Administering Members concerned to grant the petitioners referred to in the present resolu-

* For further details, see CHAPTER V, THE FUTURE OF THE TOGOLANDS.

tion travel documents to enable them to appear before the proper organs of the United Nations for hearings, when granted by such organs, and to return thereafter to their places of residence."

For other resolutions on petitions and petitions question, see TANGANYIKA and CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION in CHAPTER IV; see also CHAPTER V, THE FUTURE OF THE TOGOLANDS.

*PETITIONS RAISING GENERAL QUESTIONS DEALT WITH
BY THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL. 1956*

<i>Petitioner</i>	<i>Document Symbol</i>	<i>Petitioner</i>	<i>Document Symbol</i>
TANGANYIKA		Union des populations du Cameroun	T/PET.5/L.34
Mr. G. F. V. Kleen and others	T/PET.2/L.4	Local Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun of Moundou	T/PET.5/L.35
Meru Citizens' Union	T/PET.2/L.6	Local Branch of the Jeunesse démocratique du Cameroun of Makai	T/PET.5/L.36
RUANDA-URUNDI		Vice-Chairman of the Local Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun of Engong	T/PET.5/L.37
Mr. Antoine Bigiraneza	T/PET.3/L.5	Secretary of the Central Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun of Mapubi	T/PET.5/L.38
Mr. Barnabé Ntunguka	T/PET.3/L.6	Secretary-General of the Union démocratique des femmes camerounaises of Manjo Gare	T/PET.5/L.39
SOMALILAND		Bureau of the Comité de défense des chômeurs africains of the Cameroons	T/PET.5/L.40
Somali Youth League	T/PET.11/L.20	Central Bureau of the Syndicat de l'agriculture Bamileké	T/PET.5/L.41
The President of the Somali Youth League	T/PET.11/L.21	Local Committees of the Union des populations du Cameroun of the Southern Ewondos	T/PET.5/L.42
Mr. Haras Mohamed Farah and two others	T/PET.11/L.22	Mr. Paul Mboua	T/PET.5/L.43
The Secretary of the Union for the Defense of Somalia	T/PET.11/L.23	Mr. Elie Yememo	T/PET.5/L.44
Mr. Mahamud Alio and others	T/PET.11/L.24	Mr. Otto Theodule Belibi	T/PET.5/L.45
Messrs. Isak Mub Seek Ali, Hagi Mahad Mudei and Mohamed Ali Hudei	T/COM.11/L.177	Association of the Friends of the U.N.	T/PET.5/L.46
Seek Nur Hussen and others	T/COM.11/L.241	Committees of the Union des populations du Cameroun of Ndoko Penja and Feoukonan	T/PET.5/L.47
Somali Youth League, Branch of Lugh	T/COM.11/L.251	Mr. Pascal Kom	T/PET.5/L.48
CAMEROONS UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION		Mr. Edouard Longue	T/PET.5/L.49
Central Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun of Tombel	T/PET.4/L.1	Mr. Isaac Choupe Kom	T/PET.5/L.50
Central Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun of Peng	T/PET.4/L.2	Mr. Joseph Kaptue	T/PET.5/L.51
Victoria Branch of the Union des populations du Cameroun	T/PET.4/L.3	Chairman of the Local Branch of Union démocratique des femmes camerounaises of Hikoajom	T/PET.5/L.52
CAMEROONS UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION AND CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION		Local Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun of Issondje I	T/PET.5/L.53
Pius Bayigonog Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun	T/PET.4 & 5/L.7	Local Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun of the Village of Zoatubsi	T/PET.5/L.54
Victoria Branch of the Union des populations du Cameroun	T/PET.4 & 5/L.8	Chairman of the Radicaux modérés camerounais	T/PET.5/L.55
Mr. Félix Song	T/PET.4 & 5/L.9		
CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION			
Notables of the Village of Oboke I	T/PET.5/L.32		
Managing Editor of <i>La Vérité</i>	T/PET.5/L.33		

<i>Petitioner</i>	<i>Document Symbol</i>	<i>Petitioner</i>	<i>Document Symbol</i>
Central Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun of Mom	T/PET.5/L.56	Messrs. Guy Mbock, Lazare Lipem and Others	T/PET.5/L.89
Central Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun of Manjo	T/PET.5/L.57	Manjo Central Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun	T/PET.5/L.90
Population of the Town of Akonolinga	T/PET.5/L.58	TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION	
Chairman of the Etude de la région de N'Kam (ERN- KAM)	T/PET.5/L.59	The Togo Farmers' Union	T/PET.6/L.56
Messrs. Elias Bissohong Nim, Etienne Masso Nlend and others	T/PET.5/L.60	Togoland Farmers' Executive Committee	T/PET.6/L.57
Local Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun of 24 October	T/PET.5/L.61	The Executive Committee of the National Farmers' Union	T/PET.6/L.58
Mr. Marcel Kamga Fosto	T/PET.5/L.63	Mr. B. Scott Agbatey	T/PET.6 & 7/L.48
Union régionale du bloc démocratique camerounais of Ntem	T/PET.5/L.64	Togoland United Nations Stu- dents' Association	T/COM.6/L.60
Mr. Missipo Lazare	T/PET.5/L.65	Secretary-General of the Togo- land Congress	T/COM.6/L.61
Fraternity of Veterans and Ex- Servicemen of the Cameroons, Branch of Douala	T/PET.5/L.66	Secretary-General of the Togo- land Congress	T/COM.6/L.62
Bangou Committee Family	T/PET.5/L.67	Togoland Congress, Buem Re- gion	T/COM.6/L.63
Samuel Yakam's Family	T/PET.5/L.68	Secretary-General of the Togo- land Congress	T/COM.6/L.64
Bureau politique de l'Union des populations du Cameroun	T/PET.5/L.69	Secretary-General of the Togo- land Congress	T/COM.6/L.65
Head Chief Joseph Belibi and Others	T/PET.5/L.70	Secretary-General of the Togo- land Congress	T/COM.6/L.66
Mr. Menganda	T/PET.5/L.71	Secretary-General of the Togo- land Congress	T/COM.6/L.67
Mr. David Tagne	T/PET.5/L.72	Secretary-General of the Togo- land Congress	T/COM.6/L.68
Nationalité camerounaise	T/PET.5/L.73	Togoland Congress, Buem Re- gion	T/COM.6/L.69
Regional Representatives of the Union démocratique des femmes camerounaises	T/PET.5/L.74	TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION AND TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION	
Union des populations du Ca- meroun, Regional Branch of Wouri	T/PET.5/L.77	General Chairman of the Co- mité de l'Unité togolaise	T/PET.6 & 7/L.49
Mr. Yves Kaddieh	T/PET.5/L.78	Mr. J. K. Tsigbey	T/PET.6 & 7/L.50
Syndicate of Retail Merchants, Craftsmen and Carriers of the Cameroons	T/PET.5/L.79	"Unité togolaise", Women's Section	T/PET.6 & 7/L.51
Secretary of the Union des syn- dicats confédérés du Came- roun	T/PET.5/L.80	Gold Coast Regional Head- quarters of Juvento	T/PET.6 & 7/L.52
Executive Committee of the Union des populations du Ca- meroun	T/PET.5/L.81	Mr. A. K. de Souza	T/PET.6 & 7/L.53
Akwa Central Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun	T/PET.5/L.82	Paramount Chief Kwadjo Dei X	T/PET.6 & 7/L.54
Union des populations du Ca- meroun, Refugees in Tombel	T/PET.5/L.83	National Committee of Juvento	T/PET.6 & 7/L.55
Mr. Daniel Ndeno and Others	T/PET.5/L.85	Queen Mother Mina Mote and other Queen Mothers	T/PET.6 & 7/L.56
Jeunesse démocratique du Ca- meroun	T/PET.5/L.87	Togoland Congress, Yingor District	T/PET.6 & 7/L.57
Union démocratique des femmes camerounaises, Local Branch of Toumko Manjo	T/PET.5/L.88	Ewe Youth Association	T/PET.6 & 7/L.58
		Ewe Togoland Youth Organiza- tion	T/PET.6 & 7/L.59
		Ewe Unions Association	T/PET.6 & 7/L.60
		Sekondi-Takoradi	T/PET.6 & 7/L.60/ Add.1
		Chiefs and Queen Mothers of Agotime	T/PET.6 & 7/L.61

<i>Petitioner</i>	<i>Document Symbol</i>	<i>Petitioner</i>	<i>Document Symbol</i>
Women's Section of the Togoland Congress	T/PET.6 & 7/L.62	Togoland Congress	T/PET.6 & 7/L.92
Togoland Congress	T/PET.6 & 7/L.63	Togoland Youths	T/PET.6 & 7/L.93
Togoland Youth Organization	T/PET.6 & 7/L.64	Togoland Ex-Servicemen	T/PET.6 & 7/L.94
Miss Rose Aghemetekpon	T/PET.6 & 7/L.65	Women's Section of the Togoland Congress	T/PET.6 & 7/L.95
Togo Youth Association, Poasi Ewe and All-Togoland Congress, Kumasi	T/PET.6 & 7/L.66	Mr. Moglah Komla Anyangheh	T/PET.6 & 7/L.96
Togoland Students' Union, Kumasi Branch	T/PET.6 & 7/L.67	TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION	
Togoland Congress, Branch of Kadjebi Akan	T/PET.6 & 7/L.68	Chiefs of the Atakpamé Cantons	T/PET.7/L.10
Togoland Congress, Branch of Buem Akan	T/PET.6 & 7/L.69	National Secretary of Juvento	T/PET.7/L.11
Togbe Howusu, Paramount Chief of Ho	T/PET.6 & 7/L.70	National Secretary of Juvento	T/PET.7/L.12
Mr. Michael Adzroe	T/PET.6 & 7/L.71	Mr. William Amenke Kofi	T/PET.7/L.13
Togbe Dzaga, Divisional Chief of Klefe	T/PET.6 & 7/L.72	Women's Section of Juvento	T/PET.6 & 7/L.43
Togbe Kwasi Adiko V	T/PET.6 & 7/L.73	General Chairman of the Comité de l'Unité togolaise	T/PET.7/L.15
Mr. Figa Hodzo	T/PET.6 & 7/L.74	Chairman of the Comité de l'Unité togolaise	T/PET.7/L.16
Togbe Kotobu, Subchief of Kpenoe	T/PET.6 & 7/L.75	All-Ewe Conference, British Togoland Branch	T/PET.7/L.17
Togbe Dawoe, Divisional Chief of Tokokoe	T/PET.6 & 7/L.76	Chairman of the Mouvement populaire togolais	T/PET.7/L.18
Togbe Kwaku Dua, Divisional Chief of Akrofu	T/PET.6 & 7/L.77	National Chairman of Juvento	T/PET.7/L.19
Divisional Chief of Avee	T/PET.6 & 7/L.78	Executive Committee of the Jeune Togo	T/PET.7/L.20
Togoland Congress, Branch of Menuso Buem Akan	T/PET.6 & 7/L.79	Mr. Robert A. Wilson Do	
Awatime Welfare Association	T/PET.6 & 7/L.80	General Chairman of the Parti togolais du progrès	T/PET.7/L.22
Togoland Unificationists, Yingor District	T/PET.6 & 7/L.81	Ewe and All-Togoland Congress	T/PET.7/L.23
Buam Akan Krachi Togoland Congress, Togoland Youth Association, Togoland Union and Togoland National Farmers Union	T/PET.6 & 7/L.82	General Chairman of the Comité de l'Unité togolaise	T/PET.7/L.24
Ewe Youngsters Union	T/PET.6 & 7/L.83	Bund der Deutsch-Togoländer	T/PET.7/L.25
Akpossor Youth Association	T/PET.6 & 7/L.84	Togoland Congress	T/PET.7/L.26
Togoland Congress, Branch of Kadjebi	T/PET.6 & 7/L.85	Leading Committee of the Union des populations du Kamerun	T/PET.7/L.27
Mr. Dumago	T/PET.6 & 7/L.86	Comité de l'Unité togolaise, Juvento and the Mouvement populaire togolaise	T/PET.7/L.28
Mr. Marcellin Afanvi	T/PET.6 & 7/L.87	National Chairman of Juvento	T/PET.7/L.29
Mr. Anani Amuzu Seshie	T/PET.6 & 7/L.88	Mr. Joseph Azizan Fè Mensah II	T/PET.7/L.30
Queen Mother Veronica Adja	T/PET.6 & 7/L.89	Mr. Benoit Dieudonné Amou-zou	T/COM.7/L.39
Togbe Komla Teng	T/PET.6 & 7/L.90	Tabligbo Circular Youth Mouvement	T/COM.7/L.40
	T/PET.6 & 7/L.91		

*RESOLUTIONS ON PETITIONS CONTAINING SPECIFIC COMPLAINTS
DEALT WITH BY THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL, 1956*

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Symbol of report of Standing Committee on Petitions</i>
TANGANYIKA		
1374(XVII)	Petition from the heirs of Otto Werner (T/PET.2/194 and Add.1 to 4)	T/L.638
1375(XVII)	Petition from Mr. Neville Gontier (T/PET.2/195)	T/L.638
1376(XVII)	Petitions from representatives of the Washambala (T/PET.2/196 and Add.1-2, T/COM.2/L.24)	T/L.638
1377(XVII)	Petition from representatives of the Meru Citizens' Union (T/PET.2/197)	T/L.638

*Symbol of report of
Standing Committee on
Petitions*

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>	
RUANDA-URUNDI		
1378(XVII)	Petition from Mr. Barnabé Ntunguka (T/PET.3/81)	T/L.654
1379(XVII)	Petition from Mr. Barnabé Ntunguka (T/PET.3/82 and Add.1 and 2)	T/L.654
1380(XVII)	Petition from Mr. Augustine Mutabaruka (T/PET.3/83)	T/L.654
1381(XVII)	Petition from Mr. Antoine Bigiranza (T/PET.3/84 and Add.1)	T/L.654
SOMALILAND		
1500(XVIII)	Petition from Messrs. Tahir Sciakur Hussien and Herzi Guled Farah (T/PET.11/382 and Add.1)	T/L.672
1501(XVIII)	Petitions from Mr. Abdi Razak Haji Ahmed Mohamud (T/PET.11/393 and Add.1), from Messrs. Abdi Razak Haji Ahmed and Herzi Guled Farah (T/PET.11/393/Add.2), from Mr. Said Mohamud Farah and others (T/COM.11/L.90), and from representatives of employees of the Luigi Gallotti Lighterage Firm (T/PET.11/476)	T/L.672
1502(XVIII)	Petitions from the Lavoratori Somali (T/PET.11/425), from Haji Ahmed Abdirizak and others (T/PET.11/430), from Mr. Abol Rizah Hagg and others (T/PET.11/440), from Mr. Hassan Mohamed Nalie and others (T/PET.11/444 and Add.1), and from Mr. Haji Uarsama Scire and others (T/PET.11/447)	T/L.672
1503(XVIII)	Petition from the Daily Labourers of the Public Works Department (T/PET.11/470)	T/L.672
1504(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Uarsama Egul Herzi (T/PET.11/499)	T/L.674
1505(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Mohammed Rashid Haj Jama'a (T/PET.11/502)	T/L.674
1506(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Ali Issa Warly (T/PET.11/512)	T/L.672
1507(XVIII)	Petitions from Chief Simba Macoma and others (T/PET.11/522 and 545)	T/L.678
1508(XVIII)	Petitions from Mr. Ahmed Mohammed Aid Afraj (T/PET.11/534) and from Mr. Abd el-Ghadiir Hajj Musa Samantar Ali (T/PET.11/535)	T/L.674
1509(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Ahmed Hussein Nur (T/PET.11/539)	T/L.674
1510(XVIII)	Petition from Chiefs of the Saad and Scegal tribes (T/PET.11/540)	T/L.675
1511(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Hussein Abdullah Hassan (T/PET.11/544)	T/L.674
1512(XVIII)	Petition from Chiefs of Balad Amin, Bulu Mamu and Ila Mkama (T/PET.11/549)	T/L.678
1513(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Barre Omar and others (T/PET.11/550)	T/L.679
1514(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Nur Aqal Harsi Samtar (T/PET.11/551)	T/L.675
1515(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Issa Awadh Warmuka (T/PET.11/552)	T/L.676
1516(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Ilmi Rarih Jam'ali (T/PET.11/554)	T/L.674
1517(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Sha'ib Da'ala Mohammed Farih (T/PET.11/555)	T/L.674
1518(XVIII)	Petitions from Mr. Kaidi Sabrieh (T/PET.11/556) and from Haji Mohammed Jami Abd (T/PET.11/557)	T/L.679
1519(XVIII)	Petition from Sheikh Abd al-'Aziz and Sheikha Abbai Ayesha (T/PET.11/558)	T/L.678
1520(XVIII)	Petition from Somali chiefs of the Lower Giuba region (T/PET.11/559)	T/L.678
1521(XVIII)	Petition from the Somali Democratic Party, Branch of Gardo (T/PET.11/560)	T/L.680
1522(XVIII)	Petition from the Somali Youth League, Branch of Merca (T/PET.11/561)	T/L.681
1523(XVIII)	Petition from Giama Gulet Mohamed (T/PET.11/562)	T/L.672
1524(XVIII)	Petition from the President of the Somali Youth League (T/PET.11/563)	T/L.680
1525(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Hassan Ismail Ampergania and others (T/PET.11/564)	T/L.678
1526(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Mohamud Sciurie Abdulla and others (T/PET.11/566)	T/L.675
1527(XVIII)	Petition from representatives of various sub-tribes of the Murosada tribe (T/PET.11/568)	T/L.675
1528(XVIII)	Petition from the Somali Youth League, Branch of Candala (T/PET.11/569)	T/L.674
1529(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Farih Hussein Samtar Qidi (T/PET.11/570)	T/L.674
1530(XVIII)	Petitions from Mr. Omar Sheikh Mursal (T/PET.11/571) from Chief Roble Ker and others (T/PET.11/574), and from representatives of political parties and chiefs, Bardera (T/PET.11/575)	T/L.675

*Symbol of report of
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<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>	
1531(XVIII)	Petitions from Messrs. Yusuf Ali Bara, Ahmed Habib and others (T/PET.11/572), Farih Mohamed Moussa and others (T/PET.11/629), Seidi Ibrahim, Seid Ahmed Moussan, Doble Yousuf and others (T/PET.11/630), Ali Adam Ali and others (T/PET.11/631), the Somali Youth League, Branch of Gardo (T/PET.11/632), the Somali Youth League, Branch of Hurdia (T/PET.11/633), the Somali Youth League, Branch of Alula (T/PET.11/634) and the Somali Youth League, Branch of Hafun (T/PET.11/635); and communications from the Somali Youth League, Branch of Shushuban (T/COM.11/L.222); the Somali Youth League, Branch of Bosaso (T/COM.11/L.223); chiefs of the Morasseh tribe (T/COM.11/L.224); the Somali Youth League, Branch of Garoe (T/COM.11/L.225); the Somali Youth League, Branch of Shushuban (T/COM.11/L.226); and the Somali Youth League, Branch of Bosaso (T/COM.11/L.235)	T/L.675
1532(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Abscir Ali Ueirah (T/PET.11/573 and Add.1)	T/L.678
1533(XVIII)	Petition from Sultan Ahmed Nur and others (T/PET.11/576)	T/L.676
1534(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Mohammed Spir Nur (T/PET.11/577)	T/L.674
1535(XVIII)	Petition from the Somali Youth League, Branch of Bender Beila (T/PET.11/578 and Add.1)	T/L.675
1536(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Giana Osman Ahmed (T/PET.11/579)	T/L.679
1537(XVIII)	Petition from patients at the Hospital Lazaretto (T/PET.11/582)	T/L.676
1538(XVIII)	Petitions from the Central Committee of the Hizbia Dighil and Mirifle (T/PET.11/583), from Chiefs of Tunni, Brava (T/PET.11/584), from tribal chiefs of Uanle Uen (T/PET.11/585), from chiefs and notables of the Hizbia Dighil and Mirifle in Afgoi, Audegle, Baidoa, Dinsor and Lugh (T/PET.11/586), from the Chiefs and Notables of the Hizbia Dighil and Mirifle of Uegit (T/PET.11/589), and from the Chiefs and Notables of the Giamca (T/PET.11/590)	T/L.680
1539(XVIII)	Petition from Messrs. Mohamed Mahmoud Lisan, Sheikh Mahmoud Qulid and others (T/PET.11/587)	T/L.675
1540(XVIII)	Petitions from the Somali Youth League, Branch of Gardo (T/PET.11/588, 606, 609 and Add.1 and 2, and T/COM.11/L.229)	T/L.677
1541(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Ahmed M. Atto (T/PET.11/591)	T/L.676
1542(XVIII)	Petition from the Associazione appartenenti al Corpo di Polizia Somala in Congedo (T/PET.11/592 and Add.1)	T/L.679
1543(XVIII)	Petition from the Committee of the Partito Democratico Somalo, Branch of Galcaio (T/PET.11/593 and Add.1)	T/L.677
1544(XVIII)	Petitions from the Somali Youth League, Branch of Obbia (T/PET.11/594) and from representatives of the Inhabitants of Obbia (T/PET.11/597 and Add.1)	T/L.675
1545(XVIII)	Petition from Chiefs and Notables of Omar Mohamud and of the Suacron tribes (T/PET.11/595), from Chiefs and Notables of the Issa Mohamud tribe (T/PET.11/596), from Chiefs and Notables of the Ismail Soleman tribe (T/PET.11/604), from the Somali Youth League, Branch of Chisimaio (T/PET.11/605), and from tribal Chiefs of the Sciangamas (T/PET.11/607)	T/L.677
1546(XVIII)	Petition from the Committee of the Somali Youth League of Dusa Mareb (T/PET.11/598 and Add.1)	T/L.675
1547(XVIII)	Petition from representatives of the Issa Mohamud tribe (T/PET.11/599)	T/L.677
1548(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Elmi Scire Ali (T/PET.11/600)	T/L.674
1549(XVIII)	Petition from the Somali Youth League, Branch of Gardo (T/PET.11/601)	T/L.680
1550(XVIII)	Petition from Chiefs of the Saad tribe (T/PET.11/602)	T/L.677
1551(XVIII)	Petitions from representatives of the Soliman tribe (T/PET.11/603), from Chief Anscur Mohamud Aianle and others (T/PET.11/624), and from the Somali Youth League, Branch of Obbia (T/PET.11/625 and Add.1)	T/L.677
1552(XVIII)	Petition from representatives of the agricultural population of Goriole (T/PET.11/608)	T/L.678
1553(XVIII)	Petitions from representatives of the Uardai population (T/PET.11/610) and from representatives of the Uardei tribe (T/PET.11/667)	T/L.675

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Symbol of report of Standing Committee on Petitions</i>
1554(XVIII)	Petition from representatives of the Cabole tribe (T/PET.11/611)	T/L.675
1555(XVIII)	Petitions from representatives of the rer Abdullah tribe (T/PET.11/612) and from representatives of the rer Yonis Omar tribe (T/PET.11/641)	T/L.677
1556(XVIII)	Petition from the Executive Committee of the Hizbia Dighil and Mirifle, Branch of Baidoa (T/PET.11/613)	T/L.680
1557(XVIII)	Petitions from the Hizbia Dighil and Mirifle, (T/PET.11/614), from the Hizbia Dighil and Mirifle, Branch of Audegle and Merca (T/PET.11/645), and from various branches of the Hizbia Dighil and Mirifle (T/PET.11/649)	T/L.680
1558(XVIII)	Petitions from the Associazione ex-Militari Combattenti della Somalia (T/PET.11/615 and T/COM.11/L.238 and Add.1 and 2) and from Mr. Mohamed Warsama Mohamud and others (T/COM.11/L.237)	T/L.679
1559(XVIII)	Petition from officers of the Somali Youth League, Branch of Obbia (T/PET.11/616)	T/L.681
1560(XVIII)	Petition from Shek Ali Mohamed, Ali Ozman Maji and others (T/PET.11/617)	T/L.680
1561(XVIII)	Petitions from the Hizbia Dighil and Mirifle, Branch of Baidoa (T/PET.11/618), from the Hizbia Dighil and Mirifle and the Unione Giovani Benadir, Bur Acaba (T/PET.11/619), from Sheekh Abdul Rahman Bin Dirie (T/PET.11/639), and from Sheikh Farih in Hash and Tahir Bin Shakour (T/PET.11/640)	T/L.677
1562(XVIII)	Petitions from the Somali Youth League, Branch of Eil (T/PET.11/620) and from Chiefs, Notables and Santons of Nogal (T/PET.11/623)	T/L.677
1563(XVIII)	Petitions from Chief Giama Salah and others (T/PET.11/621 and Add.1), from Chief Mahamud Afase and others (T/PET.11/622), and from Chief Mohamud Mohamed and others (H/PET.11/651)	T/L.677
1564(XVIII)	Petition from Chief Said Farah Qulan and Hagi Giama Elmi (T/PET.11/626)	T/L.677
1565(XVIII)	Petition from the Somali Youth League, Branch of Alula (T/PET.11/627)	T/L.681
1566(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Abd Haj Yussif and others (T/PET.11/628)	T/L.681
1567(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Mohamed Ghelle Mohamed (T/PET.11/636)	T/L.680
1568(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Mohamed Jhelle Mohamed and others (T/PET.11/637)	T/L.680
1569(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Mohamed Otham Osman Harare and others (T/PET.11/638)	T/L.681
1570(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Mahmoud Ali Fari and others (T/PET.11/642)	T/L.677
1571(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Giama Mohamud Yusuf (T/PET.11/643)	T/L.676
1572(XVIII)	Petition from representatives of the population of El Bur (T/PET.11/644)	T/L.677
1573(XVIII)	Petitions from Mr. Mohamed Nur Ali (T/PET.11/646), and from Mr. Osman Mohamed Nur and others (T/PET.11/657)	T/L.677
1574(XVIII)	Petition from representatives of the Duduble tribe, sub-rer Havaroraden (T/PET.11/648)	T/L.677
1575(XVIII)	Petition from Messrs. Hassan Mohamed Raghe, Mohamed Uardere Culmie and others (T/PET.11/650)	T/L.679
1576(XVIII)	Petitions from Chief Abdruahman Hajji and others (T/PET.11/652), from Chief Abdi Scirdon (T/PET.11/653), from Chief Sheikh Mohamed Abdullah and Notable Sheikh Ibrahim Ali (T/PET.11/654), and from Chief Hajji Hussen and Notable Iusuf Aden Dir (T/PET.11/655)	T/L.677
1577(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Salah Barre Issa and others (T/PET.11/656)	T/L.676
1578(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Hasci Egal Samantar and others (T/PET.11/658)	T/L.676
1579(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Scekdon Nur Mohamud (T/PET.11/659)	T/L.679
1580(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Giama Ahmed Abdille (T/PET.11/661)	T/L.676
1581(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Mohamed Dakah Keillia (T/PET.11/662)	T/L.679
1582(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Ahmed Salah Mohamud (T/PET.11/663)	T/L.677
1583(XVIII)	Petition from representatives of the Odaun tribe (T/PET.11/664)	T/L.677
1584(XVIII)	Petition from Mrs. Cutubei Addo Daud (T/PET.11/665)	T/L.676
1585(XVIII)	Petition from Messrs. Omar Said Sciair, Mussa Said Aves and Hamud Mohamed Ahmed (T/PET.11/666)	T/L.676

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Symbol of report of Standing Committee on Petitions</i>
1586(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Ahmed Mohamed Afrah and others (T/PET.11/669)	T/L.677
CAMEROONS UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION		
1382(XVII)	Petition from Mr. E. F. Fawty (T/PET.4/103)	T/L.637
1383(XVII)	Petition from Mr. E. F. Fawty (T/PET.4/104 and Add.1)	T/L.637
1384(XVII)	Petition from Mr. Andreas Ngoso (T/PET.4/105)	T/L.637
1385(XVII)	Petition from the Manjo Central Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun (T/PET.4/106)	T/L.637
1386(XVII)	Petition from Mr. John Nchamba (T/PET.4/107)	T/L.637
1387(XVII)	Petition from the Tombel Central Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun (T/PET.4/L.1/Add.1)	T/L.637
CAMEROONS UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION AND CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION		
1388(XVII)	Petition from the Bafoussam Central Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun (T/PET.4 and 5/4)	T/L.655
CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION		
1389(XVII)	Petition from the General Assembly of the Union des populations du Cameroun held at Bafang (T/PET.5/316)	T/L.623
1390(XVII)	Petition from the Yaoundé Central Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun (T/PET.5/317)	T/L.619
1391(XVII)	Petitions from the Bayangam Central Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun (T/PET.5/319), the Bangui-Chari Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun (T/PET.5/327), the Mélong I Central Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun (T/PET.5/361) and the New-Bell Centre Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun (T/PET.5/422)	T/L.623
1392(XVII)	Petition from Mr. Njimoupain Chouibou and Mr. Jean Njitagui (T/PET.5/324)	T/L.619
1393(XVII)	Petition from the Vice-Chairman of the Union des populations du Cameroun (T/PET.5/325)	T/L.623
1394(XVII)	Petition from the Secretary-General of the Coordination des indépendants camerounais (T/PET.5/328)	T/L.619
1395(XVII)	Petitions from the Association des notables camerounais, Bafang (T/PET.5/330 and Add.1, T/PET.5/397) and Mr. Lucas Tchani (T/PET.5/465)	T/L.623
1396(XVII)	Petition from the Boumnyébel Permanent Secretary of the Union des populations du Cameroun (T/PET.5/335)	T/L.619
1397(XVII)	Petition from Mr. Marcus Mouaha (T/PET.5/346)	T/L.623
1398(XVII)	Petition from the Syndicat des membres de l'enseignement officiel de la Confédération générale du travail at Yaoundé (T/PET.5/347)	T/L.623
1399(XVII)	Petition from Mr. Joseph Ndjem (T/PET.5/356)	T/L.623
1400(XVII)	Petition from Chief Michel Ntchinda (T/PET.5/357 and Add.1) and from the population of the Nkongsamba Subdivision (T/PET.5/505)	T/L.625
1401(XVII)	Petition from the Hiko-Limbuyé Local Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun (T/PET.5/359)	T/L.625
1402(XVII)	Petition from the Mélong I Central Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun (T/PET.5/362)	T/L.625
1403(XVII)	Petitions from the General Assembly of the Union des populations du Cameroun held at Bafang (T/PET.5/371, T/PET.5/428) and various Local Committees of the Union des populations du Cameroun (T/PET.5/424)	T/L.626
1404(XVII)	Petition from Mr. Pierre Girbard Ombang (T/PET.5/375)	T/L.623
1405(XVII)	Petition from Mr. Jean Mambou (T/PET.5/381 and Add.1 to 3)	T/L.655
1406(XVII)	Petition from the Syndicat des petits planteurs at Mandjap (T/PET.5/386)	T/L.625
1407(XVII)	Petition from the Mbanjok Local Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun (T/PET.5/387)	T/L.625
1408(XVII)	Petition from the Fédération des travailleurs agricoles, forestiers et paysans du Cameroun (T/PET.5/390)	T/L.655

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Symbol of report of Standing Committee on Petitions</i>
1409(XVII)	Petition from the Fédération des travailleurs agricoles, forestiers et paysans du Cameroun (T/PET.5/390/Add.1)	T/L.636
1410(XVII)	Petition from the Bureau of the Union des populations du Cameroun (T/PET.5/391)	T/L.625
1411(XVII)	Petition from the men of Ndogbianga Canton (T/PET.5/392)	T/L.625
1412(XVII)	Petition from Mr. Oscar Diallo Mbinack (T/PET.5/393)	T/L.625
1413(XVII)	Petition from Mr. Etienne Bogmis (T/PET.5/394)	T/L.625
1414(XVII)	Petition from the Nom-Ayos Messok Local Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun (T/PET.5/396)	T/L.626
1415(XVII)	Petition from the Bureau of the Executive Committee of the Association des notables camerounais, Bafang (T/PET.5/398)	T/L.625
1416(XVII)	Petition from notables of the village of Mvog-Nok (T/PET.5/399)	T/L.629
1417(XVII)	Petition from Mr. Etienne Njoumkam (T/PET.5/402)	T/L.629
1418(XVII)	Petition from Mr. Ismaila Monssapngué (T/PET.5/404)	T/L.628
1419(XVII)	Petition from the Bureau of the Union des populations du Cameroun (T/PET.5/406)	T/L.626
1420(XVII)	Petition from Mr. Maurice Betondjou (T/PET.5/407)	T/L.629
1421(XVII)	Petition from Mr. Bikim-Bi-Ngwang (T/PET.5/408)	T/L.628
1422(XVII)	Petition from the Edéa Central Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun (T/PET.5/411)	T/L.626
1423(XVII)	Petition from the Mbanga Ville Local Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun (T/PET.5/412)	T/L.626
1424(XVII)	Petition from the Satcha Local Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun (T/PET.5/414)	T/L.628
1425(XVII)	Petitions from the Ngambé Committees of the Union des populations du Cameroun (T/PET.5/416, T/PET.5/417)	T/L.626
1426(XVII)	Petition from Mr. Maurice Kamkingué (T/PET.5/423)	T/L.628
1427(XVII)	Petition from the Mungo-Nkongsamba Regional Branch of the Union des populations du Cameroun (T/PET.5/425)	T/L.623
1428(XVII)	Petition from the Ntem Regional Branch of the Union des populations du Cameroun (T/PET.5/426)	T/L.626
1429(XVII)	Petition from the Union des syndicats confédérés du Cameroun (T/PET.5/427)	T/L.625
1430(XVII)	Petition from the Assemblée générale des infirmes africains du Cameroun (T/PET.5/429)	T/L.636
1431(XVII)	Petition from the population of Outer Babadjou (T/PET.5/450)	T/L.655
1432(XVII)	Petition from Mr. Simon Pierre Owono (T/PET.5/431)	T/L.629
1433(XVII)	Petition from the Fédération des travailleurs agricoles, forestiers et paysans du Cameroun (T/PET.5/432)	T/L.626
1434(XVII)	Petition from Mr. Etienne Somekong M'Bounya (T/PET.5/433 and Add.1 to 3)	T/L.655
1435(XVII)	Petition from the Union des populations du Cameroun, Bafang (T/PET.5/434)	T/L.626
1436(XVII)	Petition from the population of the village of Batcha (T/PET.5/435)	T/L.628
1437(XVII)	Petition from the population of the village of Fonkouankem (T/PET.5/436)	T/L.628
1438(XVII)	Petition from the Bamiléké and Mungo Regional Committees of the Union des populations du Cameroun (T/PET.5/438)	T/L.626
1439(XVII)	Petition from members of the Executive Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun (T/PET.5/439)	T/L.628
1440(XVII)	Petition from Mr. Boniface Tague (T/PET.5/442)	T/L.628
1441(XVII)	Petition from Mr. Isidore Yumo (T/PET.5/445)	T/L.629
1442(XVII)	Petitions from Mr. Thomas Siankam (T/PET.5/446) and from the population of the village of Makénéne (T/PET.5/516)	T/L.655
1443(XVII)	Petition from Mr. Joseph Sango (T/PET.5/447)	T/L.628
1444(XVII)	Petitions from Mr. Hyacinthe Mpaye (T/PET.5/448) and Mrs. Marie Louise Mpaye. (T/PET.5/449)	T/L.629
1445(XVII)	Petition from Mr. Moïse Waffo (T/PET.5/450)	T/L.629
1446(XVII)	Petition from the Yabiens people of Eséka (T/PET.5/452)	T/L.629
1447(XVII)	Petition from Mr. John Bilong (T/PET.5/453)	T/L.629
1448(XVII)	Petition from Chief Samuel Ebolla and others (T/PET.5/454)	T/L.629
1449(XVII)	Petitions from the Ndom Central Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun (T/PET.5/455 and 462)	T/L.626

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Symbol of report of Standing Committee on Petitions</i>
1450(XVII)	Petition from Mr. Jérôme Tonyé (T/PET.5/456)	T/L.636
1451(XVII)	Petition from the Liyomba Bantu Animist Church (T/PET.5/459)	T/L.629
1452(XVII)	Petition from the Charles Antangana Professional School (T/PET.5/460)	T/L.629
1453(XVII)	Petition from Mr. Ruben Um Um (T/PET.5/466)	T/L.636
1454(XVII)	Petition from the population of Mvog-Mbi (T/PET.5/469)	T/L.655
1455(XVII)	Petition from Mr. Abraham Mbock (T/PET.5/471)	T/L.636
1456(XVII)	Petition from the Nkomakondo-Babimbi Local Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun (T/PET.5/477)	T/L.636
1457(XVII)	Petition from Mr. Louis Yapta (T/PET.5/483)	T/L.636
1458(XVII)	Petition from Mr. Joseph Innocent Kamsi (T/PET.5/486)	T/L.636
1459(XVII)	Petition from Mr. Barnabé Bilébel (T/PET.5/499)	T/L.636
1460(XVII)	Petition from the Mom Central Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun (T/PET.5/525)	T/L.655
1461(XVII)	Petition from Mr. Antoine Kroundji (T/PET.5/631)	T/L.634
1462(XVII)	Petition from the Etude de la région de N'kam (T/PET.5/663)	T/L.634
1463(XVII)	Petition from Mr. Jean Baouti (T/PET.5/666)	T/L.634
1464(XVII)	Petition from Mr. Joseph Ndoumé (T/PET.5/667)	T/L.634
1465(XVII)	Petitions from Mr. Etienne Masso, Mr. Zachée Ntem and Mr. Jacques Mallet (T/PET.5/696 and 699)	T/L.634
1466(XVII)	Petition from the Assembly of the Cultivators and Peasants of the villages of Messondo, Mbengué and Sodbanga Gare (T/PET.5/701)	T/L.634
1467(XVII)	Petition from Mr. Ngwamba Difo (T/PET.5/732)	T/L.634
1468(XVII)	Petition from Mr. Benoit Songo (T/PET.5/744)	T/L.634
1469(XVII)	Petition from the Penja Local Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun (T/PET.5/747)	T/L.634
1470(XVII)	Petition from the Baham Local Committee of the Union des populations du Cameroun (T/PET.5/752)	T/L.634
1471(XVII)	Petitions from the Association des notables camerounais (T/PET.5/766, T/PET.5/815)	T/L.634
1472(XVII)	Petition from Mr. Pierre Guékop (T/PET.5/767)	T/L.634
1473(XVII)	Petition from Mr. Moïse Lontchi (T/PET.5/796)	T/L.634
1474(XVII)	Petitions relating to the August-November 1954 incidents in the Bamoun, Bamiléké, Sanaga-Maritime and Mbam Regions (T/PET.5/320 and Add.1, 358, 369, 420 and 461)	T/L.624
1475(XVII)	Petitions relating to the August-November, 1954, incidents in the Bamoun, Bamiléké, Sanaga-Maritime and Mbam Regions (T/PET.5/366, 381 and Add.1-3, 382, 478, 479, 480 and 545)	T/L.624
1476(XVII)	Petitions relating to the October, 1954, incidents at Maroua (T/PET.5/337, 350, 358, 369 and 547)	T/L.624
1477(XVII)	Petitions relating to the October, 1954, incidents at Maroua (T/PET.5/475, T/PET.5/515)	T/L.624
1478(XVII)	Petitions relating to the November, 1954, incidents at Douala (T/PET.5/367, 369, 370, 372, 373, 377, 440, 457, 463, 513, 520, 524 and 548)	T/L.624
1479(XVII)	Petitions relating to the November, 1954, incidents at Douala (T/PET.5/395, 415, 451, 468, 472, 473, 474, 475, 488, 496, 497, 497, 500, 502, 515, 521 and 523)	T/L.624
1480(XVII)	Petitions relating to certain incidents at Bafang (T/PET.5/380, 403 and 410)	T/L.625
1481(XVII)	Petitions relating to certain incidents that occurred in the Cameroons under French administration in April-May, 1955, and the action taken by the Administering Authority with regard to them (T/PET.5/581, 582, 586, 589, 591, 592, 593, 595, 596, 597 and Add.1, 599, 600 and Add.1-2, 601 and Add.1, 602, 604 and Add.1, 605, 609, 610, 611, 614, and Add.1, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621 and Add.1, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630 and Add.1, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639 and Add.1, 640 and Add.1, 641 and Add.1, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646 and Add.1-2, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653 and Add.1, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659 and Add.1-3, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, and Add.1-2, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 680, 681 and	

*Symbol of report of
Standing Committee on
Petitions*

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>	
	<p>Add.1-2, 682, 683, 684 and Add.1, 685, 686 and Add.1-3, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 693, 694, 695, 696, 698, 699, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729 and Add.1, 730, 731, 732, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748 and Add.1, 749, 750, 752, 753, 754, 755, 757 and Add.1, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765 and Add.1, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 786, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 783 and Add.1, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 808, 809, 810, 811, 814, 815, 816, 817, 819, 822; T/PET.5/L.62, T/COM.5/L.117)</p>	T/L.634
1482(XVII)	Petitions complaining of conditions in the Babimbi Subdivision (T/PET.5/385, 409, 419, 464 and 470)	T/L.625
1483(XVII)	Petitions relating to a land dispute at Bayangam (T/PET.5/341 and Add.1, 379, 405 and 532)	T/L.623
1484(XVII)	Petitions relating to the payment of taxes and dues (T/PET.5/359, 371, 396, 428, 437, 441, 462, 464, 512, 525, 526, 527, 546, 574, 583 and 618)	T/L.635
1485(XVII)	Petitions relating to the payment of taxes and dues (T/PET.386, 402, 413, 443, 469, 471, 481, 483, 490, 494, 511, 532, 541, 766 and 792)	T/L.635
1486(XVII)	Petitions relating to the activities of religious missions (T/PET.5/415, 485, 487, 489, 490, 497, 504)	T/L.635
1487(XVII)	Petitions relating to the activities of religious missions (T/PET.5/418, 424, 441, 464, 510, 518, 524, 525, 536, 537 and 766)	T/L.635
TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION		
1587(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Kwasi Ampim (T/PET.6/346)	T/L.713
1588(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Kofi Tsama (T/PET.6/347)	T/L.713
1589(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Gilbert Kpeglo (T/PET.6/348)	T/L.713
1590(XVIII)	Petition from Mrs. Clementine Adzoa Dumoga (T/PET.6/349)	T/L.713
1591(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Simon Ahiakpor (T/PET.6/350)	T/L.713
1592(XVIII)	Petition from Chiefs, Elders and People of Akporsor (T/PET.6/351)	T/L.713
TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION		
1488(XVII)	Petition from Mr. Francis K. Ames (T/PET.7/478)	T/L.652
1489(XVII)	Petition from Mr. André Togoonou Togbé (T/PET.7/479)	T/L.652
1490(XVII)	Petition from Mr. Aloys Sokpoli (T/PET.7/483)	T/L.652
1491(XVII)	Petition from Mrs. Marie Amewuho (T/PET.7/484)	T/L.652
1492(XVII)	Petition from Mr. Pierre Lawson (T/PET.7/509)	T/L.652
1593(XVIII)	Petition from the General Chairman of the Comité de l'unité togolaise (T/PET.7/432 and Add.1-2)	T/L.696
1594(XVIII)	Petition from the General Chairman of the Comité de l'unité togolaise (T/PET.7/435 and Add.1)	T/L.696
1595(XVIII)	Petitions from Mr. Mensan Aihitson (T/PET.7/437 and 477)	T/L.703
1596(XVIII)	Petitions from Mr. Fritz Bassah (T/PET.7/438 and Add.1, 2-3)	T/L.703
1597(XVIII)	Petition from the General Chairman of the Comité de l'unité togolaise (T/PET.7/439)	T/L.696
1598(XVIII)	Petitions from Mr. Théophile Mally (T/PET.7/440 and Add.1) and from the Executive Committee of the Comité de l'unité togolaise, Branch of Akposso (T/PET.7/443)	T/L.696
1599(XVIII)	Petition from the Tabligbo Circle Youth Association (T/PET.7/441 and Add.1)	T/L.696
1600(XVIII)	Petition from the General Chairman of the Comité de l'unité togolaise (T/PET.7/442)	T/L.696
1601(XVIII)	Petition from the National Secretary of Juvento (T/PET.7/444)	T/L.703
1602(XVIII)	Petition from Juvento (T/PET.7/445)	T/L.697
1603(XVIII)	Petitions concerning incidents at Sokodé in connexion with the arrival of the Visiting Mission (T/PET.7/446, 448, 464, 465, 466/Rev.1, 466/Add.1-2, 490, 503, 504 and 505)	T/L.701
1604(XVIII)	Petitions from Togbui Agamah VIII (T/PET.7/447) and from Notables and Chiefs de quartier of Bé (T/PET.7/506)	T/L.702

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Symbol of report of Standing Committee on Petitions</i>
1605(XVIII)	Petitions from Mr. Attisso Etuh (T/PET.7/449) and from Mr. Sylvanus Olympio (T/PET.7/450)	T/L.697
1606(XVIII)	Oral petitions from Juvento and the Comité de l'unité togolaise (T/PET.7/451)	T/L.697
1607(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Samuel A. Ayivor (T/PET.7/452)	T/L.697
1608(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Ben Apaloo, National Chairman of Juvento (T/PET.7/453)	T/L.697
1609(XVIII)	Petitions from Mr. K. Joseph Doleagbenou (T/PET.7/454), from Mr. Sylvestre A. Agbahode, President of the Unité togolaise, local branch of Nyékonakpoe (T/PET.7/455)	T/L.697
1610(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Stephen F. Akoumégawou (T/PET.7/456)	T/L.697
1611(XVIII)	Petitions from Mr. Gustave K. Amédomé (T/PET.7/457) and from Mr. François Dakou (T/PET.7/499)	T/L.701
1612(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Apedo Avoussi (T/PET.7/458)	T/L.701
1613(XVIII)	Petitions from Mr. Max Kodzo Tamakloe (T/PET.7/459 and 491)	T/L.701
1614(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Otto Loga (T/PET.7/460)	T/L.701
1615(XVIII)	Petitions from Mr. Emmanuel M. Attiogbe, Chairman of the Comité de l'unité togolaise, Branch of Palimé (T/PET.7/461 and Add.1), and from Mr. Maboudou, Chairman of Juvento, Branch of Palimé (T/PET.7/462)	T/L.701
1616(XVIII)	Petitions from Juvento and the Comité de l'unité togolaise, Agou Region (T/PET.7/463), from the National Secretaries of Juvento and the Unité togolaise (T/PET.7/486), and from Juvento and the Comité de l'unité togolaise, Agou Region (T/PET.7/487)	T/L.701
1617(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Nii Akue V (T/PET.7/467)	T/L.702
1618(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Sebastien Djossou Mlapa IV (T/PET.7/468)	T/L.702
1619(XVIII)	Petition from Messrs. Siegfried Agbogbo Etai, Osenya Adzogble, Agbozomevi Francis and Nkumenya Arnewu (T/PET.7/469)	T/L.702
1620(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Albert K. Tamakloe (T/PET.7/470)	T/L.702
1621(XVIII)	Petition from Miss Esther Tele Tekoe (T/PET.7/471)	T/L.703
1622(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. B. D. Dorkenoo (T/PET.7/472)	T/L.704
1623(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. S. B. K. Goobyh (T/PET.7/473)	T/L.704
1624(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. James Lafoneku (T/PET.7/474)	T/L.704
1625(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Woletey Akakpo (T/PET.7/475)	T/L.704
1626(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Moussa I. Kona (T/PET.7/476)	T/L.704
1627(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Zakary Looky (T/PET.7/480)	T/L.704
1628(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Emmanuel K. B.P Darku (T/PET.7/481 and Add.1-4)	T/L.704
1629(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Albert Doh (T/PET.7/482)	T/L.704
1630(XVIII)	Petition from Mrs. Virginia Massan Kpotufe and Mr. Vincent G. Kpotufe (T/PET.7/485)	T/L.705
1631(XVIII)	Petition from Chief Passah Seth Foly VI (T/PET.7/488)	T/L.696
1632(XVIII)	Petition from Chief Thomas K. Gbago III (T/PET.7/489)	T/L.696
1633(XVIII)	Petition from Chief Togbe Edoh Kodjo and Mr. Bouraima Boniface (T/PET.7/492)	T/L.703
1634(XVIII)	Petition from the Executive Committee of the Unité togolaise, Branch of Bé (T/PET.7/493)	T/L.703
1635(XVIII)	Petition from Chief David A. Akuagbi II (T/PET.7/494)	T/L.702
1636(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Emmanuel K. Ahiabo (T/PET.7/497)	T/L.703
1637(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Adoukonou, Hallo, Chairman of the Unité togolaise, Regional branch of Dalavé (T/PET.7/498)	T/L.703
1638(XVIII)	Petition from members of the Customary Council of the Village of Koutoukpa (T/PET.7/500)	T/L.702
1639(XVIII)	Petition from Messrs. Aboki Koukou, Barboza Sossou and Agbetroubi Ayi (T/PET.7/501)	T/L.705
1640(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Emile Aziglossou (T/PET.7/502 and Add.1)	T/L.705
1641(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Kwami Michel Apenuvor (T/PET.7/507 and Add.1)	T/L.705
1642(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Assouma (T/PET.7/508)	T/L.703
1643(XVIII)	Petition from the Association of Parents of Pupils at the Free Schools of Kodjoviakope (T/PET.7/510)	T/L.703
1644(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. André Tougnon (T/PET.7/512)	T/L.705

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Symbol of report of Standing Committee on Petitions</i>
1645(XVIII)	Petition from the Regional Chairman of the Unité togolaise, local branch of Tsévié (T/PET.7/513)	T/L.701
1646(XVIII)	Petition from the General Secretary of the Rassemblement populaire des réfugiés du Togo français (T/PET.7/514)	T/L.703
1647(XVIII)	Petitions from the General Chairman of the Comité de l'unité togolaise (T/PET.7/516) and the Chairman of the National Committee of Juvento (T/PET.7/518)	T/L.709
1648(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Emmanuel K. A. Klevator and others (T/PET.7/519)	T/L.709
WESTERN SAMOA		
1649(XVIII)	Petition from the Members of the Council of State, non-official members of the Executive Council and Legislative Assembly and members of the Fono of Faipule (T/PET.1/7)	T/L.694
1650(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Bartholemew Frost (T/PET.1/8)	T/L.694
NAURU		
1651(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Danang (T/PET.9/15)	T/L.714
1652(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Fritz Gaunibwe (T/PET.9/16)	T/L.714
1653(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. H. Aggi (T/PET.9/17)	T/L.714
1654(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Victor Eoao (T/PET.9/18)	T/L.714
1655(XVIII)	Petition from Mr. Apadinuwe (T/PET.9/19)	T/L.714
TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS		
1493(XVII)	Petition from the Marshallse Congress Hold-Over Committee (T/PET.10/29) and from Mr. Elliott Castello (T/PET.10/L.1)	T/L.649

VISITING MISSIONS TO TRUST TERRITORIES

During 1956, the Trusteeship Council had on its agenda the regular reports of the Visiting Missions which it had dispatched in 1955 to the following Trust Territories: Togoland under British administration, Togoland under French administration, the Cameroons under British administration, and the Cameroons under French administration. With respect to the reports for the last three Territories, the Council followed its usual practice of examining them at the same time as the annual report for each of these Territories. In formulating its own conclusions and recommendations on each of these Territories it took into account the Visiting Mission's observations and conclusions, and also the Administering Authority's comments thereon. In the case of Togoland under British administration, there was no general discussion in the Council on conditions in the Territory and no conclusions and recommendations were adopted. The principal observations and conclusions of the Visiting Mission, and the comments of the Administering Authority were, however, summed up in the Council's report to the General Assembly in the section on conditions in that Territory.

During 1956, the Visiting Mission established by the Trusteeship Council at the close of 1955 visited the four Trust Territories in the Pacific. Its members were: Sir John Macpherson (United Kingdom), Chairman, Mr. Daniel Massonet (Belgium), Mr. José Rolz Bennett (Guatemala) and Mr. M. E. Chacko (India).

The Mission departed from United Nations Headquarters on 4 February 1956 and proceeded to Guam via Honolulu. It visited Guam and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands from 13 February to 11 March, Nauru from 11 to 14 March and New Guinea from 15 March to 18 April. After spending the next two weeks in Australia and New Zealand, where discussions were held with officials of their respective Governments, the Mission proceeded to Western Samoa, which it visited from 3 to 15 May. On 15 May, the Mission left Western Samoa for New York, where it arrived three days later.

The Mission submitted to the Council a report on each of the four Trust Territories visited, namely, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Nauru, New Guinea and Western Samoa. These reports were considered by

the Council at its eighteenth session concurrently with the examination of the annual report of the Administering Authority on the administration of the Territory concerned.

In the case of all mission reports before it during 1956, the formal action taken by the Council was to adopt a resolution taking note of the report or reports in question and expressing its appreciation of the work carried out by the Visiting Mission on its behalf.

COMMISSION ON TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION

On 23 January 1957, the General Assembly set up a special six-member Commission to make an on-the-spot study of the entire situation in French-administered Togoland arising from the practical application of a new statute of

24 August 1956, introduced by the Administering Authority to establish the Territory as an autonomous republic having executive, legislative, economic and other ties with France. The following were nominated by the President of the Assembly as members of the Commission: Canada, Denmark, Guatemala, Liberia, the Philippines and Yugoslavia.

For further details and documentation on Visiting Missions and consideration of their reports, see *TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION*, *TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION* and *CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION* in CHAPTER IV. For further details on the special Commission on questions relating to the future of French-administered Togoland, see *THE FUTURE OF TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION* in CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIONS AFFECTING TRUST TERRITORIES

The Standing Committee on Administrative Unions which considers the question of administrative unions between certain Trust Territories and neighbouring Non-Self-Governing Territories, consisted in 1956 of representatives of India, Guatemala, New Zealand and the United States. It submitted an interim report at the Council's seventeenth session and a final report at the eighteenth session.

In its final report, approved at the Council's eighteenth session, the Committee proposed a number of draft conclusions and recommendations on the three administrative unions affecting Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi and New Guinea respectively. The main lines of these conclusions and recommendations are summarized in Chapter IV below, in the sections on these Territories.

The Standing Committee also noted that the future of Togoland under United Kingdom

administration had become the direct concern of the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly, and it did not, therefore, consider it necessary to present a report on the operation of the administrative union between the Trust Territory and the Gold Coast.

In its discussions on the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration, the Standing Committee took note of the statement of the Special Representative of the Administering Authority that a conference would be held in London in September 1956 to consider the future political development of the Federation of Nigeria. Pending the results of that conference, the Standing Committee decided to postpone consideration of the administrative union between the Trust Territory and Nigeria until the nineteenth session of the Trusteeship Council.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — 17TH AND 18TH SESSIONS
PLENARY MEETINGS, 655, 699, 700, 737, 738.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE UNIONS,
meetings 74-93.

T/C.1/L.49. Information relating to paragraph 7 of resolution 293 (VII) of Trusteeship Council concerning administrative unions. Working paper by Secretariat.

T/L.663. Interim report of Standing Committee on Administrative Unions.

T/L.716. Report of Standing Committee on Administrative Unions.

See also *TANGANYIKA, RUANDA-URUNDI, CAMEROONS UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION* and *NEW GUINEA* in CHAPTER IV; *THE FUTURE OF THE TOGOLAND* in CHAPTER V.

*ATTAINMENT BY THE TRUST TERRITORIES OF THE OBJECTIVE
OF SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE*

The General Assembly adopted four resolutions between January 1952 and December 1955 inviting the Administering Authorities of Trust Territories (with the exception of Somaliland under Italian Administration, which is to attain its independence in 1960) to include in their annual reports information on the steps to be taken or planned to ensure self-government or independence of the Territories and the stages at which each Territory finds itself. The resolutions also envisaged information being provided in the annual reports on the manner in which the particular circumstance in each Territory, its peoples and their freely expressed wishes were being taken into account, on the adequacy of the existing Trusteeship Agreements and on estimates of the time needed to complete one or more of the measures intended to create the pre-conditions of self-government or independence.

Under these resolutions, the Trusteeship Council is required to report to the General Assembly on the action taken by the Administering Authorities on these matters, including consultations with the inhabitants, the development of representative, executive and legislative organs, universal suffrage and direct elections, the training and appointment of indigenous persons to positions of responsibility in the administration, and the development of adequate public revenue and the Council's conclusions and recommendations on these subjects.

The Council decided on special procedures—by its resolutions 1254(XVI), of 19 July 1955, and 1369(XVII), of 16 March 1956—for dealing with this question in its report to the Assembly covering the period 23 July-14 August 1956. This was to ensure a readily identifiable form for the information on specific measures and the Council's conclusions and recommendations. The information given to the Trusteeship Council, and its conclusions and recommendations on the establishment of intermediate target dates and final dates for the attainment by the Trust Territories concerned of self-government or independence are summarized in CHAPTER IV below, in the sections dealing with conditions in individual Trust Territories.

During the eleventh session of the General Assembly, the USSR proposed a draft resolution recommending that the Administering Authorities take necessary steps to ensure that the Trust Territories of Tanganyika, the Cameroons under British administration and the Cameroons under French administration, Togoland under French administration, New Guinea and Ruanda-Urundi achieve self-government or independence within three to five years. The General Assembly would thereby ask Administering Authorities to estimate the period required for the attainment of self-government or independence by all Trust Territories and to submit information to the Trusteeship Council on the implementation of the resolution. The Council in turn would report to the twelfth session of the General Assembly.

Several delegations argued that the question of time-tables for self-government or independence for the Trust Territories was of great importance and that if the principle of setting target dates was accepted by the Administering Authorities, it would enable them to win the goodwill and co-operation of the inhabitants of the Territories in the work of development. They could not, however, support the Soviet proposal because it grouped together Trust Territories which were in different stages of political and economic development.

Other representatives expressed the view that the question of time limits should be left to the Administering Authorities concerned. The imposition of time limits by the General Assembly would be a negation of orderly government. They were opposed to any attempt to regulate the organic growth of constitutional development by the setting up of arbitrary time-tables or time limits. They stated that it was for the Administering Authorities to decide on the pace of change, in the light of the experience gained at each change and the readiness of the peoples of the Trust Territories for the next step forward.

In view of the fact that several representatives did not consider New Guinea politically advanced enough to be included among the Trust Territories for which self-government or independence could be envisaged within three

to five years, the representative of the USSR agreed to omit New Guinea from his list. Other changes were made, too, on the proposal of Syria. As a result, it was proposed that the Administering Authorities of Tanganyika, the two Cameroons, French-administered Togoland, and Ruanda-Urundi take the necessary steps to ensure the achievement of self-government or independence of these Territories "at an early date" instead of "within three to five years". Also on Syria's proposal, the words "in the near future" were substituted for "within three to five years" in the preamble to the USSR draft resolution which, as thus amended, would have the Assembly state that it was "firmly convinced that most Trust Territories are fully capable of attaining self-government or independence in the near future."

The USSR's draft resolution, as revised, was

approved by the Fourth Committee on 16 February 1957 by a roll-call vote of 38 to 13, with 11 abstentions, after a series of votes on individual paragraphs.

Ten days later, when the text came before a plenary meeting of the Assembly for final approval, another change was made in the course of another series of votes on separate paragraphs. The paragraph in the preamble on the Assembly's conviction about the attainment of self-government or independence "in the near future" was deleted, owing to failure to obtain the two-thirds majority vote required for final approval. The vote was 36 to 20, with 13 abstentions.

The resolution as thus amended was adopted by a roll-call vote of 45 to 14 with 16 abstentions. (For final text see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — 17TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 654, 665, 671, 673, 674, 686, 687.

T/L.640 and Rev.1. United States draft resolution and revision.

T/L.641; T/L.642. USSR draft resolutions.

T/L.643. Burma, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Syria amendments to United States draft resolution, T/L.640.

T/L.644. Burma, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Syria amendments to USSR draft resolution, T/L.641.

T/L.646. Australia amendments to joint amendments, T/L.643.

RESOLUTION 1369 (XVII), as submitted by United States, T/L.640/Rev.1, adopted by the Council on 16 March 1956, meeting 687, by 10 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions.

"The Trusteeship Council"

"1. *Decides* to take note of General Assembly resolution 946 (X) of 15 December 1955 concerning the attainment by the Trust Territories of the objective of self-government or independence;

"2. *Further decides*, in pursuance of its resolution 1254 (XVI) of 19 July 1955, to draw the attention of all its drafting committees on the annual reports of Trust Territories to General Assembly resolution 946 (X), and instructs them to prepare, in the light of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly appropriate draft conclusions and recommendations concerning the question of the attainment by the Trust Territories of self-government or independence; and, in order to facilitate the implementation of resolution 1254 (XVI):

"(a) Requests the Secretary-General to include in

the customary working papers outlines of conditions in each Trust Territory drawn up in such a manner as will facilitate consideration of developments under the heads set out in paragraph 3, sub-paragraphs (a) to (e) inclusive, of General Assembly resolution 752 (VIII) by the Council and its drafting committees; and, in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

"(b) Instructs its drafting committees to incorporate, in a readily identifiable form, in the individual chapters of part II of the Council's annual report to the General Assembly which review progress made by each Territory towards attainment of the objectives of the Trusteeship System, such conclusions and recommendations as may be appropriate as well as factual information related directly to developments under the heads mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) above;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, in the light of these arrangements, a separate section of the Council's report to the General Assembly containing the information indicated in the General Assembly resolutions referred to above, and the conclusions and recommendations of the Council thereon."

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 702, 716, 732, 735.

T/1252. Note by Secretary-General.

T/L.684. Draft prepared by Secretary-General of separate section of report of Council to General Assembly, adopted by Council by 2 votes to 0, with 12 abstentions.

T/L.711. Example prepared by Secretary-General of revised draft of separate section of report of Council to General Assembly.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 11TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETING, 661.

FOURTH COMMITTEE, meetings 628, 637-639.

A/3170. Report of Trusteeship Council: Part I, pp. 31, 32; Part II, under sections on Territories, and Part III.

A/C.4/L.472 and Rev.1. USSR draft resolution and revision, adopted by Fourth Committee as amended by Syria, by roll-call vote of 38 to 13, with 11 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Albania, Argentina, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Brazil, China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Finland, Honduras, Israel, Italy, Nicaragua, Spain, Turkey.

A/C.4/L.480. Syria amendments to revised draft resolution.

A/3554. Report of Fourth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1064(XI) as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/3554, and as amended in the Assembly, adopted by Assembly on 26 February 1957, meeting 661, by 45 votes to 14, with 16 abstentions as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mexico, Nepal, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Austria, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Finland, Honduras, Israel, Italy, Laos, Nicaragua, Peru, Spain, Turkey.

"The General Assembly

"Taking into account that, in accordance with the principles of the Chapter of the United Nations, one of the basic objectives of the International Trusteeship System is the progressive development of the populations of Trust Territories towards self-government or independence,

"Taking into account that, under General Assembly resolution 289 A (IV) of 21 November 1949, the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration is to attain complete independence by 1960, and that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1044(XI) of 13 December 1956, the Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration is to attain independence in 1957 through union with an independent Gold Coast,

"Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 558(VI) of 18 January 1952, invited the Administering Authority of each Trust Territory to determine the period of time in which it was expected that the Trust Territory concerned should attain self-government or independence, and also taking into account that this question has been repeatedly discussed at subsequent sessions of the General Assembly,

"Noting that the Trusteeship Council, in its report to the eleventh session of the General Assembly, drew the attention of the Assembly to the fact that up to now the Administering Authorities have not fixed such time-limits,

"Attaching great importance to the fixing of definite time-limits for the termination of trusteeship in Trust Territories and for the granting of self-government or independence to the peoples of these Territories,

"1. Recommends that the Administering Authorities take the necessary measures to ensure that the Trust Territories of Tanganyika, the Cameroons under British administration, the Cameroons under French administration, Togoland under French administration and Ruanda-Urundi achieve self-government or independence at an early date;

"2. Invites the Administering Authorities to estimate the period of time required for the attainment of self-government or independence by all Trust Territories, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 558(VI) of 18 January 1952 and the present resolution;

"3. Invites the Administering Authorities to submit appropriate information to the Trusteeship Council at its nineteenth and twentieth sessions on the implementation of paragraphs 1 and 2 above;

"4. Requests the Trusteeship Council to report to the General Assembly at its twelfth session on the progress made in implementing the present resolution."

OTHER QUESTIONS RELATING TO OPERATION OF INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Committee on Rural Economic Development of the Trust Territories established in 1951 to study land, land utilization and land alienation policies, laws and practices in Trust

Territories submitted a progress report to the Trusteeship Council's eighteenth session. The Committee stated that sufficient documents and information had been collected to enable it to begin studies entrusted to it by the Council.

As the material needed revision to take into account more recent developments in the Trust Territories, the Committee had instructed the Secretariat to bring the information dealing with all the Trust Territories up to date.

The Trusteeship Council took note of the report of the Committee at its eighteenth session.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

A report on the progress of the scholarship programme initiated by the General Assembly in January 1952 for inhabitants of the Trust Territories was presented by the Secretary-General for the period 21 June 1955 to 12 July 1956, at the eighteenth session of the Trusteeship Council.

This report showed that a total of 65 scholarships or fellowships, as against 45 in the previous period, had been offered by nine Member States of the United Nations to students of the Trust Territories: three by Burma, 10 by India, four by Indonesia, 11 by the Philippines, 10 by Poland, two by Turkey, five by United States, 10 by the USSR, and 10 by Yugoslavia.

Fifty-four candidates in the Trust Territories applied to the Secretary-General. Thirty-seven applications came from Togoland under United Kingdom administration, eight from Tanganyika, four from the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration, three from the Cameroons under French administration, one from Ruanda-Urundi and one from Togoland under French administration. The Secretary-General was informed that seven applications had been submitted directly to Member States offering educational facilities, five to the Government of India and two to the Government of the USSR.

Scholarships had been awarded to 11 students from the Trust Territories. Eight of these candidates came from Togoland under United Kingdom administration, one from the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration and one from Somaliland under Italian administration. One of these, a student from Togoland under United Kingdom administration, was unable to accept a scholarship because he had already a previous award from a college in the Gold Coast.

The Council took note of the Secretary-General's report at its eighteenth session.

The General Assembly at its eleventh session adopted resolution 1063(XI), requesting the Member States administering Trust Territories to take all necessary measures to ensure that the scholarships and training facilities offered by Member States were utilized by the inhabitants of the Trust Territories and to render every assistance to those persons who had been granted scholarships or fellowships. The Assembly invited the Trusteeship Council and the Secretary-General to report to it at the twelfth session on the manner in which the scholarships and training facilities offered by Member States had been utilized.

REVISION OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL'S QUESTIONNAIRE

On 9 December 1953 the General Assembly established a sub-committee, consisting of the representatives of El Salvador, Haiti, India and Syria, to examine any changes that might be necessary in the Trusteeship Council's Questionnaire in order to adapt it to the conditions of each Trust Territory. The Assembly also invited the Council to undertake the preparation of separate questionnaires on the basis of the work of the Sub-Committee.

The Sub-Committee submitted a progress report to the Council's eighteenth session containing its proposals for modifying the Questionnaire in respect of the Trust Territory of New Guinea. These consisted of additions and revisions in respect of existing questions, and new questions for inclusion in the basic Questionnaire. In order to allow the Administering Authority concerned sufficient time to study these conclusions, the Council decided to postpone consideration of the report until its nineteenth session.

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

The Trusteeship Council in resolution 36(III) of 8 July 1948 and the General Assembly in resolution 754(VIII) of 9 December 1953 called on the Secretary-General to submit periodic reports on the steps taken to provide the peoples of the Trust Territories with information concerning the aims and activities of the United Nations and the channels of dissemination he had established for this purpose.

Reporting in 1956 to the eighteenth session of the Trusteeship Council, the Secretary-General noted a considerable growth in the distribution of official records of the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council and the development of good operation liaison with officials in the administrations of the Trust Territories or with media of information, teachers and non-governmental organizations. There was,

moreover, a definite increase in the flow of United Nations information to the public of several Trust Territories. The production, however, of special material suitable for the varying literacy levels of the Trust Territories still called for further effort.

The Trusteeship Council took note of the Secretary-General's report.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—18TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETING, 735.
COMMITTEE ON RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT,
meetings 15-19.

T/1273. Sixth progress report of Committee on Rural Economic Development of Trust Territories.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—18TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETING, 732.

T/1271. Report of Secretary-General.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—11TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETING, 661.
FOURTH COMMITTEE, meetings, 635, 636.

A/C.4/L.479 and Rev.1. Czechoslovakia, Syria, Yemen draft resolution and revision adopted by Fourth Committee, by 45 votes to 3, with 11 abstentions.

A/3554. Report of Fourth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1063(XI), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/3554, adopted by Assembly on 26 February 1957, meeting 661, by 55 votes to 3, with 13 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Noting from the report of the Trusteeship Council the results of the programme of scholarships and training facilities offered by Member States to inhabitants of Trust Territories pursuant to General Assembly resolution 557(VI) of 18 January 1952,

"Noting that the major part of the scholarships offered by Member States remains unutilized,

"Recalling that, in its resolution 753(VIII) of 9

December 1953, the General Assembly recommended that the Administering Authorities of the Trust Territories take all such measures as would ensure the greatest possible use by inhabitants of the Trust Territories of the scholarships and training facilities offered by Member States,

"1. Requests the Member States administering Trust Territories to take all the necessary measures to ensure that scholarships and training facilities offered by Member States be utilized by inhabitants of the Trust Territories, and to render every assistance to those persons who have been granted scholarships or fellowships;

"2. Requests the Trusteeship Council to consider, at its sessions in 1957, the question of the way in which the scholarships and training facilities offered by Member States are being utilized by inhabitants of Trust Territories and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twelfth session;

"3. Invites the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twelfth session a detailed report on the actual use of scholarships and training facilities offered by Member States for the education of the inhabitants of Trust Territories."

REVISION OF QUESTIONNAIRE

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—18TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETING, 730.

T/1267. Third progress report of Sub-Committee on Questionnaire.

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—18TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETING, 732.

T/1266. Report of Secretary-General.

CHAPTER IV

CONDITIONS IN INDIVIDUAL TRUST TERRITORIES

TANGANYIKA

At its seventeenth session, the Trusteeship Council noted with satisfaction that in the Trust Territory of Tanganyika (administered by the United Kingdom) the Administering Authority had pursued a policy of establishing harmonious relationships and effective collaboration among the various communities and that Africans had been given an increased part in the management of public affairs and were participating in a greater measure in other spheres of the Territory's life. It hoped that the Administering Authority would continue that progress so that Africans would soon play their due part in an integrated society.

The Council noted with satisfaction the steady progress made in all fields of development during the year under review.

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

The Trusteeship Council was informed, at its seventeenth session, that an enlarged and re-organized Legislative Council consisting of a Speaker, eight *ex-officio* members, 23 other nominated members and 30 representative members (10 Africans, 10 Asians and 10 Europeans) had met for the first time in April 1955. The Council noted the statements of the Special Representative of the Administering Authority that the new Legislative Council had functioned satisfactorily and had approached the problems of the Territory in a non-racial manner. It welcomed the information that the Governor of the Territory would make a policy statement to the Legislative Council in April 1956 on the introduction in certain areas of elections on a common roll, and on appropriate qualifications for voters.

The Trusteeship Council also hoped that the Executive Council of Tanganyika would be gradually transformed into a body exercising ministerial responsibility and that the African representation would be increased both on this body and on the Executive Council of Tanganyika.

The Trusteeship Council noted with satis-

faction that one county council, two local councils and three town councils had been established on an inter-racial basis, and it hoped that the efforts to extend the network of local government institutions would meet with success.

The Trusteeship Council trusted that the continued efforts of the Administering Authority to introduce the elective principle for the selection of the representative members of various local government institutions, together with the intended introduction of elections for the Legislative Council, would pave the way for the establishment as soon as possible of a system of universal suffrage, based on a common roll, in both central and local government bodies.

The Trusteeship Council, noting the Societies Ordinance of 1954 and other regulations concerning the operations of political and other organizations in the Territory, hoped that the Administering Authority would continue to take extreme care and caution in applying them in order that there might be no suspicion that the free development of political consciousness and organization was impeded.

The Council noted with satisfaction that the distinction between the senior and junior branches of the civil service had been removed and that a Public Commission had been established. It reiterated the hope that the Administering Authority would increase the number of Africans in the higher branches of the service as soon as possible.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

Observing that substantial economic progress had been achieved in Tanganyika, the Council took particular note of the increase in foreign trade, the expanded territorial budget, the rise in total export values and the formulation of a new development plan to cover the period up to 1960.

The Council expressed continued interest in projects to engage Africans in economic enter-

prises, to foster the co-operative movement and to increase African production of food and cash crops. It further suggested that the Administering Authority should seek ways and means of encouraging African farmers to use loan facilities.

The Council also expressed interest in learning the results achieved by the Administering Authority in considering the recommendations in the report of the Royal Commission on Land and Population in East Africa. It also wished to be kept fully informed of the efforts of the Administering Authority to settle the Meru land case and took note of the progress already made in this matter.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

In its 1954 annual report, the Administering Authority stated that the steady improvement in living standards reported in previous years had continued. The Council noted with interest that the Administering Authority was conducting a study of the national income.

It also noted that the policy of welding public opinion against racial discrimination was progressing in accordance with previous Council recommendations, and it was confident that the Administering Authority would maintain a vigilant attitude. It hoped for the continuation of efforts to improve the status of women and to expand the medical services.

The Council further noted that an Ordinance passed in 1954 had removed a number of offences from the list of those for which corporal punishment might be imposed on adults, but it was concerned at the increase in the number of such sentences during 1954.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

Noting the explanations of the Administering Authority for the continued existence of the separate school systems for the main racial groups, the Council reiterated its previous view that the Administering Authority should progressively establish inter-racial schools and unify the Territory's education system.

As to the system of African education, the Council observed with satisfaction that the target set in the 10-year plan (1947-1956) for primary school enrolment was exceeded at the beginning of 1956. The Council noted, however, that only a relatively small percentage of chil-

dren progressed to the middle schools and a much smaller percentage to the secondary schools, and expressed the hope that in the new five-year plan special attention would be paid to increasing the number of these schools.

At its seventeenth session, the Council also recommended an increase in the number of scholarships for study abroad, the establishment of an institution of university status in the Territory, improvements in vocational and technical education and the expansion of literacy campaigns as part of general community development schemes.

ADMINISTRATIVE UNION

Since 1948, certain Government services of Tanganyika have been administered in common with those of Kenya and Uganda under the East African High Commission and Central Legislative Assembly. The main services involved are railways and harbours, posts and telecommunications, the collection of income tax and customs and excise duties for the three governments concerned, and several research organizations.

At its eighteenth session, the Trusteeship Council, after examining the report of the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions, noted that the life of the East African Central Legislative Assembly had been extended for a further period of four years up to 31 December 1959 at the request of the three territorial Legislative Councils and that its functions remained unchanged.

The Trusteeship Council recommended that the Administering Authority continue to publicize the East Africa High Commission and consult the population of the Trust Territory on all questions concerning its operation. It also hoped that the Trust Territory's ports, railways system and road transport services would be developed further.

The Council, stating that it was unable, in the absence of sufficient information, to be fully satisfied that the East African Industrial Council operated in the best interests of Tanganyika, hoped that it would be possible for the Industrial Council to produce a report containing the necessary information.

The Trusteeship Council also noted with satisfaction the Administering Authority's affirmation that no form of political association

between the three Territories could be considered without the free consultation of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory.

PROGRESS TOWARDS SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE

The Council, at its seventeenth session, noted that no specific statement on this question was included in the Administering Authority's annual report for 1954.

The Council recalled, in this regard, that the Mission which had visited the Territory in 1954 had suggested, with one member dissenting, that a final time limit should be established for the attainment of self-government or independence. This, it believed, could be achieved well within 20 years. The Administering Authority had replied that it could not agree to fixing a time-table for the successive phases of constitutional development. Its policy was that the constitutional development of Tanganyika should be by stages, the ground being consolidated and the future reviewed in the light of the experience gained before each important stage was embarked on. The suggestion that Tanganyika could achieve self-government in less than 20 years, the Administering Authority also stated, was based on an erroneous assumption about the capacity of the people for development and the level already reached in certain areas.

Drawing these factors to the attention of the General Assembly, the Council recommended that the Administering Authority indicate the successive intermediate targets and dates in the political, economic, social and educational fields that would create conditions for the attainment of self-government or independence. This, it considered, would tend to give the Trust Territory a stronger sense of purpose and direction in achieving its final goal and would induce an atmosphere of understanding and confidence.

THE FUTURE OF TANGANYIKA

At its eleventh session, the General Assembly adopted a special resolution on the future of the Trust Territory of Tanganyika. In doing so, it had before it the Trusteeship Council's conclusions and recommendations on the Territory. An oral statement was also made to the Fourth Committee by Mr. Julius Nyerere as President

of the Tanganyika African National Union. Among the views of this organization, as particularly expressed by Mr. Nyerere, were the following: the Administering Authority should declare that the aim of its policy was to develop Tanganyika into a democratic state; as an interim measure for the near future, the Constitution of the Territory should be so amended as to introduce parity of representation for Africans, on the one hand, and non-Africans on the other, and that universal suffrage on a common roll should be introduced in the Territory.

Haiti presented a draft resolution, subsequently revised, whereby the General Assembly would: (1) draw the attention of the Administering Authority and the Trusteeship Council to the views of the petitioner and to the debates of the Fourth Committee; and (2) recommend that the Administering Authority should consider making a statement on the policy it proposed to follow in Tanganyika, this to include the principle that the Territory should be guided towards self-government or independence and should become a democratic state in which all inhabitants have equal rights. The Assembly would also recommend that the Trusteeship Council and its periodic mission visiting the Territory in 1957 make special studies of the questions of Tanganyika's political development, in the light of relevant information obtained from the Administering Authority and from representatives of the population.

The representative of the Administering Authority could not support the resolution, for it tended to endorse some, if not all, of the views put forward by one petitioner and the Committee was not in a position to know whether those views represented the opinion of the majority of the population of the Territory. There was, the representative added, no need for an additional policy statement by the Administering Authority since the statement made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in June 1952 was still in effect. It was, moreover, unwise and unnecessary to single out the political advancement of Tanganyika for a special study. These views were endorsed by a number of other delegations.

The representative of Haiti and others, however, maintained that the draft resolution was

based not exclusively on the statement of a single petitioner but also on the situation in the Territory as made known to the Assembly by the Trusteeship Council over a period of years. The views on the future of the Territory implicit in the draft resolution were consistent both with the Charter and with previous decisions of United Nations organs.

The draft resolution was adopted by the Committee, after a separate vote by roll-call

on the recommendation that the Administering Authority consider making a statement on the policy it was prepared to follow in Tanganyika. The vote for this was 37 to 11, with 7 abstentions.

The resolution as a whole was approved at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 26 February 1957 by a vote of 47 to 15, with 11 abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — 17TH AND 18TH SESSIONS
PLENARY MEETINGS 670–681, 683, 697, 700, 737, 738.

Report by Her Majesty's Government in United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to General Assembly of United Nations on Tanganyika under United Kingdom administration for year 1954. London, H.M.S.O., 1955. Colonial No. 317.

T/1205. Note by Secretary-General transmitting report of Government of United Kingdom on administration of Trust Territory of Tanganyika for 1954.

T/1221. Supplementary information submitted by Administering Authority.

T/1223. Observations of UNESCO on annual reports for 1954 on Trust Territories of Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi, Cameroons under British, Cameroons under French, Togoland under British, and Togoland under French, administration.

T/L.657, T/L.665. Report of Drafting Committee, and summary of observations and comments, adopted by the Council on 6 April 1956, meeting 700, by 7 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions.

T/L.716. Report of Standing Committee on Administrative Unions.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 11TH SESSION

FOURTH COMMITTEE, meetings 552, 579, 582, 635, 639–641.

PLENARY MEETING, 661.

A/3170. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part II, Chapter I.

A/C.4/330. Request for hearings.

A/C.4/L.477 and Rev.1. Haiti draft resolution and revision, adopted by Fourth Committee, as orally amended by India, by 34 votes to 14, with 4 abstentions,

A/3554. Report of Fourth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1065(XI), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/3554, adopted by the Assembly on 26 February 1957, meeting 661, by 47 votes to 15, with 11 abstentions.

THE FUTURE OF THE TRUST TERRITORY OF TANGANYIKA

"The General Assembly,

"Having noted, during a hearing granted by the

Fourth Committee, the statements of Mr. Julius Nyerere, President of the Tanganyika African National Union, on the situation and the future of the Trust Territory of Tanganyika,

"Having noted in particular the views expressed by the petitioner to the effect that:

"(a) The Administering Authority should declare that the aim of its policy is to develop that Territory into a democratic State,

"(b) As an interim measure for the near future, the Constitution of the Territory should be so amended as to introduce parity of representation for Africans on the one hand, and non-Africans on the other,

"(c) Universal suffrage on a common roll should be introduced in the Territory,

"Having studied that part of the Trusteeship Council's report which deals with Tanganyika,

"Having noted that the Trusteeship Council has expressed the hope that the Administering Authority will continue with all possible speed the process of developing the Territory to the end that an integrated society will be established in which Africans will play their due part,

"1. Draws the attention of the Administering Authority and the Trusteeship Council to the views expressed by the President of the Tanganyika African National Union and to the relevant debates in the Fourth Committee;

"2. Recommends to the Administering Authority that it should consider making a statement on the policy it proposes to follow in Tanganyika and should, inter alia, include therein the principle that, in accordance with the objectives of the International Trusteeship System, the Territory shall be guided towards self-government or independence and shall become a democratic State in which all inhabitants have equal rights;

"3. Recommends to the Trusteeship Council that it instruct its periodic visiting mission which will visit the Trust Territories in East Africa in 1957, to study in particular the question of Tanganyika's political development, in the light of such relevant information as it obtains from the Administering Authority and from representatives of the population of the Trust Territory;

"4. Recommends that the Trusteeship Council include in its next reports, in the framework both of its examination of conditions in the Territory and of the

question of the attainment by the Trust Territories of the objective of self-government or independence, a special study of the Territory's political development,

in the light of the visiting mission's report and the information obtained from the Administering Authority."

RUANDA-URUNDI

The Trusteeship Council examined conditions in the Belgian-administered Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi at its seventeenth session and noted with satisfaction the further progress achieved. It hoped that additional efforts would be made to attain the objectives defined by the Charter.

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

Legislative and executive powers in the Territory still rest with the Administering Authority, its institutions and its representatives. Within the Territory, there is an Advisory Council of the Vice-Government General consisting of seven *ex-officio* members, nine representatives of associations, three notables and three representatives of the indigenous population. In 1954, there were five African members: the two Bami (traditional heads of the indigenous states of Ruanda and Urundi), the African Apostolic Vicar and two African chiefs.

The Trusteeship Council was informed that the Council of the Vice-Government General had prepared proposals for its reorganization in April 1956. The proposed changes would have the effect of enlarging the Council, increasing the proportion of indigenous members and establishing it as a body more representative of the various parts of the population. The Trusteeship Council welcomed this development and hoped it would lead to the consideration of ways in which the functions of the Council of the Vice-Government General might also be developed.

All the higher posts in the central administration are at the present occupied by "European" officials. The Administering Authority, on the other hand, has pointed out that responsibilities at present exercised by the central administration are progressively being transferred to the indigenous states and chiefdoms, where the Bami, the chiefs and indigenous judges already bore larger responsibilities than many officials of the central administration. The Trusteeship Council considered that complementary efforts should be made to prepare Africans for responsible posts in the central ad-

ministration, and was gratified that such posts would be open to Africans with the necessary qualifications.

In the indigenous states, there are councils at the level of sub-chiefdoms, chiefdoms, districts and states, composed in part of traditional authorities and in part of indirectly elected notables. The Trusteeship Council noted with satisfaction the manner in which these councils had functioned in the first year of their existence and expressed confidence that, through the experience gained, the people would exercise greater control in their affairs. It also welcomed the intention of the Administering Authority to broaden the basis of representation of the councils and hoped that this would lead to the establishment, as soon as possible, of a direct electorate adapted to local conditions on the basis of adult suffrage.

The Trusteeship Council also expressed confidence that the Administering Authority would encourage the separate States of Ruanda and Urundi at every opportunity, by such means as joint discussion of common problems, to explore the advantages of closer contacts and the possibilities of developing their common interests.

The Council also recommended that the Administering Authority take all appropriate measures to prevent the recognition of juridically distinct sections or classes within the population.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

The Council noted with satisfaction the further general progress made in carrying out the 10-year plan of development. But it also urged the Administering Authority to continue to seek means of diversifying the economy and of extending the participation of the indigenous inhabitants in the various branches of the economy.

The Administering Authority is dealing with the problems of density of population by land reclamation and settlement programmes. The Council was pleased to note this and also the improvement in agricultural methods. It considered, however, that the Administering Authority would find it necessary to devote still

further attention to augmenting the yield from land already under cultivation and to diversifying the crops.

The 10-year plan envisages a large reduction in the number of cattle in order to obviate the difficulties of overgrazing. The Council welcomed the efforts to this end and hoped that the Administering Authority would contribute to the improvement in stock-breeding, management and marketing so as to raise the level of living of the stock owners and increase the food supply of the Territory.

As to secondary industries, the Council noted the progress made on the Ruzizi hydro-electric scheme, which is to be completed in 1957, and the studies for developing industries based on existing primary products.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

The Council appreciated the significant achievements of the Administering Authority as regards social advancement and recognized the contribution made by religious missions.

The Council, which had previously recommended that the curfew and restrictions of movement at night in urban areas should be removed, noted the assurance given by the Special Representative of the Administering Authority that he would ask for the re-examination of those matters. The Council also reiterated its desire for the abolition of corporal punishment as soon as possible.

The Council congratulated the Administering Authority on the abolition, in 1955, of penal servitude for breaches of labour contract and hoped that it would facilitate the development of trade unions.

It also expressed confidence that a further general expansion of medical and health services would take place and hoped that particular attention would be paid to the education and training of Africans as qualified doctors.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

The Council noted with satisfaction the general progress which had been achieved in education, recurrent expenditure on education having risen in 1954 to 15.5 per cent of the total ordinary expenditure of the Territory. It hoped that it would be made possible for more children to continue their education for longer periods than at present.

The Council was informed that the first group of official schools for indigenous inhabitants staffed by lay teachers had been established near Usumbura in September 1955. The Council welcomed the successful launching of this experiment and hoped that it would lead to further development of secular schools.

It noted with interest the establishment of pre-university institutions and the recent opening of an official university at Elizabethville in the Belgian Congo, which qualified students from the Trust Territory would be able to enter. Pending the provision of local facilities for higher education, the Council recommended a generous policy for the granting of scholarships for study abroad.

ADMINISTRATIVE UNION

The administrative union of the Territory with the Belgian Congo is governed by an Act of 21 August 1925. The laws of the Belgian Congo, however, apply to Ruanda-Urundi only if this is expressly stated or if the Governor of the Territory specifically applies them. The Territory is a separate legal entity (*personnalité juridique*) and has its own budget. There is a customs union with the Belgian Congo.

At its eighteenth session, the Trusteeship Council repeated its previous invitation to the Administering Authority to consider a revision of the Act so as to bring it into accord with current administrative practices and make its provisions more precise in the light of the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement.

PROGRESS TOWARDS SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE

The Trusteeship Council, at its seventeenth session, noted that no specific statement on this question had been included in the Administering Authority's annual report for 1954.

The Council recalled that the Mission which had visited the Territory in 1954 had suggested, with one member dissenting, that a final time limit should be established for the attainment of self-government or independence. This, it believed, could be achieved in from 20 to 25 years. The Administering Authority replied that there was no evidence on which to base any such estimate and that it would be an obstacle rather than a stimulus to healthy political development.

The Council recommended to the Administering Authority of Ruanda-Urundi that it indicate such successive intermediate targets and dates in the political economic, social and edu-

cational fields as would create conditions for the attainment of self-government or independence.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 17TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETINGS, 654-661, 663, 697, 700.

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T/1197. Reply of Belgian Government to recommendation relating to administrative union between Ruanda-Urundi and Belgian Congo, adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 610th meeting.

T/1201. Note by the Secretary-General transmitting report of Government of Belgium on administration

of Ruanda-Urundi for 1954.

T/1223. Observations of UNESCO on annual reports for 1954 on Trust Territories of Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi, Cameroons under British, Cameroons under French, Togoland under British, and Togoland under French, administration.

T/L.653, T/L.664. Report of Drafting Committee on Ruanda-Urundi and summary of observations and comments, adopted by the Council on 6 April 1956, meeting 700, by 7 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions.

T/L.716. Report of Standing Committee on Administrative Unions.

A/3170. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part II, Chapter II.

SOMALILAND UNDER ITALIAN ADMINISTRATION

The Trusteeship Agreement for the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration provides that it shall become a sovereign independent State in 1960. At its eighteenth session the Trusteeship Council commended the Administering Authority and the Somali people for their rapid progress towards independence. It also noted that satisfactory conditions of security and public order had been maintained and that the Administering Authority was attempting to solve inter-tribal disputes in collaboration with the Somali Government.

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

The Council was informed that the elections for a Legislative Assembly which replaced the previous Consultative Territorial Council, were completed on 29 February 1956. Forty-three of the 60 seats set aside for the Somali population were won by candidates of the Somali Youth League. Ten seats were reserved for the non-Somali community. After the elections the Administering Authority introduced a cabinet system of government consisting of a Somali Prime Minister at the head of a Council of Ministers. The Council congratulated the Administering Authority and the Somali people on the establishment of a Legislative Assembly and a Somali Government nearly four years before the Somali people would assume full responsibility for their own government. It noted with satisfaction that the Legislative

Assembly had received powers of legislation and that the Administering Authority merely retained the powers necessary to discharge its responsibilities under the Trusteeship Agreement. It noted further that any limitations on the powers of the Somali Government were dictated by the same consideration.

The elections to the new Legislative Assembly in the more advanced urban areas were by direct and universal adult male suffrage. In the case of rural and nomadic populations, representatives elected through *shirs* (tribal councils) cast their vote by direct and secret ballot at the same time as the electors from urban areas and for the same lists of candidates. The quantitative value of such votes corresponded to the total number of constituents electing the representatives in the *shirs*.

The Trusteeship Council had before it a considerable number of petitions and other communications protesting the manner in which the *shirs* were conducted.

Noting that the Legislative Assembly was to consider at an early date a new electoral law permitting the holding in 1958 of direct elections by male suffrage, the Council hoped that the views expressed by members on the granting of suffrage to adult women would be taken into account. It also hoped for steps to improve the electoral system.

The Council noted with satisfaction that the administration of all regions and districts had

been entrusted to Somali civil servants and that the number of municipalities had been increased from 35 to 45. The attention of the Administering Authority was drawn to suggestions for further improvements made by the United Nations Advisory Council.

The Trusteeship Council noted with satisfaction that new judicial regulations had resulted in a substantial reform of the court system and that by the establishment of a Court of Justice as the highest tribunal the independence of the judiciary from the executive power had been secured.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

The Administering Authority's economic development plan emphasizes the development of indigenous agriculture and animal husbandry. At its eighteenth session, the Council noted that the Territory had received technical or financial assistance from the United States, Egypt, the United Nations and its specialized agencies. It also noted the continued progress in economic development.

The Council was informed that an International Bank mission had spent from 9 March to 15 April 1956 in the Territory but had not yet reported. It was also informed by the Administering Authority that the assistance which the Territory would require for some time after 1960 might be roughly estimated at between \$4 million and \$5 million (U.S.) a year. The Council proposed to consider the Territory's adverse economic situation further on receipt of the report of the Bank mission and the comments of the Administering Authority.

In view of the budgetary deficit, the Council proposed that the Administering Authority and the Somali Government should examine at an early date ways and means of increasing earnings and reducing expenditure of foreign exchange. It hoped, however, that consideration would be given to the possibility of increasing allocations for economic and social development.

It noted with satisfaction the progress made in agriculture and animal husbandry, especially the new water supplies for nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes. It hoped that suitable steps would be taken to regulate the size and movements of herds and accelerate economic development among the nomads.

The Council also adopted recommendations concerning the establishment of clear land titles and oil prospecting.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

The Council noted with satisfaction the steady progress made in improving social conditions and the valuable assistance given by the specialized agencies of the United Nations. It also considered the problem of nomadism, about which it had expressed concern in the past. The Administering Authority, which had the advice of UNESCO in this matter, reported that sufficient information was now available to draw up a programme to encourage the nomads to participate more fully in the Territory's life. The Council recommended that the Administration intensify its study of this difficult problem.

The Council also adopted recommendations calling for improvements in the status of women, the elaboration of further labour legislation and the expansion of the training of medical and health personnel. In regard to the latter, it expressed gratification at the progress achieved, with the aid of the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

The Council noted the progress made in education and the assurance of the Administering Authority that it intended to extend the five-year educational plan until 1960 with the collaboration of UNESCO. It hoped that further efforts would be made by the Administering Authority and the Somali Government to increase school attendance and to deal with the problem of educating the children of nomads. The Council also noted with satisfaction the continuing efforts of the Administering Authority and UNESCO in fundamental education.

Since Somali leaders still differed somewhat on the development of the Somali language in written form, the Council drew the attention of the Somali Government to the view expressed by UNESCO that the use of languages other than the mother tongue in primary education reduced the effectiveness of such instruction and tended to discourage pupils.

QUESTION OF FRONTIER BETWEEN SOMALILAND UNDER ITALIAN ADMINISTRATION AND ETHIOPIA

The frontier between Somaliland under Italian administration and Ethiopia has never been delimited and the present boundary between them is a provisional administrative boundary.

In 1955, the General Assembly reiterated its previous recommendations that the Governments of Ethiopia and Italy expedite their negotiations for settling the frontier question as soon as possible, and asked them to report on the progress of these direct negotiations at its eleventh session.

At its eighteenth session the Council was informed by the Administering Authority that an Italian delegation, which included three Somali civil servants as advisers, had opened direct negotiations with the Ethiopian Government in Addis Ababa on 1 March 1955, but that work had since been suspended in order to allow the Italian delegate to report to his Government. The Council reiterated its desire that the Governments concerned intensify their efforts for a settlement well before 1960.

Detailed reports of the negotiations, subsequently resumed, were presented to the General Assembly's eleventh session by the Governments of Italy and Ethiopia. These reports made it clear that the negotiations had so far been concerned with the northern sector of the frontier. It had been agreed that the Italo-Ethiopian Frontier Convention of 16 May 1908 should be taken as a basis for the negotiations, but that there had been disagreement on the interpretation of that Convention. The negotiations were then adjourned until a date after the closing of the eleventh session of the General Assembly.

In the discussion in the Fourth Committee, Aden Abdullah Osman, chairman of the Legislative Assembly of Somaliland and a member of the Italian delegation, stressed the need for an early solution since a constituent assembly would be elected in 1958. He considered that,

since direct negotiations had proved unsuccessful, it was now necessary to request the Assembly to decide on the appointment of a mediator.

In the ensuing debate, disappointment was expressed by many delegations that the direct negotiations had not led to an agreement, but it was generally felt that these negotiations should be pursued at least for some time.

Burma, Ceylon, Greece, Indonesia, Liberia and the Sudan submitted a draft resolution by which the General Assembly would recommend that the Governments of Ethiopia and Italy continue and complete negotiations on the entire frontier, including those sectors not yet discussed, and report on the progress of their negotiations to the Assembly's twelfth session.

A number of delegations felt, however, that if direct negotiations were not successful within a reasonable period it would be necessary to proceed to mediation. Thus, the representative of the Philippines submitted an amendment to the six-Power proposal. By this, the Secretary-General would be asked, in case the negotiations failed to yield any satisfactory solution by 30 June 1957, to mediate or appoint a mediator to help the parties to arrive at a satisfactory settlement.

This particular request was, however, withdrawn in favour of an amendment submitted by Argentina, India and Syria, and accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution. By this, the General Assembly would express the opinion that, if the negotiations should fail to achieve substantial results by the Assembly's twelfth session, it would be necessary for the Governments of Ethiopia and Italy, in the interest of achieving a final settlement of this question before the independence of Somaliland, to avail themselves of the procedure laid down by the sponsors of the draft resolution. As revised, the six-Power draft resolution was adopted by the Fourth Committee by 60 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions, and later, at a plenary meeting by the General Assembly on 26 February 1957 by 71 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 703-708, 710, 719, 723, 725, 743.

Rapport du Gouvernement italien à l'Assemblée générale

rale des Nations Unies sur l'administration de tutelle de la Somalie, 1955. Ministère des Affaires étrangères. Roma, Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato P. V. T/1245. Report of United Nations Advisory Council

- for Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration covering period 1 April 1955-31 March 1956.
- T/1246. Note by Secretary-General transmitting report of Government of Italy on administration of Somaliland under Italian administration for 1955.
- T/1248. Supplementary information submitted by Administering Authority.
- T/1253. Observations of UNESCO on annual report for year 1955 on Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration.
- T/1264. Agreements between Administering Authority, the Sinclair Somal Corporation and the Società Mineraria Somala concerning research and exploitation of oil deposits in Somalia.
- T/L.670 and Add.1, T/L.688, T/L.706. Working paper by Secretariat, report of Drafting Committee, and summary of observations and comments, adopted unanimously by the Council on 10 August 1956, meeting 743.
- T/L.692 and Rev.1. Italy amendment and revised amendment to draft recommendations proposed by Drafting Committee, T/L.688, Annex.
- T/L.698. Syria amendment to draft recommendations proposed by Drafting Committee, T/L.688, Annex.
- A/3170. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part II, Chapter III.

QUESTION OF FRONTIER BETWEEN TRUST TERRITORY OF SOMALILAND AND ETHIOPIA

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 11TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETING, 661.

FOURTH COMMITTEE, meetings 628, 642, 644-648.

- A/3463. Report of Italian Government on progress of direct Italo-Ethiopian negotiations for delimiting frontier between Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration and Ethiopia.
- A/3502 and Corr.1. Memorandum transmitted by Ethiopian Government to United Nations relative to negotiations which took place in Addis Ababa from 6 March to 13 October 1956 concerning frontier between Ethiopia and Trust Territory of Somaliland.
- A/C.4/L.481. Burma, Ceylon, Greece, Indonesia, Liberia, Sudan draft resolution, adopted by Fourth Committee, as amended by 3 Powers, A/C.4/L.485, by 60 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.
- A/C.4/L.484. Philippines amendments to joint draft resolution.

A/C.4/L.485. Argentina, India, Syria amendments to joint draft resolution.

A/3555. Report of Fourth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1068(XI), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/3555, adopted by the Assembly on 26 February 1957, meeting 661, by 71 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 392(V) of 15 December 1950, 854(IX) of 14 December 1954 and 947(X) of 15 December 1955,

"Taking note of the reports transmitted to the General Assembly by the Governments of Ethiopia and Italy in accordance with the request contained in resolution 947(X),

"Taking further note of the efforts exerted by both Governments to expedite their current direct negotiations in accordance with the recommendation contained in resolution 947(X),

"Noting further that, so far, only the northern sector of the frontier between the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration and Ethiopia has been discussed,

"Recalling that the Trusteeship Agreement will cease to be in force on 2 December 1960, when the Trust Territory shall become an independent sovereign State,

"Recalling also that, in accordance with the Trusteeship Agreement, the Administering Authority is required to submit to the Trusteeship Council, before 2 June 1959, a plan for the orderly transfer of all functions of government to a duly constituted independent Government of the Territory,

"Considering the increasing importance of achieving a final settlement of the frontier question without delay,

"1. Recommends that the Governments of Ethiopia and Italy continue and complete negotiations on the entire frontier between the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration and Ethiopia, including those sectors not yet discussed, and report on the progress of their negotiations to the General Assembly at its twelfth session;

"2. Expresses the opinion that, if the negotiations should fail to achieve substantial results by the twelfth session of the General Assembly, it will be necessary for the Governments of Ethiopia and Italy, in the interests of achieving a final settlement of this question before the independence of Somaliland, to avail themselves of the procedure laid down in General Assembly resolution 392(V) of 15 December 1950."

CAMEROONS UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

Conditions in the Trust Territory of Cameroons under British administration were examined by the Trusteeship Council during 1956 at its seventeenth session. The Council congratulated the Administering Authority and the people of the Territory on the Territory's progress, particularly in political matters. The

Council, however, endorsed the view of its 1955 Visiting Mission that further economic, social and educational progress was most urgently required.

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

The Southern Cameroons possesses its own

legislative and executive organs for affairs of regional concern but differs from the other regions of Nigeria in that it is dependent in the event of deficits on the Federal Government of Nigeria, and that its laws must receive the assent of the Federal Governor-General. The Northern Cameroons is administered as an integral part of Northern Nigeria but there is a minister and a consultative committee for Northern Cameroons affairs. Both parts of the Trust Territory are represented by direct elections in the Federal Legislature of Nigeria and one of the Federal Ministers must be a representative from the Southern Cameroons.

The 1955 Visiting Mission considered that these arrangements represented a great political advance for the Territory as a whole and for the Southern Cameroons in particular. It reported that the inhabitants appeared to be fairly satisfied with the present arrangements except that, in the Southern Cameroons the three political parties (including the Kamerun National Congress, that is, the Government party) had proposed that the next revision of the Constitution, due in 1956, should provide for a full measure of self-government for the Southern Cameroons.

The Mission noted that the people, especially those in the south, had progressed towards complete political responsibility for their own affairs. The Mission was impressed by their new spirit of responsibility. It noted that the northern and southern peoples were on the whole fairly satisfied with their present position, but it recognized the existence of differences in their political lives, the principal divergence being in the objectives of their political future. Although the majority of the pagan population of the Northern Cameroons was not yet in a position to give an opinion on its political future, it pointed out, all the responsible northern leaders and representatives sought complete integration into the Northern Region of Nigeria without wishing to join the southern peoples. In the Southern Cameroons, beyond consolidating their position, representatives of three political parties favoured the unification of both parts of the Territory under a common administration, with the ultimate aim of reunion with the Cameroons under French administration.

The Council shared the Visiting Mission's view that the new constitutional arrangements represented a great political advance. The Council also shared the Mission's view on the need to avoid any precipitate decision about the complete integration of the Northern Cameroons into the Northern Region of Nigeria, the union between the Northern and Southern Cameroons or the unification of the two Cameroons Trust Territories.

The elections for the regional legislatures are conducted in two or more stages but the Federal Legislature is elected independently by popular ballot. At its seventeenth session, the Trusteeship Council noted with satisfaction that the "whispering method" of voting used in primary elections in the Southern Cameroons was to be replaced by secret balloting and it again voiced the hope that the legislative bodies in the Territory would give serious attention to ways of extending the franchise for women.

The Council also recommended the further development of local government, particularly in the North. It welcomed the improvement effected by the Administering Authority in the conditions of civil servants and the action for complete separation between the executive and judicial branches of local government.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

The Trusteeship Council hoped that the Territory's economic progress would continue, particularly in the development of co-operatives, the diversification of crops, the increased production of export crops, the improvement of indigenous methods of farming, the further development of a livestock industry and the continuation of efforts to develop hydro-electric power.

The Council noted with satisfaction the establishment of a separate Production Development Board for the Southern Cameroons and endorsed the opinion of the Visiting Mission on the need for more qualified technicians. It requested the Administering Authority to keep it informed of progress in implementing the recommendations of the International Bank's mission to the Southern Cameroons.

The Visiting Mission observed that there was an overriding need for more and better roads over the whole Territory, particularly in

the Southern Cameroons, and noted that the provisional plans of the Federal Government and the Southern Cameroons Government included important road projects. The Council noted the high priority given to road development.

The Visiting Mission believed that the development plans should increase the wealth of the Territory and enable it to become a viable economic unit. The Council endorsed these views and suggested that priority might be given to demonstration centres and to the provision of technical assistance, to the formation of domestic capital and to preparing the ground for the further development of primary and secondary industries.

A primary role in the development of the Territory is played by the Cameroons Development Corporation, a public enterprise operating plantation lands in the South. The International Bank's mission opposed the policy whereby the capital expenditure of the Corporation in developing its estates had been financed largely out of current earnings. The Bank mission thought a larger share of the Corporation's profits should go to the Cameroons Government. This view was endorsed by the Visiting Mission and by the Trusteeship Council at its seventeenth session. The Council noted a statement of the Special Representative of the Administering Authority that the Southern Cameroons Government also strongly supported that recommendation and that measures were being studied to provide the Corporation with the funds necessary to finance its capital requirements.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

The Trusteeship Council noted with appreciation the Visiting Mission's statement that the most noticeable aspect was the air of liberty that prevailed over the whole Territory.

The Council commended the efforts of the Administering Authority and the Native Authorities to promote indigenous participation in community work and hoped that the Administering Authority would continue to encourage the Native Authorities to collect statistics relating to marriages, births and deaths. Noted with satisfaction was the improvement in the status of women as indicated by the

gradual increase in the number of girls attending school and the increasingly active participation of women in public life, especially in the Southern Cameroons.

The Council again recommended the complete abolition of corporal punishment, urging the Administering Authority to continue its efforts in this respect.

It noted with approval the continued progress in the medical and health fields and commended the public health work of the authorities in the Southern Cameroons and of the Cameroons Development Corporation and the commercial firms. It urged an increase in funds for the expansion of medical services, especially in the Northern Cameroons.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

The Council noted the increase in school enrolment and in the number of teachers as well as the greater expenditure by the Native Authorities, but considered that development was relatively slow in comparison with the rapid constitutional advancement and the substantial needs of the Territory. It considered that in giving their urgent attention to these matters the authorities should persevere most energetically to overcome public apathy towards education.

The Council also recommended more intensive efforts for the education of girls, an increased number of scholarships and an increase in adult and mass education efforts.

ADMINISTRATIVE UNION

The arrangements by which the Cameroons under British administration is administered as an integral part of Nigeria continued to receive the attention of the Trusteeship Council's Committee on Administrative Unions. In view of the prospective constitutional conference, the Committee did not report to the Council, which made no recommendations on this subject.

PROGRESS TOWARDS SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE

The Trusteeship Council, at its seventeenth session, noted that no specific statement on this matter was included in the Administering Authority's annual report for 1954. The Council

observed, however, that the constitutional arrangements introduced in 1954 represented a significant political advance for the Territory in general and for the Southern Cameroons in particular and that, as a result, responsibility for the conduct of affairs had largely devolved upon elected governmental organs.

It also noted that the existing constitutional

arrangements could be reviewed at the prospective constitutional conference, which, it hoped, would throw light on the steps required to achieve the final objective of Trusteeship.

The Administering Authority was invited to inform the Council of the results of the constitutional conference, including any proposals concerning the future of the Territory.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — 17TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS 677-686, 699, 700.

Report by Her Majesty's Government in United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to General Assembly of United Nations on Cameroons under United Kingdom administration for year 1954. London, H.M.S.O., 1955. Colonial No. 318.

T/1208. Note by Secretary-General transmitting report of Government of United Kingdom on administration of Trust Territory of Cameroons under British Administration for 1954.

T/1222. Supplementary information submitted by Administering Authority.

T/1223. Observations of UNESCO on annual reports for 1954 on Trust Territories of Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi, Cameroons under British, Cameroons under French, Togoland under British, and Togoland under French, administration.

T/1239. Report by United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories of Cameroons under British, and Cameroons under French administration, 1955. Report on Cameroons under British administration, together with related documents, T/1226, T/1234.

T/L.639 and Add.1, T/L.661 and Corr.1, T/L.667. Working paper by Secretariat, report of Drafting Committee, and summary of observations and comments, adopted by the Council on 6 April 1956, meeting 700, by 12 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

T/L.716. Report of Standing Committee on Administrative Unions.

T/L.660. New Zealand draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1373(XVII), as submitted by New Zealand, T/L.660, adopted by the Council on 5 April 1956, meeting 699, by 13 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

REPORTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS VISITING MISSION TO THE TRUST TERRITORIES OF THE CAMEROONS UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION AND THE CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION, 1955

"The Trusteeship Council,

Having examined at its seventeenth session the reports of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of the Cameroons under British Administration and the Cameroons under French Administration, 1955, as well as the written observations submitted by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the report on the Cameroons under British administration and the oral observations made by the representative of France on the report on the Cameroons under French administration,

"1. Takes note of the report and of the observations of the Administering Authorities concerned;

"2. Expresses its appreciation of the work accomplished by the Visiting Mission on its behalf;

"3. Draws attention to the fact that, at the seventeenth session, in formulating its own conclusions and recommendations on conditions in the Territories concerned, the Council took into account the observations and conclusions of the Visiting Mission and the observations of the Administering Authorities thereon;

"4. Decides that it will continue to take these observations and conclusions into account in future examinations of matters relating to the Trust Territories concerned;

"5. Invites the Administering Authorities concerned to give the most careful consideration to the conclusions of the Visiting Mission as well as to the comments made thereon by the members of the Trusteeship Council;

"6. Decides, in accordance with rule 99 of its rules of procedure, that the reports of the Visiting Mission, together with the written observations submitted by the Government of the United Kingdom and the present resolution, shall be printed;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to make arrangements for the printing of these documents at the earliest possible date."

A/3170. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part II, Chapter IV.

CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION

Conditions in the Cameroons under French administration, the largest of the West African Trust Territories, were examined by the Trusteeship Council during 1956 at its seventeenth session.

It considered that economic, social and educational developments in the Territory were satisfactory. As to political developments, it felt that certain recent events in the Territory might have resulted in a set-back to political

progress, and concluded that new efforts should be made to speed the attainment of the political objectives of the Trusteeship System.

The recent events referred to were the disorders which occurred during April and May 1955 at various places in the southern part of the Territory. As a result, in July 1955, the Administering Authority had decreed the dissolution of one of the political parties of the Territory, the *Union des Populations du Cameroun* (UPC) and two other affiliated organizations.

Differing versions of both the causes and the circumstances of the incidents were submitted, on the one hand, by petitioners, the majority of whom were members or supporters of UPC, and, on the other hand, by the Administering Authority and a number of other petitioners.

In effect, the petitions emanating from or sympathizing with UPC placed the responsibility on the policy of force which they claimed was adopted by the Administering Authority and the High Commissioner towards the "national movement for the independence and unification of the Cameroons". Certain petitions from other Africans politically opposed to UPC contended, however, that UPC was responsible for the various incidents, and also that it had organized a campaign of terrorism against Africans who refused to carry out its instructions. The Administering Authority described UPC as a revolutionary party which was behind the disorders.

On 13 July 1955 the Administering Authority proclaimed the permanent dissolution of UPC and affiliated organizations on the ground, as it explained to the Trusteeship Council, that it was a seditious alliance which had organized armed bands and provoked riots.

Petitions to the United Nations from UPC and a number of other organizations and individuals declared that this action was illegal and demanded: a United Nations commission of inquiry, the removal of the High Commissioner, the release of political prisoners and the cessation of legal proceedings, the return of persons who had taken refuge in neighbouring territories and the unification and independence of the French Cameroons. Other petitioners demanded the exemplary punishment of UPC members guilty of acts of violence, the dissolu-

tion of UPC and emancipation for the Trust Territory within the framework of the French Union.

In considering these matters, the Trusteeship Council had before it comments by the 1955 Visiting Mission to the Territory and also a detailed report from its Standing Committee on Petitions on a large number of petitions dealing with the events.

The Visiting Mission said it had been informed that the Administration had prohibited demonstrations in which sympathizers of the dissolved organization might take part. The Mission later issued a statement that it would give hearings to representatives of all lawfully constituted parties and organizations and to any private person speaking for himself.

The Mission reported that it had been unable to make a complete enquiry into the main events but that it had received from the authorities an account of the organization and methods of the UPC and related organizations, which the Mission described as the instigators of the riots. The Mission strongly condemned the methods and crimes of the rioters, deplored allegations that armed bands led by chiefs had committed excesses when the riots were being suppressed and hoped that, once the guilty had been punished, the Territory would recover an atmosphere of calm and continue on the road to progress. In the meantime, it felt, the efforts to promote a sense of national consciousness, in particular between inhabitants of the north and south, had been jeopardized by the recent events.

It expressed its regret at the disorders and also at the activities of certain political organizations which had caused the Administering Authority to dissolve them. The Council considered, however, that the dissolution of those parties could not be regarded as a final solution and hoped that the Administering Authority's present policy of tranquilization, together with the intensified programmes of reform and general development, would restore normal political activities and end the tensions which had recently characterized political life in the Territory. The Council deplored the abuse of the name of the United Nations and its flag by certain political organizations in the Territory. It also regretted that, particularly in the Bamiléké region, reprisals had been taken by

groups, sometimes led by certain chiefs, resulting in individuals being molested without reason and in the loss and pilferage of property. Finally, the Council hoped that those still in detention would be brought to trial in the near future and that the Administering Authority would adopt an attitude of clemency towards those who had been led astray by "mendacious and unrestrained propaganda".

The Council hoped, too, that the increased antagonism between the north and south arising out of the May riots would soon be eliminated through continued efforts by the Administering Authority to foster national consciousness, to increase the educational programme, particularly in the north, to further contacts among all people in the Territory and to raise the standard of living.

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

The Trusteeship Council also examined the relationship of the French Cameroons with the French Union as an Associated State, and the status of the inhabitants of the Territory. It requested the Administering Authority to include in its next annual report the results of its study on the possibility of establishing a Cameroonian citizenship as well as information on any constitutional changes which might affect the Territory's relationship with the French Union.

The Council was informed that bills providing for the extension of the powers of the Territorial Assembly and for the establishment of a government council had been drafted but had not yet been passed by the French Parliament. The Council hoped that the contemplated reforms would shortly become law and that steps to put them into effect would be taken as soon as possible.

The Visiting Mission commended the progress made in the southern part of the Cameroons. It recognized the difficulties due to religious, social and political tradition in the northern region but felt that the time had now come for modernizing the local political institutions there. The Council noted the increased number of *communes* and hoped that more would be established in the north and that the Administering Authority would be able to count upon the intelligent co-operation of the chiefs and their councils.

The Council hoped that the French Parliament would soon pass the bill before it to establish universal adult suffrage on the basis of a single electoral college.

The Council also noted with satisfaction the Africanization of the civil service and endorsed the suggestion of the Visiting Mission that African law students with scholarships should be urged to enter the judiciary.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

Both the 1955 Visiting Mission and the Trusteeship Council were favourably impressed by efforts to expand the Territory's economic resources. The Council also noted with satisfaction the growing participation of Africans in economic development, the creation of funds to stabilize cocoa, coffee and cotton prices and the results obtained in organizing co-operatives.

The Administering Authority was congratulated on the results obtained in the first part of its 10-year development plan, and was asked for information on the state of the second part.

The Council noted with satisfaction the introduction of cash crops in the north and the efforts to diversify crops in the south and improve their yield by the adoption of better methods. The Administering Authority was urged to continue its efforts in this direction, to improve livestock pasturage and to educate the population about the serious problems of soil erosion and the need for the classification of forests.

The Council commended the Administering Authority for the development of the production of hydro-electric power at Edéa and hoped that the indigenous inhabitants would benefit directly by the creation of small industries supported by an adequate credit policy. It noted with satisfaction the progress achieved in industrialization.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

Particular attention was paid by the 1955 Visiting Mission and by the Council to improving the status of women. The Mission commended the efforts to improve the status of women and to solve the bride-price problem but believed that the mere enactment of laws would do little to alleviate the attendant social evils. It thought education and propaganda were the best means for a solution.

The Visiting Mission noted widespread concern about unemployment, particularly in Douala, but the Administering Authority believed that the situation was improving. The Mission suggested, however, that the Administering Authority should study more active measures than a *laissez-faire* policy. The Council noted with satisfaction the successes under the 1952 Labour Code and hoped that new collective agreements would be adopted so that it could be applied fully throughout the Territory.

The Council noted with satisfaction the continued expansion of the health services but drew the attention of the Administering Authority to the unfavourable situation in certain regions. It commended the Administering Authority for its effective co-operation with the religious missions and with the United Nations Children's Fund and hoped that more Africans would be trained in medicine, pharmacy, nursing and midwifery.

The Council also recommended the allocation of more funds for better housing and the anti-alcoholism campaign.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

The Council commended the Administering Authority on the general progress in education in recent years but urged that greater efforts should be made, in co-operation with the Territorial Assembly, particularly in the north, by granting more funds and by adapting educational programmes and teaching methods to the local environment. The Council congratulated the missions, which provide education for more than two-thirds of the school children, on their valuable contribution. It also recommended that teaching training programmes and technical and vocational education be expanded.

PROGRESS TOWARDS SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE

The Council noted that the annual report of the Administering Authority for 1954 contained no specific reference on the question of setting target dates for the attainment of self-government or independence.

It recalled, however, that at its fifteenth session the representative of France had stated that it would be difficult and dangerous to fix a target date for self-governing status unless the Territory had reached a stage very close to that

condition and unless the date was based on certainties. The Territory could attain self-government only when it was advanced politically, economically and socially, otherwise it might find itself in political isolation.

Drawing these points to the attention of the General Assembly, the Council recommended that Administering Authority indicate successive intermediate political, economic, social and educational targets and dates necessary to create conditions for the attainment of self-government or independence. This would tend to give the Trust Territory a stronger sense of purpose and induce an atmosphere of understanding and confidence.

HEARING OF PETITIONERS

A problem regarding the circulation and examination of petitions arose from the receipt at the close of 1955 and early in 1956 of some 33,000 communications relating to the Cameroons under French administration, many of which were received in large packages. At its seventeenth session, the Council appointed a Committee composed of Australia and India to report on the contents of those communications. In an interim report to that, the Committee divided the communications into the following categories:

A. Requests for the immediate unification and independence of the Cameroons.

B. Complaints concerning the incidents of May 1955 and their aftermath and the dissolution of the Union des Populations du Cameroun (UPC), the Jeunesse démocratique du Cameroun (JDC) and the Union des femmes camerounaises (UDEFEC).

C. Complaints concerning property losses resulting from the incidents of May 1955.

D. Expressions of support for French administration.

E. Other requests or complaints.

In its final report, considered at the Council's eighteenth session, the Committee gave details of 629 of these communications which contained specific and personal complaints. The Committee regarded 123 of these, however, as either manifestly inconsequential or lacking means of identification.

CONSIDERATION BY TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The Council decided that the general-ques-

tion communications qualified under categories A, D and E of the Committee's report would be taken into account during its next examination of conditions in the Cameroons under French administration. In respect of the communications classified under category B of the Committee's report, it reaffirmed its resolution of 22 March 1956 on previous petitions dealing with the same incidents. Finally, it decided that the 506 communications qualified under categories C and E of the Committee's report and containing specific and personal complaints should be circulated by the Secretary-General, in an appropriate form, as petitions to which the established procedure was applicable.

At its seventeenth session, the Council rejected by 7 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions, requests for oral hearings presented by the Union des populations du Cameroun, the Jeunesse démocratique du Cameroun and the Union des femmes camerounaises, organizations which had been declared illegal by the Administering Authority of the Cameroons under French administration.

The Council decided, however, by 10 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions, to grant a request for a hearing presented by Ngondo, the Traditional Assembly of the Duala People.

The hearing was postponed until the eighteenth session, when the representatives of this body asked for the reunification of the Cameroons, the appointment of a United Nations Commission to supervise the establishment of the organs of the new reunified Cameroonian State, the setting up of an executive committee to serve as a provisional government and general elections for a national constituent assembly. As an immediate step, they wanted a legislative assembly elected by universal adult suffrage and a government council responsible to it. The Trusteeship Council referred their immediate requests for consideration by the Administering Authority. It also noted with satisfaction a statement by the Administering Authority that universal adult suffrage had been introduced by the Act of 23 June 1956.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At the General Assembly's eleventh session, the representative of France informed the Fourth Committee that universal suffrage had been applied in the Territory for the first time

in the elections of 18 November 1956 for the municipal councils of Douala, Yaoundé and Nkongsamba, and subsequently in the elections of 23 December 1956 for the Territorial Assembly. Over 55 per cent of the population had registered as voters in the latter election. Order had prevailed throughout the election, except in the Sanaga Maritime region where some elements had tried to influence the population by means of terrorist activity. The National Assembly had passed the Amnesty Act on 12 December 1956; it would come into force soon. Further, a draft Statute for the Cameroons, prepared in accordance with the *loi-cadre* of 23 June 1956, had been submitted to the new Territorial Assembly for its opinion. The draft Statute provided for a Cameroonian citizenship, a Legislative Assembly and a Cameroonian Government composed of a Prime Minister and a Cabinet of ten Ministers. It introduced a provincial organization and provided for a division of competence between the organs of the French Republic and those of the Trust Territory.

Statements were also made to the Committee by petitioners representing three organizations in the Territory to whom a hearing had been granted. The three organizations were the *Association des notables kamerunais*, the *Association des Etudiants kamerunais* and the *Union des populations du Cameroun*. The representative of France withdrew from the Committee during the hearing of the representative of the latter organization.

The representatives of these three organizations requested the immediate unification and independence of the Cameroons. They claimed that abstentions during recent elections, including those for the Territorial Assembly, showed lack of support for the policy of the French Government and complained, in varying degrees, that a state of insecurity had existed in the Territory since the events of 1955. Contrary to announcements, no amnesty had been declared before the recent elections and serious repression had occurred later in the Sanaga Maritime region. They maintained that the inhabitants of the Cameroons under British administration wished to be dissociated from Nigeria and reunited with the Cameroons under French administration.

India, Yemen and Yugoslavia proposed a

draft resolution whereby the Assembly would transmit the petitioners' statements to the Trusteeship Council for further study, a report on this to be presented at the Assembly's twelfth session. By this draft, the Assembly would also express the hope that the Administering Authority would take all the steps needed to restore political activity to normal conditions and end the tensions which had marked political life in the Territory.

Opposing this draft resolution, the representative of France said it was not proper for the Committee to make comprehensive judgements about the Trust Territory of French-administered Cameroons on the basis of statements by

petitioners who represented either an illegal organization or small minority groups. He denied the charges that election incidents had been widespread. The recently elected Territorial Assembly, he added, was discussing a new draft Statute for the Territory in an atmosphere of calm.

The Fourth Committee, however, approved the three-Power draft resolution on 19 February 1957, after voting on individual paragraphs. The vote was 38 votes to 9, with 11 abstentions. This decision was endorsed at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 26 February 1957 by a vote of 46 to 9, with 10 abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — 17TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 664, 686-695, 699, 700.

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T/1209. Note by Secretary-General transmitting report of Government of France on administration of Trust Territory of Cameroons under French administration for 1954.

T/1223. Observations of UNESCO on annual report for 1954 on Trust Territories of Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi, Cameroons under British, Cameroons under French, Togoland under British, and Togoland under French, administration.

T/1240. Report by United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories of Cameroons under British, and Cameroons under French, administration, 1955. Report on Cameroons under French administration, T/1231.

T/L.645 and Add.1, T/L.662, T/L.668. Working paper by Secretariat, report of Drafting Committee, and summary of observations and comments, adopted by the Council on 6 April 1956, meeting 700, by 7 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions.

RESOLUTION 1373(XVII) as submitted by New Zealand, T/L.660, adopted by the Council on 5 April 1956, meeting 699, by 13 votes to 0, with 1 abstention. For text see CAMEROONS UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION, above.)

A/3170. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part II, Chapter V.

HEARING OF PETITIONERS

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — 17TH AND 18TH SESSIONS
PLENARY MEETINGS, 653, 654, 663, 665, 683, 692, 702, 709, 710, 727-729, 734.

T/1225. Request for oral hearings.

T/1229. Examination of petitions. Memorandum by Secretary-General.

T/L.647, T/L.671. Interim and final reports of Committee on Communications from Cameroons under French administration.

T/L.682. China and Haiti draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1494(XVIII), as submitted by China and Haiti, T/L.682, adopted by the Council on 8 June 1956, meeting 702, by 10 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION

"The Trusteeship Council,

"Having considered the final report of the Committee on Communications from the Cameroons under French administration,

"1. Takes note of the Committee's report;

"2. Decides, in respect of general-question communications classified under categories A, D and E of the Committee's report, to take them into account during its next examination of conditions in the Cameroons under French administration;

"3. Reaffirms, in respect of the communications classified under category B of the Committee's report, its resolution 1481(XVII) of 22 March 1956 on petitions relating to certain incidents that occurred in the Cameroons under French administration in April and May 1955 and the action taken by the Administering Authority with regard to them;

"4. Decides, in respect of the 629 communications classified under categories C and E of the Committee's report and containing specific and personal complaints:

"(a) That 123 of these communications be regarded as manifestly inconsequential and be dealt with in accordance with rule 85, paragraph 4, of the rules of procedure;

"(b) That the remaining 506 such communications be circulated by the Secretary-General, in an appropriate form, as petitions to which the established procedure is applicable."

T/L.689 and Rev.1. Haiti and Syria draft resolution.
T/L.700. Belgium amendments to joint draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1495(XVIII), as submitted by Haiti and Syria, T/L.689/Rev.1, and as amended in the Council, adopted by the Council on 25 July 1956, meeting 734, by 7 votes to 6, with 1 abstention.

HEARING OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF NGONDO, THE TRADITIONAL ASSEMBLY OF THE DUALA PEOPLE
"The Trusteeship Council,

"*Having heard* the statements of the representatives of Ngondo, the Traditional Assembly of the Duala People of the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under French administration, that the inhabitants seek an independent and unified status for the Trust Territories of the Cameroons under British administration and the Cameroons under French administration.

"1. *Takes note* of their requests for the immediate establishment of a legislative assembly elected on the basis of universal adult suffrage and a government council responsible to the legislature;

"2. *Commends* these requests to the consideration of the Administering Authority;

"3. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the statement of the Administering Authority that universal adult suffrage has been introduced by the law of 23 June 1956."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 11TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETING, 661.

FOURTH COMMITTEE, meetings 552-554, 556, 566, 576, 584-586, 589, 591, 596, 600, 601, 604, 607, 608, 611, 613, 615, 620, 623, 625, 627, 629, 632, 636, 638, 640, 641, 643, 648, 649.

A/C.4/330 and Add.1-29. Requests for hearings.
A/C.4/350. Memorandum by Secretary-General.
A/C.4/L.482 and Rev.1. India, Yemen, Yugoslavia draft resolution and revision, adopted by Fourth Committee, by 38 votes to 9, with 11 abstentions.
A/3554 and Add.1. Report of Fourth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1067(XI), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/3554, adopted by the Assembly on 26 February 1957, meeting 661, by 46 votes to 9, with 10 abstentions.

HEARINGS OF PETITIONERS FROM THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION

"The General Assembly,

"*Having granted*, in the Fourth Committee, hearings to petitioners representing organizations in the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under French administration,

"*Having studied* that part of the Trusteeship Council's report which deals with the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under French administration,

"1. *Takes note* of the statements of the petitioners and transmits them to the Trusteeship Council for further study;

"2. *Expresses the hope* that the Administering Authority will take all necessary measures to restore political activity to normal conditions and to bring to an end the tensions which have characterized the political life of the Trust Territory of the Cameroons under French administration;

"3. *Recommends* to the Trusteeship Council that it continue to pay attention to the matters dealt with in the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twelfth session."

TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

On 9 May 1956 the majority of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory of British-administered Togoland expressed the desire in a plebiscite for union with an independent Gold Coast. On 31 July 1956 the Trusteeship Council, at its eighteenth session, recommended to the General Assembly that appropriate steps be taken, in consultation with the Administering Authority, for ending the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory as soon as the Gold Coast attained independence⁹ (see also CHAPTER V below).

The Trusteeship Council made no recommendations, nor did it draw any conclusions about political, economic, social and educational conditions in British-administered Togoland, as had been its practice in previous years. It did,

however, approve a report on conditions in the Territory, based on the Administering Authority's annual report for 1954, the report of the 1955 Visiting Mission to the Territory, and observations on this report from the Administering Authority. The following is a very brief outline of the Council's report, as adopted at the Council's eighteenth session on 14 August 1956 on conditions in the Territory.

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

The main task of 1955, the Administering Authority reported, was the consideration of the nature of the Constitution which the Gold Coast and the Trust Territory, following a plebiscite, should enjoy on the attainment of independence.

At the request of the Administration, Sir Frederick Bourne visited the Gold Coast and Togoland in 1955 to advise on problems arising from the demands of the opposition parties for a federal constitution. The Administering Au-

⁹ At midnight, 5-6 March 1957, the Gold Coast formally gained its independence, merging with the Territory of British-administered Togoland to form a new State—Ghana.

thority hoped that Sir Frederick's report, published in December 1955 and containing recommendations for a considerable measure of devolution of power to regions, would form a basis of discussion between the political parties and lead to an acceptable constitution.

The system of local government by district and local councils composed in part of traditional members, but with a majority of elected members, continued in effect. The 1955 Visiting Mission stated that it had learned that local authorities had gained in experience and initiative since their creation and that the revenue and expenditure of local authorities had increased substantially since 1950. The Mission commented that there was a need for local authorities to introduce a progressive and diversified system of local taxation, not only in the interest of equity but also in order to increase their resources. The Administering Authority stated that steps were being taken to improve the system of taxation.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

The 1955 Visiting Mission noted with satisfaction that the Administering Authority, aware of the possibility of a world cocoa price decline, had given high priority to the development of supplementary sources of revenue. The Mission observed that development works were in progress. It singled out two development projects as being of considerable importance to the Trust Territory although not actually located within the Territory: the construction of a deep-sea harbour at Tema; and the Volta River project for the construction of a dam, power station and aluminium smelter.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

The Visiting Mission noted a distinct difference

between the general standard of living in the northern section, where the overwhelming majority of the people were still illiterate and economic activity followed traditional patterns, and the southern section, where the cocoa industry gave greater prosperity and where individual enterprise had been facilitated by the absence of hierarchical tribal structure.

The Mission also formed the impression that medical facilities were still insufficiently developed, though a number of medical institutions had been established or improved since the visit of the previous Mission. It also considered that private practice by government medical officers should be restricted and that persons should not be deprived of medical attention because of their incapacity to pay.

The Administering Authority stated the Territory's medical services were being developed according to the recommendations of a Committee of Inquiry and would be reorganized if the staff position improved. While it agreed that the improvement of medical facilities was highly desirable, it considered that the main need was for dressing stations and health centres. New regulations were being published concerning hospital fees, and restrictions on private practice by government physicians were receiving further consideration.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

Figures supplied by the Administering Authority showed increases in the Territory in total expenditure on education, in the number of schools and in the number of pupils at the primary, middle and secondary level. Facilities for higher education, it was also noted, were provided for Trust Territory students at the University College of the Gold Coast and at the Kumasi College of Technology.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL—18TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 730-732, 738.

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T/1204. Note by Secretary-General transmitting report of United Kingdom on administration of Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration for 1954.

T/1223. Observations of UNESCO on annual reports for 1954 on Trust Territories of Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi, Cameroons under British, Cameroons under French, Togoland under British, and Togoland under French, administration.
T/1242. Supplementary information submitted by Administering Authority.
T/1275. Note by Secretary-General, containing amendment to Secretariat working paper, T/L.691.
T/1277. United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories of Togoland under British, and Togoland under French administration, 1955. Report on

Togoland under British administration, together with related documents, T/1210, T/1250.

T/L.691 and Add.1. Working paper by Secretariat, as amended by T/1275, adopted by the Council on 6 August 1956, meeting 738, by 13 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

T/L.716. Report of Standing Committee on Administrative Unions.

T/L.718. New Zealand draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1497(XVIII), as submitted by New Zealand, T/L.718, adopted unanimously by the Council on 6 August 1956, meeting 738.

"The Trusteeship Council,

"Having examined at its eighteenth session the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of Togoland under British Administration and Togoland under French Administration,

1955, on Togoland under British administration, as well as the observations on this report submitted by the Administering Authority concerned,

"1. *Takes note* of the report and of the observations of the Administering Authority;

"2. *Expresses its appreciation* of the work accomplished by the Visiting Mission on its behalf;

"3. *Decides*, in accordance with rule 99 of its rules of procedure, that the report of the Visiting Mission, together with the observations submitted by the Administering Authority and the present resolution, shall be printed;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make arrangements for the printing of these documents at the earliest possible date."

A/3170. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part II, Chapter VI.

TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION

In examining the Administering Authority's 1954 report on Togoland under French administration at its seventeenth session, the Trusteeship Council also had before it the report of the Visiting Mission which visited the Trust Territory of Togoland under French administration and also comments by the Administering Authority on the observations of the Visiting Mission and on matters arising at the General Assembly's tenth session out of discussions on the Territory's future.

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

Under a law of 16 April 1955, dealing with the political institutions of Togoland, a Government Council was established, half of whose members were elected by the Territorial Assembly, the powers of which were considerably extended. The 1955 Visiting Mission considered that the political reforms introduced represented a substantial advance, but that they should be supplemented by other measures if the Territory were to attain early self-government. It therefore hoped that the reforms would be followed by other measures making the Territorial Assembly a legislative body elected by direct universal suffrage and with full budgetary powers and establishing the Government Council as the true cabinet responsible to the Assembly. The Mission's observations were endorsed by the Council, which awaited "with interest" the results of a study undertaken by the Administering Authority on the possibility of establishing a Togolese citizenship.

The Council noted with satisfaction that all the *circonscriptions* of the Territory had been incorporated and that the powers of their district councils had been extended. It hoped that their powers would be extended still further in the near future and welcomed the statement that the Administering Authority had no objection in principle to the election of those councils by direct universal suffrage.

The Council was informed, too, that a bill lay before the French Parliament to give voting rights to all adult citizens of 21 years of age, and hoped that, as a result, universal and direct adult suffrage would be applied to all elections in the very near future.

The Council welcomed the steps taken to Africanize the civil service and to encourage Togolandese to train for higher posts in the Administration. The Council noted that the Administering Authority recently submitted a bill to the French Parliament to allow the local authorities to organize the territorial public services.

The activities of political parties and the complaints made by the anti-Administration parties that their political liberties had been restrained were matters of concern to the Council and the Visiting Mission. The latter stated that it was inclined to believe that many of the complaints were exaggerated, but felt, nevertheless, that the Administration had sometimes taken excessive precautionary measures and might sometimes have interpreted the existing law on political liberties too strictly in order to maintain law

and order. The Council drew the attention of the Administering Authority to the Mission's observations on this subject and, noting that freedom of assembly was guaranteed in the Territory subject only to the requirements of public order, hoped that the measures to maintain public order would permit the fullest possible freedom of assembly.

The Council also hoped for certain changes in the judicial organization of the Territory.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

Noting with satisfaction the Territory's continued economic progress, the Trusteeship Council hoped that the Administering Authority would continue to expand financial assistance and welcomed the statement that a new development plan was under study. It also recommended a diversification of the direction of trade and increased indigenous participation in trade and industry.

Noting that agriculture was mainly in the hands of the indigenous inhabitants but that their methods were out of date, the Council recommended that energetic steps be taken to develop pilot centres and farm schools, to conserve the soil and to diversify crop production.

Also recommended were the encouragement of industries, the establishment, if possible, of a phosphate-mining industry, the individualization of land tenure and the classification of forests, the further improvement of roads and railways and a plan for the construction of a seaport.

The Council was pleased to note the financial assistance given by the Administering Authority and the repeal of the poll tax and the schedule tax on salaries.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

The 1955 Visiting Mission and the Trusteeship Council both noted with satisfaction that further measures were being undertaken to apply the Labour Code to the Territory, including a system of dependents' allowances.

They noted, too, that by local customs the position of women was inferior to that of men and that polygamy was still widely practised. The Council recommended that the status of women should be improved and that abuses of the bride-price system should be prevented.

The Visiting Mission reported on the great efficiency of the medical and health services, but stressed the need for more medical staff, especially medical practitioners, throughout the Territory. Endorsing these observations, the Council suggested that the Administering Authority consider obtaining additional assistance from the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, with special reference to reducing infant mortality.

It also adopted a recommendation which dealt with the improved management of prisons.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

The Council hoped that the satisfactory results obtained in primary education would be continued and urged the extension of secondary school facilities, the establishment, if possible, of higher educational facilities and an increase in the number of scholarships. It recommended the extension of fundamental and adult education in order to reduce illiteracy and promote community participation in health and agriculture.

The Council also commended to the attention of the Administering Authority the observations of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, particularly those on the large number of children leaving school before completing their primary studies and the position of the African *élite*.

PROGRESS TOWARDS SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE

The Council noted that the Administering Authority's annual report for 1954 did not include specific estimates of the time required for the fulfilment of measures taken or contemplated for self-government or independence. But it decided to defer making recommendations on this matter since, in the view of the Administering Authority, the objectives of the Trusteeship System were close to achievement, and since it would shortly submit specific proposals to the Council in response to General Assembly resolution 944(X).

(For questions relating to the future of French-administered Togoland, see also CHAPTER V, below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — 17TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 660, 662-673, 698, 700.

Rapport annuel du Gouvernement français à l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies sur l'administration du Togo placé sous la tutelle de la France, année 1954. Paris, Imprimerie Chaix, 20 rue Bergère, 1955.

T/1202 and Add.1. Note by Secretary-General transmitting report of Government of France on administration of Trust Territory of Togoland under French administration for 1954.

T/1223. Observations of UNESCO on annual reports for 1954 on Trust Territories of Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi, Cameroons under British, Cameroons under French, Togoland under British and Togoland under French, administration.

T/1232. Supplementary information submitted by Administering Authority.

T/1238. United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories of Togoland under British, and Togoland under French, administration, 1955. Report on Togoland under French administration, together with related documents, T/1211, 1228.

T/L.630 and Add.1, T/L.658, T/L.666. Working paper by Secretariat, report of Drafting Committee, and summary of observations and comments, adopted by the Council on 6 April 1956, meeting 700, by 11 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

T/L.651. Guatemala draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1372(XVII), as submitted by Guatemala, T/L.651, adopted unanimously by the Council on 4 April 1956, meeting 698.

"The Trusteeship Council,

"Having examined at its seventeenth session the

report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of Togoland under British Administration and Togoland under French Administration, 1955, on Togoland under French administration, as well as the observations on this report submitted by the Administering Authority concerned,

"1. Takes note of the report and of the observations of the Administering Authority;

"2. Expresses its appreciation of the work accomplished by the Visiting Mission on its behalf;

"3. Draws attention to the fact that at the seventeenth session, in formulating its own conclusions and recommendations on conditions in Togoland under French administration, the Council took into account the observations and conclusions of the Visiting Mission and the observations of the Administering Authority thereon;

"4. Decides that it will continue to take these observations and conclusions into account in future examinations of matters relating to the Trust Territory concerned;

"5. Invites the Administering Authority to give the most careful consideration to the conclusions of the Visiting Mission as well as to the comments made thereon by the members of the Trusteeship Council;

"6. Decides, in accordance with rule 99 of its rules of procedure, that the report of the Visiting Mission, together with the observations submitted by the Administering Authority and the present resolution, shall be printed,

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to make arrangements for the printing of these documents at the earliest possible date."

A/3170. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part II, Chapter VII.

WESTERN SAMOA

Conditions in the Trust Territory of Western Samoa, administered by New Zealand, were examined during 1956, at the Trusteeship Council's eighteenth session.

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

In its annual report for 1955, the Administering Authority informed the Trusteeship Council that it had formulated more precise proposals for further constitutional development whereby it was hoped Western Samoa would achieve full cabinet government in 1960. Virtually all these proposals had been accepted by the Samoans. As a first step, the Executive Council was transformed, in 1956, from a purely advisory body into an executive organ with effective powers.

The 1956 Visiting Mission, giving further de-

tails, stated that the Territory was now within sight of the United Nations Charter goal of self-government or independence. The Mission considered that the most important result of the negotiations between the Administering Authority and the Samoan leaders was the introduction of a time-table for carrying out the constitutional changes in an orderly manner to enable the Territory to achieve self-government in 1960. The Mission fully endorsed proposals to enlarge the Legislative Assembly to consist of 41 Samoan and 5 "European" members and to give the legislature full power to make all laws necessary for the peace, order and good government of Western Samoa. The Mission shared the misgivings of the New Zealand Government about the proposal of the Samoans on the delicate question of the future head of State and in

particular on the lack of precision over the filling of vacancies on the death or resignation of the present *Fautua*.

The Trusteeship Council congratulated the representatives of the Samoan people and the New Zealand authorities on their harmonious co-operation. It hoped that the constitutional system, which blended modern features and Samoan customs, would develop on democratic lines, and that the collaboration between the Administering Authority and the Samoans would ensure the success of the constitutional plans by 1960.

The Council also recommended a wider competence for the Legislative Assembly and a satisfactory solution of the question of a common domestic status of the inhabitants, a matter on which, the Visiting Mission had noted, there was little progress.

The Samoans had proposed that in the Samoan communities only the Samoan *matai* (heads of families) should have right to vote or to be nominated for election. The Council agreed with the Administering Authority that the introduction of universal adult suffrage was a matter on which the considered views of the Samoans themselves should be taken fully into account and that a final decision should be left to them. It reiterated its hope that the Samoan people would come to accept universal adult suffrage for the whole Territory and strongly supported the views of the Administering Authority that the franchise should be progressively extended as and when this became acceptable to the people.

The Council also noted there were only eight Samoans in senior administrative positions and urged the Administering Authority to accelerate the training of Samoan personnel.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

The main difficulty in improving standards of living and establishing a sound financial basis for self-government in Western Samoa, according to the 1956 Visiting Mission, was to overcome the effects of the traditional Samoan socio-economic system as it affected productive incentives and land tenure. The Mission suggested a long-range agricultural programme with research facilities and technical assistance to farmers. The Trusteeship Council recommended greater economic development efforts

and, in co-operation with the Samoans, a comprehensive, long-range economic development programme. It also desired to be kept informed of the progress made in establishing a Bank of Samoa in the Territory. It noted that the present financial situation was reasonably sound but, in view of larger expenditures on economic and social development in the future, it recommended that the Administering Authority continue to study how to increase and diversify the Territory's sources of income and also ensure an adequate distribution of the tax burden.

The Council approved of the New Zealand Government's intention to transfer the New Zealand Reparation Estates to the Government of Western Samoa, during 1956, the profits from the Estates to be used by the Government of Western Samoa for social and economic development.

The Council also urged the development of co-operatives and requested information on the elaboration of a land-use programme.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

The Trusteeship Council heard with regret from the Visiting Mission that, at the time of its 1956 visit, there were only two qualified physicians in the Territory. It welcomed the information that additional qualified medical officers would be recruited as soon as possible.

The Visiting Mission had also received a complaint from the Samoan Medical Practitioners' Association who asked that a Samoan Medical Council should be established and that their qualifications should receive greater recognition. The Council agreed with the Administering Authority that no lowering of the standards should be allowed but expressed sympathy with the desire of the Samoan Medical Practitioners' Association to improve their professional competence and status and hoped that all who wished to do so would be assisted in obtaining complete professional qualifications. The Council noted that so far no Samoan had graduated as a fully qualified doctor and hoped that the Administering Authority would continue to provide scholarships and other assistance to enable Samoans to become fully qualified.

The success of the yaws campaign conducted with the aid of the World Health Organization was noted with satisfaction.

The Council, informed of the lack of progress

in the preparation of labour legislation, reiterated its recommendation for the adoption of basic labour laws for the protection of workers.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

The Council's recommendations in 1956 on educational conditions in Western Samoa were in general similar to those of previous years. It expressed its pleasure at the preparation of an Education Ordinance which would facilitate the early introduction of compulsory primary education on the basis of a district-by-district system as endorsed by UNESCO.

The Council also recommended the extension and improvement of secondary education, the establishment of a vocational training centre

and the full utilization of opportunities for higher education in New Zealand and elsewhere.

PROGRESS TOWARDS SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE

The Council noted that agreement had been reached between the representatives of the Samoan people and the New Zealand Government on the successive steps which would lead the Territory to full cabinet government by 1960. It also hoped that the Administering Authority would continue to keep it informed of its political, economic, social and educational targets and dates.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 724-729, 731, 741, 743.

Report by New Zealand Government to General Assembly of United Nations on administration of Western Samoa for calendar year 1955. Wellington, New Zealand, R. E. Owen, Government Printer, 1956.

T/1243. Proposals for further constitutional development in Western Samoa. Letter of 26 December 1955, from Minister of External Affairs to High Commissioner of Western Samoa.

T/1251. Note by Secretary-General transmitting report of New Zealand Government on administration of Trust Territory of Western Samoa for 1955.

T/1268. Observations of UNESCO on annual report on Trust Territory of Western Samoa for year 1955.

T/1281. United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in Pacific, 1956. Report on Western Samoa, T/1261.

T/L.690 and Add.1, T/L.721, T/L.728. Working paper by Secretariat, report of Drafting Committee and summary of observations and comments, adopted by the Council on 10 August 1956, meeting 743, by 13 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

T/L.707. France draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1498(XVIII), as submitted by France, T/L.707, adopted unanimously by the Council on 10 August 1956, meeting 743.

REPORTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS VISITING MISSION TO TRUST TERRITORIES IN THE PACIFIC, 1956

"The Trusteeship Council,

"Having examined at its eighteenth session the reports of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories in the Pacific, 1956, as well as

the written observations submitted by the Government of Australia on the report on Nauru and the oral observations made by the representatives of the United States of America, Australia and New Zealand on the reports on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, New Guinea and Western Samoa, respectively,

"1. Takes note of the reports and of the observations of the Administering Authorities concerned;

"2. Expresses its appreciation of the work accomplished by the Visiting Mission on its behalf;

"3. Draws attention to the fact that, at the eighteenth session, in formulating its own conclusions and recommendations on conditions in the Territories concerned, the Council took into account the observations and conclusions of the Visiting Mission and the observations of the Administering Authorities thereon;

"4. Decides that it will continue to take these observations and conclusions into account in future examinations of matters relating to the Trust Territories concerned;

"5. Invites the Administering Authorities concerned to give consideration to the conclusions of the Visiting Mission as well as to the comments made thereon by the members of the Trusteeship Council;

"6. Decides, in accordance with rule 99 of its rules of procedure, that the reports of the Visiting Mission, together with the written observations submitted by the Government of Australia and the present resolution, shall be printed;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General to make arrangements for the printing of these documents at the earliest possible date."

A/3170. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part II, Chapter VIII.

NEW GUINEA

Conditions in the Australian-administered Trust Territory of New Guinea were examined by the Trusteeship Council during 1956 at its eighteenth session.

The Council, at its eighteenth session, hoped that the Administering Authority would intensify its work of peaceful penetration so as to bring the entire Territory under administrative influence within a very few years. It noted with satisfaction the measures of success achieved in developing New Guinea and its peoples. The 1956 Visiting Mission noted that only a small proportion of the indigenous people possessed long contacts with Western civilization and that the indigenous peoples, in their demand for immediate material progress, were full of enthusiasm and goodwill and willing to work hard and learn new ways. The Mission also felt that the Administering Authority and the international community had a special responsibility in the task of absorbing the primitive societies of New Guinea into the modern world without hardship or unhappiness.

The Council hoped that the Administering Authority, in its desire to help the indigenous peoples, would be able to provide the additional personnel, equipment and other assistance necessary to meet the increasing demands of the Territory. And it favoured the term "New Guineans", used by the Visiting Mission, for consideration by the Administering Authority as the official name for the indigenous people.

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

The Council noted that the Administering Authority recognized no obstacle, save a shortage of competent personnel, to increasing the representation of the Trust Territory's indigenous inhabitants (now with two representatives) in the Legislative Council of the neighbouring Australian Territory of Papua. It drew the attention of the Administering Authority to the Visiting Mission's view that, in the Territory's special circumstances, a departure should be made from the well-established convention of excluding persons employed by the Administration from membership in legislative bodies.

The Visiting Mission was highly impressed by the progress made by the existing "Native" local government councils but believed that the Administration was taking an over-cautious atti-

tude towards the establishment of new councils. The Trusteeship Council expressed disappointment that it had not proved possible to create new councils, but noted that the Administering Authority had been investigating the possibility of establishing more councils in areas where conditions were suitable. It recommended that the Administering Authority should "press on" as rapidly as possible. The Council also recommended that qualified and competent indigenous persons should be appointed to both district and town advisory councils.

The Visiting Mission concluded that the greatest public service difficulty was the shortage of overseas personnel and trained indigenous personnel. The Administering Authority, in its endeavour to find a remedy, had established an auxiliary division of the public service for training indigenous persons for higher administrative positions. The Council hoped that it would be possible in due course to absorb all indigenous employees of the Administration into a general administrative service. It also hoped that the Administering Authority would give due consideration to changing the name of the Department of Native Affairs to reflect more adequately the functions it fulfilled.

The Council also endorsed the Mission's view that the present situation, in which the indigenous tribunals act with official knowledge but without official recognition or authority, should be changed.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

No long-term economic development plans for the Territory have been published but the Visiting Mission was informed that economic plans existed in all fields. The Council hoped the Administering Authority would be able to formulate long-term economic development plans.

The Council noted that the direct grant made by the Administering Authority for administration and development had increased from £3.1 million to £4.4 million and that the Administering Authority was considering increasing local revenues. The Council hoped that it would be possible to introduce direct taxation wherever feasible.

The Administering Authority was commended for the progress achieved in developing cash

crops, in diversifying the agricultural economy and in instructing the indigenous people in improved agricultural methods.

The Council endorsed the Visiting Mission's view that extreme caution should be exercised in the alienation and leasing of land, in view of the needs of the expanding population and the development of indigenous agriculture. It hoped that the Administering Authority would keep under review its procedures for examining indigenous claims to land and for determining what constituted surplus land.

The Council commended the excellent progress in road development.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

The Visiting Mission urged the immediate repeal of the restrictions on movement by night in urban areas. The Council suggested that restrictions should be abolished immediately, on a trial basis, in a few towns.

It again asked for the complete abolition of corporal punishment.

The Council noted that new labour legislation to replace the present Native Labour Ordinance was expected to come into force early in 1957. It also noted the Visiting Mission's opinion that the cash wage was still too low to meet the rising standards of living to which the people aspired. It recommended that the Administering Authority take these views fully into account in drafting the new labour legislation which, it hoped, would generally improve labour conditions and remove the discontent expressed to the Visiting Mission.

The Visiting Mission was concerned that there was no prospect of replacing inadequate "Native" hospitals or of recruiting or training an adequate medical staff for years to come unless steps more drastic than those already planned were taken. The Council noted the increase of 36 per cent in expenditure on public health during the year under review and recommended that the approved hospital building plans should be accelerated. It hoped that urgent attention would be given to the training of indigenous medical personnel, and recommended more attractive conditions to retain a staff of medical officers in the Territory.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

The Council hoped that the Administering Authority would continue to extend and im-

prove education, encourage the establishment of schools by local government councils, give continued attention to the establishment of standard primary school with a common graded syllabus and establish a full secondary system in the Territory.

The Council again recommended the replacement of "Pidgin" by English as a medium of instruction, which, the Visiting Mission observed, was one of the most widespread demands in the Territory, of the utmost significance for the peoples' future advancement. The Council was informed that the Administering Authority had decided to use "Pidgin" only as a medium of instruction in the early years of primary education.

The Visiting Mission considered that it should be possible in the more advanced areas to disseminate more information on the United Nations and its significance for the Territory.

ADMINISTRATIVE UNION

No significant changes in the administrative union between the Trust Territory and Papua were reported. The Council took note of the reassurance by the Administering Authority that the operation of the administrative union was not prejudicial to the development of the Trust Territory as a separate entity, and that the freely expressed wishes of its inhabitants would, at the appropriate time, be taken fully into account in determining its future. Meanwhile, the Council considered that the Administering Authority should continue to provide adequate formal protection of the interests of the Trust Territory in the operation of the administrative union.

PROGRESS TOWARDS SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE

No specific statement on this question, the Council noted, was included in the Administering Authority's annual report for 1954-1955. The Council took note of a statement by the representative of Australia that the Administering Authority did not feel that it could confidently make any prophecies about the period of time in which the Territory would attain the objectives of the Trusteeship System. Nor could it predict in advance, with any degree of reliability, the rates of development of the different peoples of the Territory, particularly in political matters. This, the representative added, did not

mean that the Administering Authority was not planning in both regional and territorial matters or that the Authority did not associate some plans with tentative target dates. It was not yet able, however, to communicate plans and dates to the Council.

The Council recommended that the Adminis-

tering Authority indicate such successive intermediate targets and dates in political, economic, social and educational matters as would create conditions for the attainment of self-government or independence. This, it considered, would tend to give the Trust Territory a stronger sense of purpose and direction in achieving its final goal.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 719-724, 728, 742, 743.

Commonwealth of Australia, Report to General Assembly of United Nations on administration of Territory of New Guinea from 1st July 1954 to 30th June 1955. Canberra, A. J. Arthur, Commonwealth Government Printer.

T/1249. Note by Secretary-General transmitting report of Commonwealth of Australia on administration of Territory of New Guinea for period 1 July 1954-30 June 1955.

T/1262. Observations of UNESCO on annual report on Trust Territory of New Guinea for year ended 30 June 1955.

T/1280. United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in Pacific, 1956. Report on New Guinea, T/1260.

T/L.687 and Add.1, T/L.726, T/L.729. Working

paper by Secretariat, report of drafting Committee, and summary of observations and comments, adopted by the Council on 10 August 1956, meeting 743, by 7 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions.

T/L.707. France draft resolution.

T/L.716. Report of Standing Committee on Administrative Unions.

T/L.730. USSR amendments to draft conclusions and recommendations proposed by Drafting Committee, T/L.726, Annex I.

RESOLUTION 1498(XVIII), as submitted by France, T/L.707, adopted unanimously by the Council on 10 August 1956, meeting 743.

(For text see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES under WESTERN SAMOA, above.)

A/3170. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part II, Chapter IX.

NAURU

Conditions on the island Trust Territory of Nauru were examined at the Trusteeship Council's eighteenth session in 1956.

One question to which the Council gave considerable attention arose from the fact that the economy of this Central Pacific island depended entirely on its phosphate deposits, which, it is estimated, will be exhausted in about 40 years. The Administering Authority has given much consideration to the resettlement of the Nauruans elsewhere. The 1956 Visiting Mission found a growing tendency among them in favor of resettlement in Australia rather than on another Pacific island. The Mission thought a decision on the resettlement question could not be indefinitely postponed without damaging the morale of the indigenous inhabitants. There should, it felt, be continuous consultations between the Administering Authority and the Nauruans; a standing joint consultative body should be set up with representatives of the Administration and the Nauruans, possibly with the assistance of the British Phosphate Commissioners who work the phosphate deposits. If a time limit and a plan were fixed, the Nauruans would realize more clearly their

share of responsibility in solving their problem. The Council endorsed this suggestion. At the same time, it urged the Administering Authority to intensify its efforts to find a suitable resettlement area for the islanders in consultation with the Nauruans themselves. The Council also noted the Administering Authority's statement that careful consideration would be given to any request made by the Nauruans for resettlement in Australia and that funds and assistance for resettlement would be forthcoming.

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

The Nauruans have continued to participate in the management of their own affairs through the Nauru Local Government Council. The Trusteeship Council expressed the wish that the Administering Authority encourage this body to exercise its powers increasingly so as to make it possible to widen its authority. It also noted with satisfaction that the Administering Authority had already taken steps to increase the financial resources of the Nauru Local Government Council and, as recommended by the Visiting Mission, to grant it power to levy some taxes.

The Trusteeship Council noted with satisfaction the existence of the universal adult suffrage in the Territory. It hoped, too, that the Administering Authority would continue to allocate senior posts in the administration to Nauruans.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

The 1956 Visiting Mission received a request from the Nauru Local Government Council for an increase in the phosphate royalties which are the main source of public revenue and other funds for the benefit of the Nauruan community. The Administering Authority informed the Trusteeship Council that the proposal to increase the royalty rates would be given full and sympathetic consideration, and the Council hoped it might be possible to increase these rates in the near future. The Council shared the Visiting Mission's view that a fund should be constituted to meet the costs of the future well-being of the Nauruans, and it again asked for information on the phosphate operations in Nauru.

The Council also hoped that the Administering Authority would give the Nauruans every encouragement to return to their former occupations in agriculture and fishing.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

The Council hoped that the Administering Authority would exert every effort to eliminate and prevent any discrimination which might exist or occur among the various population groups on Nauru, and it commended the repeal of legislation which had restricted the movement at night of Nauruans and immigrant workers. It endorsed the Visiting Mission's view that working hours should be the same for all employees, "European" and "Non-European", performing the same type of work. It also recommended that the Administering Authority give careful consideration to a request of the Nauruan Workers' Organization on the fixing of the basic wage.

The Council was, in addition, pleased to note that the scheme for the construction of 350 houses for Nauruans was completed in 1955 and would be extended.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

Nauru is unique among the Trust Territories in having compulsory education for all children between the ages of 5 and 15. The Council was pleased to note further educational progress in 1955, and also an increase in expenditures on education. It hoped the flow of pupils into secondary school would gradually increase; and that more and more Nauruans would qualify for the scholarships provided by the Administering Authority for higher education abroad. The Council also stressed the importance of following an educational programme which would provide the Nauruans with the training and vocational skills necessary for them in the future, considering the special circumstances of the Territory.

PROGRESS TOWARDS SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE

The Council noted that no specific statement on this matter was included in the Administering Authority's annual report for 1954-1955. It also noted that the future of the Nauruans was being studied at present in terms of their possible resettlement outside the Territory and that the Administering Authority was consulting with them and keeping them informed of developments.

In regard to the general development of the Nauruans, the Council noted the Administering Authority's statement that the assistance it was affording to the Nauruans would continue to expand in the future. It believed, however, that the rate of progress in all fields, particularly in political matters, would be conditioned largely by the response of the Nauruans themselves to the stimulus and assistance offered them.

The Council adopted no conclusions or recommendations on this question.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 714-720, 739-743.

Commonwealth of Australia. Report to General Assembly of United Nations on administration of Territory of Nauru from 1st July 1954 to 30th June

1955, Canberra, A. J. Arthur, Commonwealth Government Printer.

T/1247. Note by Secretary-General transmitting report of Commonwealth of Australia on administration of Trust Territory of Nauru for period 1 July 1954-30 June 1955.

T/1259. Observations of UNESCO on annual report on Trust Territory of Nauru for year ended 30 June 1955.
 T/1279. United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in Pacific, 1956. Report on Nauru, together with related documents, T/1256, T/1265.
 T/L.686 and Add.1, T/L.720, T/L.727. Working paper by Secretariat, report of Drafting Committee, and summary of observations and comments, adopted by the Council on 10 August 1956, meeting 743, by 8 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions.
 T/L.707. France draft resolution.
 T/L.722. Guatemala amendments to draft conclusions and recommendations proposed by Drafting Committee, T/L.720, Annexes I and II.
 T/L.723. Syria amendment to draft separate section

proposed by Drafting Committee, T/L.720, Annex II.
 T/L.724. Italy amendment to draft separate section proposed by Drafting Committee, T/L.720, Annex II.
 T/L.725. USSR amendments to draft conclusions and recommendations proposed by Drafting Committee, T/L.720, Annex I.
 RESOLUTION 1498 (XVIII), as submitted by France, T/L.707, adopted unanimously by the Council on 10 August 1956, meeting 743.
 (For text see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES under WESTERN SAMOA, above.)
 A/3170. Report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly, Part II, Chapter X.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Conditions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, administered by the United States, were examined during 1956 at the Trusteeship Council's seventeenth and eighteenth sessions.

The general progress of the Territory in the period under review was noted with satisfaction by the Trusteeship Council at its eighteenth session, when it also commended the Administering Authority for the excellent relationship it had established with the people of the Territory.

The Council continued to give attention to the effects of nuclear weapons experiments on the people of the Marshall Islands which make up part of the Trust Territory.

At its seventeenth session, shortly after intention to hold a further series of tests had been announced, the Council received a further petition from the Marshall Islanders asking that all nuclear experiments in their group of islands be stopped and that, if this could not be done, all possible safety precautions and other necessary measures should be taken.

The Administering Authority stated that there was at present no practical alternative to holding the tests, but added that all possible precautionary measures would be taken and that adequate compensation for any hardship would be available. By 9 votes to 4 the Council then reaffirmed an earlier resolution on the 1954 tests and recommended that all necessary measures be taken to guard against any danger, to settle forthwith all justified claims by the inhabitants of Bikini and Eniwetok relating to their displacement from their islands in connex-

ion with the nuclear tests, and to compensate families which might have to be temporarily evacuated for any losses which might result from further nuclear weapons tests.

At its eighteenth session, the Council took note of a declaration by the Administering Authority that the precautionary measures for the most recent series of tests had proved to be adequate.

As to the displacement of populations, the 1956 Visiting Mission stated that the people of Bikini were still dissatisfied with their new island of Kili and had not yet been able to take advantage of various facilities which had been provided for them on Jaluit atoll. Noting this with regret, the Council observed that the Administering Authority expected the situation of the islanders to improve considerably in the immediate future with the provision of adequate sea transport. The Council also noted a similar declaration with regard to the people of Eniwetok who had been displaced from their island in 1947. It further noted that the Administering Authority expected the land claims of these two peoples to be settled satisfactorily within two months.

As regards the people of Rongelap who suffered ill effects from nuclear experiments in 1954, the Council noted with satisfaction that they were receiving and would continue to receive medical and other assistance and that the Administering Authority intended to take all possible steps to enable them to return to their island in 1956 under satisfactory conditions.

The Council hoped that all the groups of dis-

placed islanders would be satisfactorily readjusted in the near future to their new islands and living conditions, and that the Administering Authority would continue to meet the islanders' needs in solving their problems.

On 14 December 1956 the Secretary-General of the United Nations was informed by the United States representative to the United Nations of an announcement of 25 November by the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory that a settlement had been made with the former residents of Bikini and Eniwetok in compensation for the use of their atolls as nuclear testing sites.

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

At its eighteenth session, the Council noted a statement by the Administering Authority that an Organic Act was now under study and might come into force by 1960. As in the past, it also emphasized the need for the development of a territorial consciousness and of territorial institutions. The Council recommended that the Administering Authority consider the possibility of establishing a Territory-wide central political body based on universal suffrage and also legislative and executive organs made up of indigenous inhabitants.

Noted with satisfaction was the progress made in establishing local political bodies and in granting charters to municipalities. The Council recommended, however, that the district political bodies should meet more frequently and that there should be a greater degree of uniformity between them. The Council noted with satisfaction the further increase in the number of elected representatives on these bodies, which consist of appointed and elected members. It hoped that soon all the members would be elected members.

It also hoped for an acceleration of the training programme to enable Micronesians to assume more responsibilities in the administration.

ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

The Council noted that even greater subsidies from the Administering Authority might be needed for speeding up development programmes. It therefore hoped that the Administering Authority would continue to develop resources by all possible means, such as the improvement of agriculture, the diversification of

export crops and the exploration of industrial possibilities.

The Council also endorsed the view of the Visiting Mission that efforts should be made to associate qualified Micronesians with the administration of the Copra Stabilization Fund.

It recommended continued close study of ways to improve shipping facilities, for it is difficult to provide adequate transport as the Territory spreads over a very wide ocean area.

The Council also noted, with satisfaction, the progress made in the settlement of land claims and of claims relating to Japanese bonds and postal savings and urged further efforts to settle the claims.

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

The Council noted with interest that plans had been made to conduct a Territory-wide census in 1957 according to international standards.

It commended the Administering Authority on the improvement of health conditions and the reduction of tuberculosis (still the most serious public health factor), and welcomed the plans for Territory-wide BCG vaccination. It also noted with approval the policy of staffing the medical services with Micronesians and hoped that Micronesians would shortly be enabled to obtain full medical and dental degrees.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

The Visiting Mission recognized the necessity for some latitude and autonomy in applying educational policies in the various districts but believed that a higher degree of uniformity in the achievements and levels of knowledge of the students of different districts was desirable. It felt, moreover, that the district communities might not have enough funds to support local education at a proper level. It also felt that the staff appointed to the Education Department should be sufficient to effect the necessary supervision and co-ordination of all educational activities, including the drafting of a uniform curriculum and common text-books.

Endorsing these views, the Council recommended that the Administering Authority increase its subsidies and assistance for education to the municipalities and district communities. It hoped for further efforts to develop and improve secondary education and again recommended that every effort be made to enable Micronesians to obtain higher education.

PROGRESS TOWARDS SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE

The Administering Authority, in submitting its general views concerning the promotion of political advancement, stated that, because of the widely different stages of development in various parts of the Territory, no specific period could be forecast for the attainment of self-government or independence for the Territory as a whole. But it was possible to set some intermediate target dates for future developments.

Thus, the Administrative Authority thought that an Organic Act, reflecting the Micronesians' needs, might come into effect by 1960 when most of the municipalities would be operating under formal charters. Noting this information, the Council recommended that the Administering Authority continue to keep it informed of the successive intermediate, political, economic, social and educational targets and other data, and also of the measures taken to create the conditions for self-government or independence.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — 17TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 689, 696.

T/L.649. Report of Standing Committee on Petitions, on T/PET/10/29 and T/PET/10/L.1.

RESOLUTION 1493(XVII), as submitted by Standing Committee on Petitions, T/L.649, adopted by the Council on 29 March 1956, meeting 696, by 9 votes to 4.

PETITIONS FROM THE MARSHALLESE CONGRESS HOLD-OVER COMMITTEE (T/PET.10/29) AND FROM MR. A. ELLIOTT CASTELLO (T/PET.10/L.1)

"The Trusteeship Council,

"Having examined the petitions from the Marshallese Congress Hold-Over Committee and from Mr. A. Elliott Castello concerning the nuclear tests to be conducted in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, in consultation with the United States of America as the Administering Authority concerned (T/PET.10/29, T/PET.10/L.1, T/OBS.10/5, T/L.649),

"Recalling its resolution 1082(XIV) of 15 July 1954 relating to certain aspects of the nuclear tests conducted in this strategic area,

"Having regard to the desire expressed by the Marshallese petitioners that experiments with lethal weapons should cease, or, if such tests should be judged absolutely necessary for the well-being of the world and cannot be stopped or changed to other areas, that all possible precautionary measures should be taken before such weapons are exploded,

"Noting the declaration of the Administering Authority that further nuclear weapons tests are necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security,

"Recalling further the recommendation made by the Council in the above-mentioned resolution that if the Administering Authority considers it necessary in the interests of world peace and security to conduct further nuclear experiments in the Territory, it take such precautions as will ensure that no inhabitants of the Territory are again endangered, including those precautionary measures requested by the petitioners,

"Noting the assurance given by the Administering Authority that all precautions are being taken to avoid danger to human life in the area where the tests are to be held,

"1. Draws the attention of the petitioners to the observations of the Administering Authority;

"2. Reaffirms its resolution 1082(XIV) and, further,

"3. Recommends that:

"(a) All necessary measures should be taken to guard against any possible dangers;

"(b) All necessary measures should be taken to settle forthwith all justified claims by the inhabitants of Bikini and Eniwetok relating to their temporary displacement from their lands in connexion with the nuclear tests;

"(c) All necessary measures should be taken to compensate the families which may have to be temporarily evacuated for any losses which may result from further nuclear weapons tests."

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 709-715, 730, 731, 743.

Eighth annual report on the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1955. Department of State Publication 6243. Released 16 April 1956, Washington 25, D.C., U. S. Government Printing Office, 1956.

T/1244 (S/3593). Note by Secretary-General transmitting report of United States Government on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands for period 1 July 1954-30 June 1955 to Trusteeship Council and to Security Council.

T/1254. Observations of UNESCO on annual report on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands for year ended 30 June 1955.

T/1278. United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in Pacific, 1956. Report on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, T/1255.

T/L.685 and Add.1, T/L.699, T/L.708. Working paper by Secretariat, report of Drafting Committee, and summary of observations and comments, adopted by the Council on 10 August 1956, meeting 743, by 9 votes to 0, with 5 abstentions, after Council decision, by 11 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions, to include the summary, T/L.708, in its report.

T/L.707. France draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1498(XVIII), as submitted by France, T/

L.707, adopted unanimously by the Council on 10 August 1956, meeting 743.
(For text see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES under WESTERN SAMOA, above.)

T/1295. *Note verbale* of 14 December 1956, from Representative of United States to Secretary-General.

Trusteeship Agreement for Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, approved by Security Council on 2 April

1947. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1957.VI.A.1.

S/3540, S/3563 Petitions relating to Trust Territory of Pacific Islands. Notes by Secretary-General.

S/3636. Report of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands covering period 23 July 1955-14 August 1956.

Security Council, Official Records, 11th year, Special Supplement No. 2. Reports of Trusteeship Council to Security Council on Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, 1949-1955.

CHAPTER V

THE FUTURE OF THE TOGOLANDS

The question of the future status of the two Trust Territories of British and French administered Togoland on the termination of the Trusteeship Agreements affecting them was considered by the Trusteeship Council in 1956 and also at the General Assembly's eleventh regular session. Both the Assembly and the Council

discussed the future of the two Territories as separate issues and adopted separate resolutions thereon, though the agenda item before the Council was entitled "The Togoland unification question and the future of Togoland under British administration".

THE FUTURE OF TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

On 15 December 1955, the General Assembly recommended, by resolution 944(X), that the Administering Authority for Togoland under British administration take steps, in consultation with a United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner, to organize and conduct a plebiscite without delay under United Nations supervision to find out whether the majority of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory desired either (a) the union of their Territory with an independent Gold Coast; or (b) the separation of Togoland under British administration from the Gold Coast and its continuance under trusteeship, pending the ultimate determination of its political future.

Registration of voters for the plebiscite began on 10 January 1956, and the plebiscite was conducted under the direction of a Plebiscite Administrator appointed by the Administering Authority, and supervised at all stages by the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner, Mr. Eduardo Espinosa y Prieto and his staff of observers.

As the Commissioner reported to the Trusteeship Council's eighteenth session and later to the General Assembly, the greater part of the eligible population took part in the plebiscite held in May 1956 and expressed their will freely

on the alternatives between which the people had been asked to choose. A total of 194,230 persons had been registered, of whom 160,587 voted; 93,095 voted for union with the Gold Coast, and 67,492 for separation of the Territory from the Gold Coast and its continuance under trusteeship.

The report of the United Kingdom Plebiscite Administrator, Sir John Dring, said that registration had been both full and fair. Meticulous attention had been given to every aspect of the operation to ensure an orderly and authentic vote. He hoped that the general verdict would be that the wishes of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory had been freely expressed and fairly and properly recorded.

In a memorandum to the Trusteeship Council on the future of British-administered Togoland, the Administering Authority summarized the results of the plebiscite as follows:

	<i>Union</i>	<i>Separation</i>
Manprusi District	17,870	3,429
Dagomba District	28,083	6,549
Gonja District	3,166	2,729
Buem/Krachi District	28,178	18,775
Kpandu District	8,581	17,029
Ho District	7,217	18,981
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	93,095 (58%)	67,492 (42%)

In the view of the Administering Authority, the result of the plebiscite showed a clear majority in the Territory as a whole for the union of the Territory with an independent Gold Coast. In only two of the six districts was there a majority vote in favour of separation, and these areas comprised about one-seventh of the whole of the Trust Territory. Any partition of this small Trust Territory, however, and the establishment of a fragment of it as a distinct political entity, would be harmful to the long-term interests of the inhabitants of the Territory. It would, moreover, create a most formidable administrative problem and inevitably cause serious difficulties for the Gold Coast when it became independent. The only right and practicable course of action, therefore, was for the Trusteeship Council and the Assembly to note the result of the plebiscite as a clear indication of the desire of the majority of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory to be united with the Gold Coast, and to request the Administering Authority to make all the necessary preparations for the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement, and for the union of the Territory with the Gold Coast as soon as the latter attained independence.

During the Trusteeship Council's discussion of the subject, the representative of the Administering Authority announced that one of the conditions conferring upon the Gold Coast full responsibility for the conduct of its own affairs, namely, the holding of a general election within the Gold Coast and the Trust Territory (in July), had already been satisfied. The Convention Peoples' Party had been returned to office by a clear majority of 38 seats in a house of 104. The second condition, that the Legislative Assembly so elected should pass a motion for independence within the Commonwealth, might be expected to be satisfied when the new Assembly met in August 1956.

On 31 July, the Trusteeship Council adopted an Indian draft resolution noting that the majority of the inhabitants, as shown by the plebiscite, favoured union of the Territory with an independent Gold Coast, rather than separation of the Territory from the Gold Coast and its continuance under Trusteeship pending ultimate determination of its future. The Council recommended to the General Assembly that appropriate steps be taken, in consultation with

the Administering Authority, to terminate the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory, as soon as the Gold Coast attained independence.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At the eleventh session of the General Assembly, the representative of the United Kingdom informed the Assembly's Fourth Committee that on 18 September 1956 his Government had announced that, subject to parliamentary approval, the Gold Coast would attain its independence on 6 March 1957.

The Fourth Committee also heard statements by four representatives of the Togoland Congress, two representatives of the Convention Peoples' Party and one representative each from the All-Ewe Conference, the *Mouvement de la Jeunesse togolaise* and the *Mouvement populaire togolais*. (For names of representatives, see PETITIONS AND ORAL HEARINGS under CHAPTER III.)

Subsequently, 11 Members presented a draft resolution providing for the approval of the union of Togoland under British administration with an independent Gold Coast and the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement. The sponsors were Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Haiti, India, Liberia, Nepal, Pakistan and Sudan.

In the course of the Committee debate various representatives maintained that the Assembly was obliged to approve the union of the Territory with an independent Gold Coast, as favoured by the majority of the Territory's inhabitants.

Several representatives, however, had reservations about the proposed union. They considered that such a union might render it impossible to unite Togoland under British administration and Togoland under French administration, as advocated by the General Assembly in the past. The results of the plebiscite were not clear for, although there had been an over-all majority in favour of union with the Gold Coast, there had been a majority in the southern section of the Territory for separation from the Gold Coast. Moreover, neither the plebiscite nor the subsequent general election had made it plain whether the people of British Togoland wished to be united with the Gold Coast in a unitary State. It would be

premature to agree to the incorporation of British Togoland in the Gold Coast, while there was as yet no agreed constitution for the future State.

Other delegations, though sharing some of these reservations, maintained that union with the Gold Coast was the only practicable way for inhabitants of the Trust Territory to achieve independence immediately. This was clearly preferable to the maintenance of trusteeship.

The 11-Power draft resolution was adopted by the Fourth Committee by 58 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions. Subsequently, on 13 December 1956, it was adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 1044(XI). By this, the General Assembly expressed approval of the union of British Togoland with an independent Gold Coast and accordingly invited the Administering Authority to take such steps as were necessary to this end. It also resolved, with the agreement of the Administering Authority, that on the date on which the Gold Coast became independent and on which the Trust Territory

united with it, the Trusteeship Agreement approved by the Assembly (by resolution 63(I) of 13 December 1946) should cease to be in force, the objectives of trusteeship having been attained.

The General Assembly also adopted a resolution expressing high appreciation of the work of the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner and the staff under his direction.

In a letter dated 6 March 1957 the United Kingdom Government informed the Secretary-General that with effect from midnight 5/6 March 1957, under the terms of the Ghana Independence Act, the territories previously comprised in the Gold Coast became the independent State of Ghana. Under the same Act, the union of the former Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration with the independent State of Ghana took place from the same time and date.

Two days later Ghana was admitted to Membership of the United Nations.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS 726, 733-736, 745.

T/1218. United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories of Togoland under British administration and Togoland under French administration, 1955. Special report on Togoland unification problem and future of Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration, together with related documents, T/1206 and Add.1, T/1214, T/1215.

T/1258 and Add.1. Report of United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner.

T/1269 and Add.1. Report by Plebiscite Administrator on plebiscite held in Togoland under United Kingdom administration, 9 May 1956.

T/1270. Memorandum by Administering Authority. T/L.712. India draft resolution.

T/L.719. Draft special report prepared by Secretariat.

RESOLUTION 1496(XVIII), as submitted by India, T/L.712, adopted by the Council by roll-call vote on 31 July 1956, meeting 736, by 13 votes to 0, with 1 abstention (Guatemala):

"The Trusteeship Council,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 944(X) of 15 December 1955 by which the Administering Authority, in pursuance of Article 76b of the Charter of the United Nations, was requested to organize and conduct, under the supervision of the United Nations, a plebiscite in respect of the Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration, for the purpose of

ascertaining the wishes of the majority of its inhabitants in regard to union of the Territory with an independent Gold Coast, or otherwise,

"Having received the report of the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner on the organization, conduct and results of the plebiscite held on 9 May 1956 in Togoland under British administration.

"Having also received the report of the Plebiscite Administrator and the memorandum of the Administering Authority on the future of the Trust Territory,

"Noting the statement by the representative of the United Kingdom in the Council,

"1. Expresses its appreciation of the conduct of the plebiscite by the Administering Authority, and of its supervision by the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner and his staff;

"2. Notes that the will of the majority of the inhabitants, as expressed at the plebiscite in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 944(X), is in favour of union of the Territory with an independent Gold Coast, and not separation of the Territory from the Gold Coast and its continuance under trusteeship pending the ultimate determination of its future;

"3. Recommends therefore to the General Assembly that appropriate steps be taken, in consultation with the Administering Authority, for the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory to become effective upon the attainment of independence by the Gold Coast."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 11TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETING, 619.

FOURTH COMMITTEE, meetings 551-567, 570, 573, 584-599, 602, 603.

A/3169 and Corr.1. Special report of Trusteeship Council. Part I. Future of Togoland under British administration.

A/3173 and Add.1. Report of United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner (same text as T/1258 and Add.1 above).

A/3323. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.4/329. Requests for hearings.

A/C.4/332 and Add.1, 2. Petitions and communications relating to Togoland under British administration.

A/C.4/334. Memorandum by Government of United Kingdom (same text as T/1270 above).

A/C.4/336. Statement by representative of United Kingdom, 28 November 1956.

A/C.4/337. Statement by Minister of Finance of Gold Coast Government on 28 November 1956.

A/C.4/351. Plebiscites held since 1920 under control or supervision of international organizations.

A/C.4/L.435 and Add.1, 2. Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Haiti, India, Liberia, Nepal, Pakistan, Sudan draft resolution, adopted by the Fourth Committee by a roll-call vote of 58 to 0, with 11 abstentions (Argentina, Bolivia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Philippines, Thailand, Uruguay, Venezuela).

A/C.4/L.436. Belgium amendment to joint draft resolution, A/C.4/L.435 and Add.1, 2.

A/C.4/L.437 and Add.1. Haiti, India, Liberia, Peru, United States draft resolution adopted unanimously by Fourth Committee.

A/3449. Report of Fourth Committee.

RESOLUTIONS 1044(XI) and 1045(XI), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/3449, adopted by the Assembly on 13 December 1956, meeting 619. The vote on 1044(XI), by roll-call, was 63 to 0, with 9 abstentions (Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Uruguay, Venezuela).

On 14 December 1956, the delegation of Morocco informed the Secretariat that it had been detained when voting took place, and requested that Morocco be considered as having voted in favour of resolution 1044(XI).

The vote on 1045(XI) was unanimous.

RESOLUTION 1044(XI):

THE FUTURE OF TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling that, by resolution 944(X) of 15 December 1955, it recommended, in pursuance of Article 76b of the Charter of the United Nations, that a plebiscite be organized and conducted in the Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration by the Administering Authority in consultation with and under the supervision of a United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner, in order to ascertain the wishes of its inhabitants in regard to the union of their Territory with

an independent Gold Coast or otherwise,

"Having received the report of the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner on the organization, conduct and results of the plebiscite, and having noted in particular the conclusion contained in the report that the plebiscite was held in an atmosphere of freedom, impartiality and fairness,

"Having also received the report of the United Kingdom Plebiscite Administrator,

"Noting that the majority of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory participating in the plebiscite have expressed themselves in favour of the union of the Territory with an independent Gold Coast,

"Noting also the recommendation of the Trusteeship Council in its resolution 1496(XVIII) of 31 July 1956 that appropriate steps be taken, in consultation with the Administering Authority, for the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory to become effective upon the attainment of independence by the Gold Coast,

"Having been informed by the Administering Authority that it is the intention of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that the Gold Coast shall become independent on 6 March 1957,

"1. Expresses its approval of the union of the Territory of Togoland under British administration with an independent Gold Coast and accordingly invites the Administering Authority to take such steps as are necessary to this end;

"2. Resolves, with the agreement of the Administering Authority, that, on the date on which the Gold Coast becomes independent and the union with it of the Territory of Togoland under British administration takes place, the Trusteeship Agreement approved by the General Assembly in resolution 63(I) of 13 December 1946 shall cease to be in force, the objectives of trusteeship having been attained;

"3. Requests the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to notify the Secretary-General as soon as the union of the Territory of Togoland under British administration with an independent Gold Coast has been effected;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to communicate to all Member States and to the Trusteeship Council at its nineteenth session the notification by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, referred to in paragraph 3 above."

RESOLUTION 1045(XI):

REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS PLEBISCITE COMMISSIONER FOR THE TRUST TERRITORY OF TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

"The General Assembly,

"Having received the report of the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner on the organization, conduct and results of the plebiscite in the Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration,

"1. Takes note of the report of the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner;

"2. Expresses its high appreciation of the work carried out by the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner and by the United Nations staff under his direction."

THE FUTURE OF TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION

In 1955, by resolution 944(X), the General Assembly recommended that plans of the Administering Authority of the French-administered Trust Territory of Togoland to find out the wishes of the Territory's people as to their future be carried out under United Nations supervision, as in the case of British Togoland. The Assembly also asked the Council for a specific study on the matter, in consultation with the Administering Authority.

CONSIDERATION BY TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

In 1956, the question of the future of Togoland under French administration came up first at the Trusteeship Council's seventeenth session, but only in a preliminary manner. The French delegation said that it could not at that stage submit specific proposals, but it would do so in the future. The Council adopted a resolution hoping that the Administering Authority, in presenting its views to the Trusteeship Council, would take into account the extent to which the objectives of the United Nations Charter and the provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement had been achieved, and also the popular consultations envisaged for the future, the further measures necessary to attain the objectives of the Trusteeship System and other relevant information to facilitate the special study by the Council requested by the General Assembly in 1955.

On 30 July 1956, the Administering Authority transmitted a memorandum on the future of the Territory to the Council's eighteenth session. It pointed out that by Act No. 56-619, of 23 June 1956, the French Government was authorized: (1) to promulgate by decree, after consultation with the Territorial Assembly, a Statute for French Togoland in conformity with the objectives laid down by the Trusteeship Agreement; (2) at an appropriate time, to hold a referendum, by universal suffrage and secret ballot, in which the inhabitants would have an opportunity of choosing between acceptance of the Statute and continuation of the Trusteeship System. The Act also introduced universal suffrage in French Togoland.

A draft Statute was to be submitted in the near future to the Territorial Assembly for its

opinion. It guaranteed the territorial, administrative and financial autonomy of the Territory and gave the people full power to manage their own affairs. The inhabitants of Togoland, in accordance with the Territorial Assembly's wishes, would continue to be represented in the French Parliament and in the Assembly of the French Union for the management of common affairs. The draft Statute would also place the territorial public services in the hands of a Council of Ministers which would be responsible to a Legislative Assembly elected by universal suffrage and with full legislative powers.

The Administering Authority stated that this Statute was in conformity with the objectives laid down by the Trusteeship Agreement and Article 76b of the United Nations Charter in that it gave the Territory an autonomous régime in the spirit of the wish expressed by the Territorial Assembly on 4 July 1955. In these circumstances, the French Government intended to consult the people, under United Nations supervision.

France accordingly proposed a draft resolution in the Council whereby the Council would decide to appoint a mission of observers to observe the referendum (to take place in the Territory in October 1956) and to report to the Council at a special session to enable it to undertake the study requested by the General Assembly in 1955 and submit its conclusions to the Assembly's eleventh session. The draft resolution would also ask the Secretary-General for the necessary staff and financial arrangements.

Some representatives, however, did not think that, on the basis of information available, the proposed reforms constituted self-government within the meaning of Article 76 of the United Nations Charter. Neither the text of the draft Statute nor the Act of 23 June 1956 had been communicated to the Council. They conceded the right of the Administering Authority to introduce political reforms without consulting the United Nations. But they also considered that arrangements for the final termination of Trusteeship and for ascertaining the wishes of the inhabitants regarding their future should be made, not by the Administering Authority acting unilaterally, but by the General Assembly in consultation with the Administering Authori-

ty, as in the case of British-administered Togoland. The choice offered in the proposed referendum was contrary to Article 76b since the second alternative was not independence, as recommended by the 1955 Visiting Mission, but continuation of trusteeship. The proposals of the Administering Authority were premature and hasty.

The United States representative, while preferring that the people of the Territory be offered a choice between independence outside the French Union and self-government within it, paid tribute to the liberal spirit leading to the adoption of the Act of 23 June and to the draft Statute. Believing that the Council should arrange for observers to follow the referendum, but without prejudice to the position of the General Assembly or the Trusteeship Council on either the referendum or the Statute, he submitted amendments to the French draft resolution to that effect. The representative of France revised his proposal to meet those amendments, which were then withdrawn.

When the revised French draft resolution was put to the vote at the Council's 744th meeting, it did not muster enough votes for adoption. Seven votes were cast in favour and 7 against on two successive tie votes.

The French representative thereupon announced that the referendum would still take place at the appointed time and under the conditions envisaged, even in the absence of United Nations observers. He added that the French Government explicitly reserved its right to determine its future course of action in the light of the results of the consultation.

Subsequently, on the proposal of Burma, Guatemala, India and Syria, the Council decided, by 7 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions, to transmit the Administering Authority's memorandum on the future of Togoland under French administration to the General Assembly's eleventh session, and invite attention to be given to the records of discussion on that question at the Council's seventeenth and eighteenth sessions.

On 6 December 1956, the Administering Authority circulated another memorandum on the future of the Trust Territory to members of the Trusteeship Council, stating that the referendum — by universal suffrage — had taken place, as planned, on 28 October 1956. It had

made up for the lack of international observers (for which France was not responsible) by entrusting the organization and direction of the referendum to a *Conseiller d'état*, appointed as Referendum Administrator (*Délégué général au referendum*). Balloting took place in an atmosphere of complete calm. Out of a total of 438,175 electors registered, 335,778 votes were cast, of which 313,458 (71.5 per cent of the total registered electorate) were in favour of the Statute of Togoland and the termination of the Trusteeship System, and 22,320 (5.07 per cent) in favour of continuing the Trusteeship System.

Annexed to the memorandum was the text of the Statute of Togoland (Decree 56-847 of 24 August 1956), establishing the autonomous Republic of Togoland which, according to the Administering Authority, had been inaugurated on 30 August. By the beginning of September, a Council of Ministers had been formed and a Legislative Assembly (the former Territorial Assembly) had adopted legislation on relations between the executive and legislative branches.

In the light of the popular vote of 28 October and of a motion adopted by the Legislative Assembly of Togoland on 2 November, the Administering Authority stated it was now impossible to allow the autonomous Republic of Togoland to remain under the Trusteeship System any longer. The only fair solution for the inhabitants of Togoland was for the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations to ask the Administering Authority to take the necessary steps to terminate the Trusteeship Agreement of 13 December 1946, and, in particular, to abolish the machinery giving it provisional control over the decisions of the autonomous Republic of Togoland under Articles 39, 40, 41 and 44 of the Republic's Statute.

On 8 December 1956, the French delegation transmitted to the members of the Trusteeship Council the report of M. Guy Perier de Feral, the Referendum Administrator, on the organization and holding of the referendum. A photo-offset copy of the special issue of the *Journal officiel du Territoire du Togo* of 3 November 1956 was also transmitted to Council members. These communications were considered at the sixth special session of the Trusteeship Council held expressly at the request of

the Administering Authority in order to discuss the future of the Territory. The Council heard statements by M. Georges Apedo-Amah, Minister of Finance of Togoland, and by the Referendum Administrator, both members of the French delegation to the Council.

Subsequently, the Council accepted an oral proposal by Guatemala, on roll-call vote of 8 to 6, to transmit the question to the Assembly's Fourth Committee, together with the memorandum of the Administering Authority, the report of the Referendum Administrator and other related documents. Those members opposing this proposal thought the Council should consider the documents submitted by the Administering Authority further, and present its conclusions and recommendations to the General Assembly.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At the eleventh session of the General Assembly, M. Gaston Defferre, Minister for Overseas France, in a statement to the Fourth Committee, asked that the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory be ended. A memorandum by the Togoland Government to that effect was circulated to Members of the Committee.

Statements were also made by M. Georges Apedo-Amah, introduced as Minister of Finance of the autonomous Republic of Togoland and M. Guy Perier de Feral, the Referendum Administrator. M. Apedo-Amah said that the Togoland Government would be happy to welcome a United Nations information mission to observe at first hand how Togoland's institutions were functioning and how they were being applied. M. Defferre stated that the French Government, which was responsible for Togoland's foreign relations, associated itself with that request. Later, he said that, if the substance of the resolutions adopted was acceptable to France, his Government would be in a position to consider abandoning its request for the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement in 1957.

The Committee heard statements, too, by the petitioners appearing on behalf of the following organizations: Union des chefs et des populations du Nord-Togo, Parti togolais du Progrès, Mouvement populaire togolais, Mouvement de la Jeunesse togolaise, the All-Ewe Conference, Traditional chiefs of the South, Traditional chiefs of the North. (For names of representa-

tives, see PETITIONS AND ORAL HEARINGS under CHAPTER III, above.)

During the debate two proposals were submitted in the Fourth Committee, one by India and the other by Canada, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Liberia and Peru. The latter was subsequently re-submitted in the form of amendments to the Indian draft resolution.

By the Indian draft resolution, the General Assembly would in effect appoint and dispatch a commission of five members appointed to French-administered Togoland in order to examine the "entire situation in the Territory" and to report thereon to the Trusteeship Council for study, the results of the study to be transmitted to the Assembly's twelfth session.

By the seven-Power amendments, the Assembly, expressly noting the Referendum Administrator's report that reforms introduced by the new Statute had been approved by a substantial majority of the Territory's population, would consider with satisfaction that these reforms represented a very significant step towards achieving the objectives of Article 76 of the Charter and of the Trusteeship Agreement. It would also congratulate the people on the Territory's political, economic, social and cultural progress. In addition, it was proposed that the commission envisaged should be appointed by the President of the General Assembly on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. Another amendment was to have the commission study the situation in the Territory only as "resulting from the practical application of the new Statute and the conditions under which it is being applied".

A further amendment was presented by the Philippines, recommending that, in addition to such further reforms as the authorities might deem appropriate, the Territory's Legislative Assembly should be constituted, as soon as possible, by election on the basis of universal adult suffrage.

The Committee adopted the seven-Power amendments, with minor changes, and also the Philippine amendment, the latter by a roll-call vote of 36 to 24, with 17 abstentions. The draft resolution, as a whole, as amended, was approved by 52 votes to 10 with 14 abstentions.

On 23 January 1957, the General Assembly, in plenary meeting, adopted some drafting amendments by Yugoslavia to the draft reso-

lution as submitted by the Fourth Committee, as well as a proposal by the President that the number of members of the Commission be increased from five to six. The Assembly then adopted the draft resolution by 53 votes to 16, with 7 abstentions, as resolution 1046(XI). On

20 February 1957 the President of the General Assembly informed the Assembly that he had nominated Canada, Denmark, Guatemala, Liberia, the Philippines and Yugoslavia as members of the commission on the future of Togoland under French administration.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — 17TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 673, 698.

T/L.659. Report of Drafting Committee on Togoland under French administration on future of that territory.

RESOLUTION 1371(XVII), as submitted by Drafting Committee, T/L.659, adopted by the Council on 4 April 1956, meeting 698, by 7 votes to 3, with 4 abstentions.

"The Trusteeship Council,

"Noting the request of the General Assembly in its resolution 944(X), part II, of 15 December 1955, to undertake a special study, in consultation with the Administering Authority, of the question of the future of Togoland under French administration and to report on it, if possible, to the General Assembly at its eleventh session,

"Taking note also of the statement of the Administering Authority that it would submit specific proposals to the Council on this subject in the near future,

"Expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will, in presenting its views to the Trusteeship Council, take into account, inter alia, the extent to which the objectives of the United Nations Charter and the provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement have been achieved, the popular consultations envisaged for the future, the further measures necessary to attain the objectives of the Trusteeship System, and such other relevant information as will facilitate the special study requested of the Council by the General Assembly."

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — 18TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 737-740, 742-745.

T/1274 and Rev.1. Memorandum by Administering Authority.

T/L.719/Add.1. Draft special report prepared by Secretariat.

T/L.731 and Add.1, and Rev.1. France draft resolution and revision, and statement of financial implications by Secretary-General.

T/L.732. United States amendment to draft resolution.

T/L.733. Burma, Guatemala, India, Syria draft resolution.

RESOLUTION 1499(XVIII), as submitted by 4 Powers, T/L.733, adopted by the Council on 14 August 1956, meeting 745, by 7 votes to 5, with 2 abstentions.

"The Trusteeship Council,

"Having received the memorandum of the Administering Authority,

"Decides to transmit to the General Assembly at its eleventh session the above memorandum and to invite attention to the records of the discussion of this question in the Council at its seventeenth and eighteenth sessions."

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL — 6TH SPECIAL SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 746-750.

T/1288. Request for special session of Trusteeship Council. Letter of 17 November 1956 from representative of France to Secretary-General.

T/1290. Memorandum by Administering Authority.
T/1291 and Add.1. Petitions and communications circulated under rules 24 and 85, paragraph 2 of rules of procedure.

T/1292. Report of Referendum Administrator in Togoland on the popular consultation of 28 October 1956.

T/1294. Note by Secretary-General.

T/L.734. Draft report of Trusteeship Council to General Assembly.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 11TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 643, 657.

FOURTH COMMITTEE MEETINGS, 551, 556, 558, 584-599, 602, 603.

FIFTH COMMITTEE MEETING, 570.

A/3169 and Corr.1. Special report of Trusteeship Council, Part II. Future of Togoland under French administration.

A/3169/Add.1 and Corr.2. Addendum to Part II.

A/C.4/329 and Add.1. Requests for hearings.

A/C.4/340 and Add.1. Text of certain documents concerning organization of referendum of 28 October 1956 and of certain enactments by autonomous Republic of Togoland.

A/C.4/341. Memorandum by Government of autonomous Republic of Togoland.

A/C.4/342. Statement made by French representative on 2 January 1957.

A/C.4/343. Statement made by Minister of Finance of autonomous Republic of Togoland on 2 January 1957.

A/C.4/344. Statement made by Referendum Administrator in Togoland on 2 January 1957.

A/C.4/L.452 and Rev.1. India draft resolution and revision, adopted by Fourth Committee, as amended, by roll-call vote of 52 to 10, with 14 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium,

Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Laos, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Lebanon, Morocco, Nepal, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

A/C.4/L.453 and Rev.1, Rev.1/Add.1. Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Peru, Thailand, United States, draft resolution and revision.

A/C.4/L.454 and Rev.1. Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Liberia, Peru, Thailand, United States amendments to revised draft resolution, A/C.4/L.452/Rev.1.

A/C.4/L.455. Philippines amendment to revised draft resolution, A/C.4/L.452/Rev.1.

A/C.4/L.456. Nepal and Philippines amendment to 7-Power amendments, A/C.4/L.454.

A/3449/Add.1. Report of Fourth Committee.

A/C.5/695. Statement of financial implications submitted by Secretary-General.

A/3507. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1046(XI), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/3449/Add.1, and as amended in the Assembly, adopted by the Assembly on 23 January 1957, meeting 643, by roll-call vote of 53 to 16, with 7 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Laos, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yemen.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Burma, India, Indonesia, Lebanon, Morocco, Nepal.

THE FUTURE OF TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling section II of its resolution 944(X) of 15 December 1955,

"Having received the special report of the Trusteeship Council,

"Noting that the Trusteeship Council has forwarded

the memorandum by the Administering Authority, with Decree No. 56-847 of 24 August 1956, requesting termination of the Trusteeship Agreement.

"Having received the document entitled 'Memorandum by the Government of the Autonomous Republic of Togoland', which memorandum was transmitted by the Administering Authority to the United Nations,

"Having taken note that the report of the Referendum Administrator in Togoland sets forth as a fact that the population of Togoland under French administration, consulted by referendum on 28 October 1956, expressed itself, by a substantial majority, in favour of the reforms introduced by Decree No. 56-847 setting forth the Statute of Togoland,

"Noting further the statements made in the Fourth Committee by the delegation of France, which included representatives of the Government of Togoland,

"Taking note also of the views expressed by the petitioners before the Fourth Committee,

"Being of the opinion that the reforms introduced by Decree No. 56-847 and their application require further study by the Trusteeship Council,

"Taking note of the invitation by the Administering Authority to send a commission to Togoland under French administration to study on the spot the conditions under which the provisions of the Statute of 24 August 1956 are being applied,

"Taking note also that the invitation by the Administering Authority was initiated by the Government of Togoland which was set up in consequence of the Statute of 24 August 1956,

"1. Considers with satisfaction that the extent of powers transferred to the Territory of Togoland under French administration by the Administering Authority in consequence of the new political Statute of the Territory represents a very significant step in the achievement of the objectives of Article 76 of the Charter and of the Trusteeship Agreement;

"2. Congratulates the population of Togoland under French administration on the progress it has made in the political, economic, social and cultural fields;

"3. Resolves to dispatch to Togoland under French administration a Commission of six members, to be appointed on the basis of equitable geographical distribution by the President of the General Assembly, in order to examine in the light of the discussions in the Fourth Committee, the entire situation in the Territory resulting from the practical application of the new Statute and the conditions under which the Statute is being applied, and to submit a report thereon, with its observations and suggestions, to the Trusteeship Council for its consideration;

"4. Recommends that, in addition to such further reforms as the authorities concerned may deem appropriate, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory should be constituted, as soon as possible, by election on the basis of universal adult suffrage;

"5. Requests the Trusteeship Council to study the question, taking into account the report of the Commission, and to transmit the results of its study to the General Assembly at its twelfth session."

Legal Questions

CHAPTER I

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

CASES BROUGHT BEFORE THE COURT

*AERIAL INCIDENT OF 10 MARCH 1953 (UNITED STATES vs. CZECHOSLOVAKIA)*¹

In a letter written to the Registry of the International Court of Justice on 6 May 1955 in connexion with this case, which was begun by a United States application filed with the Registry on 29 March 1955, the Czechoslovakian Minister to the Netherlands said that his Government could see no reason why the case should be considered by the International Court. It regarded the application of the United States instituting such proceedings as unacceptable. As the letter of 6 May did not constitute either the appropriate declaration or consent to conclude a special agreement, the Court, in an order of 14 March 1956, found that it did not have before it any acceptance by Czechoslovakia of its jurisdiction to deal with the dispute, and that therefore it could not take further steps upon the application. The Court consequently ordered the case to be removed from the list.

*ANTARCTICA CASES (UNITED KINGDOM vs. ARGENTINA; UNITED KINGDOM vs. CHILE)*²

These cases were begun by applications filed with the Registry by the United Kingdom on 4 May 1955. The Argentine Ambassador to the Netherlands wrote the Registrar of the Court on 1 August 1955 that his Government re-

affirmed its refusal to the question "being referred for decision to any international court of justice or Arbitration Tribunal". The Chilean Minister to the Netherlands, in a letter handed to the Registrar on 2 August 1955, stated that "the application of the Government of the United Kingdom is unfounded and that it is not open to the International Court of Justice to exercise jurisdiction in this case". In a letter of 31 August 1955 the Agent of the United Kingdom stated that his Government regarded the Argentine and Chilean letters as amounting to rejection of the jurisdiction of the Court. In two orders of 16 March 1956, the Court found that it did not have before it any acceptances of its jurisdiction by Argentina and Chile, and that it could not therefore take any further steps upon the applications. Consequently, the Court ordered the cases to be removed from the list.

*AERIAL INCIDENT OF 7 OCTOBER 1952 (UNITED STATES vs. USSR)*³

This case was begun by an application filed with the Registry by the United States on 2 June 1955. The *chargé d'affaires* of the USSR in the Netherlands wrote the Registry on 26 August 1955 that no question arose in this case which called for a decision of the International Court of Justice, and that his Government saw no reason why the question should be dealt with by the Court. As the letter of 26 August did not constitute either the appropriate declaration or consent to conclude a

¹ See *Case of the Aerial Incident of March 10th, 1953, Order of March 14th, 1956* in *I.C.J. Reports 1956*, p. 6. See also *Y.U.N.*, 1955, p. 334.

² See *Antarctica Case, Order of March 16th, 1956* in *I.C.J. Reports 1956*, pp. 12, 15. See also *Y.U.N.*, 1955, p. 334.

³ See *Case of Aerial Incident of October 7th, 1952, Order of March 14th, 1956* in *I.C.J. Reports, 1956*, p. 9. See also *Y.U.N.*, 1955, pp. 334-35.

special agreement, the Court, in an order of 14 March 1956, found that it did not have before it any acceptance of its jurisdiction by the USSR, and that it could not therefore take any further steps upon the application. The Court consequently ordered the case to be removed from the list.

*CASE OF CERTAIN NORWEGIAN LOANS (FRANCE vs. NORWAY)*⁴

This case was begun by an application filed with the Registry on 6 July 1955. On 20 April 1956, Norway raised certain preliminary objections to the jurisdiction of the Court. The Court, by an order of 24 April 1956, set a time limit for the presentation by France of a written statement regarding those preliminary objections. By a further order of 29 May 1956, the Court postponed the opening of oral proceedings, at the request of Norway, and extended the time limit for the French written statement. By another order of 28 September

⁴ See *Case of Certain Norwegian Loans, Orders of April 24th, May 29th and September 28th, 1956 in I.C.J. Reports, 1956*, pp. 18, 20, 73. See also *Y.U.N.*, 1955, pp. 335-36.

1956, the Court, at the request of France and with the concurrence of Norway, joined the preliminary objections to the merits for consideration at the same time, and also set time limits for the remainder of the written proceedings.

*CASE OF THE RIGHT OF PASSAGE OVER INDIAN TERRITORY (PORTUGAL vs. INDIA)*⁵

In this case, which was begun by an application filed with the Registry by Portugal on 22 December 1955, the Court, by an order of 13 March 1956, fixed time limits for the memorial of Portugal and the counter-memorial of India. By an order of 27 November 1956, the Court, noting that India had stated its intention of filing a preliminary objection to the Court's jurisdiction and had requested an extension of the time limit, extended the time for the filing of the counter-memorial or preliminary objection of India.

⁵ See *Case of the Right of Passage over Indian Territory, Orders of March 13th and November 27th, 1956 in I.C.J. Reports, 1956*, pp. 4, 170. See also *Y.U.N.*, 1955, pp. 335-36.

REQUESTS FOR ADVISORY OPINIONS

*ADMISSIBILITY OF HEARINGS OF PETITIONERS BY THE COMMITTEE ON SOUTH WEST AFRICA: ADVISORY OPINION OF 1 JUNE 1956*⁶

This advisory opinion was requested by the General Assembly on 3 December 1955 under resolution 942(X). The Committee on South West Africa had requested the Assembly to decide whether it was permissible for the Committee to grant oral hearings to petitioners, and the Assembly put the following question to the Court: "Is it consistent with the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 11 July 1950 for the Committee on South West Africa, established by General Assembly resolution 949 A (VIII) of 28 November 1953, to grant oral hearings to petitioners on matters relating to the Territory of South West Africa?"

⁶ See *Admissibility of Hearings of Petitioners by the Committee on South West Africa, Advisory Opinion of June 1st, 1956, in I.C.J. Reports, 1956*, p. 23. See also *I.C.J. Reports, 1950*, p. 128, and *Y.U.N.*, 1950, pp. 807-814, and above, *QUESTIONS CONCERNING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM, CHAPTER II*.

In its opinion, the Court first stated that it understood that the question related to the hearing of persons who had submitted written petitions to the Committee in accordance with its rules of procedure, and that it also related to whether it was legally open to the General Assembly to authorize the Committee to grant oral hearings to such persons, rather than to the authority of the Committee to grant hearings in its own right.

The Court recalled that it had, in its advisory opinion of 1950, concluded that the obligations of the Mandatory Power continued unimpaired except that the supervisory functions formerly exercised by the Council of the League of Nations were now to be exercised by the United Nations. The organ now exercising those functions, namely, the General Assembly, was legally qualified to carry out an effective and adequate supervision of the administration of the Mandated Territory. The obligations of the Mandatory Power, however, were those which had obtained under the Mandates System, and could not be extended.

Consequently, the degree of supervision to be exercised by the Assembly should not exceed that which applied under the Mandates System. It should also conform as far as possible to the procedure followed by the Council of the League. The general purport of the advisory opinion of 1950 was that the paramount purpose underlying the General Assembly's taking over of the supervisory functions of the League Council was to safeguard the sacred trust of civilization through the maintenance of effective international supervision. In interpreting any particular sentences of that opinion, it was not permissible to attribute a meaning to them which would not be in conformity with that paramount purpose or with the operative part of the opinion.

Under the League of Nations, no oral hearings were at any time granted to petitioners. Nevertheless, the Council of the League, having established the right of petition and regulated the manner of its exercise, was, in the opinion of the Court, competent to authorize the Permanent Mandates Commission to grant oral hearings to petitioners, had it seen fit to do so.

Nothing restricted the General Assembly's authority to less than that which had been conferred upon the Council by the Covenant and the Mandate, and the Mandates System was not crystallized at the point which it had reached in 1946. The advisory opinion of 1950 had stated that the degree of supervision exercised by the Assembly should not exceed that which applied under the Mandates System. But the granting of oral hearings to petitioners would not in fact add to the obligations of the Mandatory. The Committee on South West Africa at present received petitions from the inhabitants of the Mandated Territory, and examined them without any assistance from the Mandatory Power. Hearings might enable the Committee to be in a better position to judge the merits of petitions. It was in the interest of the Mandatory Power, as well as of the proper working of the Mandates System, that the exercise of supervision by the Assembly should be based upon material which had been tested as far as possible. The references in the advisory opinion of 1950 about the degree of supervision to be exercised by the General Assembly could not have been intended to restrict

the Assembly's activity to measures which had actually been applied by the League of Nations.

The Court noted that, because of the Mandatory Power's lack of co-operation, the Committee on South West Africa had been compelled to provide an alternative procedure for the receipt and treatment of petitions. The particular question submitted to the Court arose out of a situation in which the Mandatory had refused to assist in giving effect to the advisory opinion of 1950 that the degree of supervision by the General Assembly "should conform as far as possible" to the procedure of the League.

In conclusion, the Court held that it would not be inconsistent with the opinion of 1950 for the General Assembly to authorize a procedure for the Committee on South West Africa to grant oral hearings to petitioners who had already submitted written petitions, provided that the Assembly was satisfied that such a course was necessary for the maintenance of effective international supervision of the administration of the Mandated Territory.

The Court's advisory opinion was adopted by 8 votes to 5. Judges Winiarski and Kojevnikov, while voting in favour of the opinion, appended declarations thereto, and Judge Sir Hersch Lauterpacht, who also voted in favour, appended a separate opinion. The five judges who voted against the opinion—Vice-President Badawi and Judges Basdevant, Hsu Mo, Armand-Ugon and Moreno Quintana—appended a joint dissenting opinion.

*JUDGEMENTS OF ADMINISTRATIVE
TRIBUNAL OF ILO UPON
COMPLAINTS MADE AGAINST
UNESCO: ADVISORY OPINION OF
23 OCTOBER 1956.¹*

This advisory opinion was requested by the Executive Board of UNESCO. In a resolution of 25 November 1955, referring to four judgments of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) on complaints of former UNESCO staff members, the UNESCO Executive Board put the following three questions to the Court:

¹ See *Judgements of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation upon Complaints made against United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Advisory Opinion of October 23rd, 1956*, in *I.C.J. Reports, 1956*, p. 77.

1. Was the Administrative Tribunal competent, under article II of its Statute, to hear the complaints introduced against UNESCO in 1955 by these four former members of the UNESCO staff?

2. In the case of an affirmative answer to question 1, was the Administrative Tribunal competent to determine whether the power of the Director-General not to renew fixed-term appointments has been exercised for the good of the service and in the interest of the Organization? Also, was the Administrative Tribunal competent to pronounce on the attitude which the Director-General, under the terms of the Constitution of UNESCO, ought to maintain in his relations with a Member State, particularly as regards the execution of the policy of the Government authorities of that Member State?

3. In any case, what was the validity of the decisions given by the Administrative Tribunal in its Judgements Numbers 17, 18, 19 and 21?

In its opinion, the Court noted that the facts were essentially the same in all four cases and referred solely to one of these cases concerning a former staff member who had held a fixed-term appointment with UNESCO which was due to expire on 31 December 1954. In 1953 and 1954 he had refused to answer two questionnaires of the United States Government designed to make certain information about United States citizens employed by UNESCO available to the Director-General of that Organization. This former staff member had refused an invitation to appear before the International Organizations' Employees Loyalty Board of the United States Civil Service Commission and, on 13 July 1954, so informed the Director-General of UNESCO. On 13 August, the Director-General informed the staff member concerned that he could not be offered a new appointment on the expiry of his contract as his conduct was not considered by the Director-General as being consistent with the high standards of integrity which were required of those employed by UNESCO. Previously, in a memorandum issued on 6 July 1954, the Director-General had announced his decision that all holders of fixed-term contracts expiring at the end of 1954 or at the beginning of 1955, who had achieved the required standards of efficiency, competence and integ-

rity, would be offered renewals of their appointments.

Despite an opinion to the contrary given by the UNESCO Appeals Board, to which the former UNESCO staff member concerned had applied, the decision not to renew his contract was maintained. On 5 February 1955 he brought his complaint before the ILO Administrative Tribunal, which, in its judgement of 26 April 1955, declared itself competent and adjudicated on the merits.

These were the circumstances in which the Executive Board of UNESCO, challenging the jurisdiction of the Tribunal in the case and consequently the validity of its judgement, requested an opinion from the Court in reliance upon the provisions of article XII of the Statute of the Tribunal. (By this article, the Executive Board of an international organization which has recognized the Tribunal's jurisdiction may ask the Court for an advisory opinion if it challenges a decision of the Tribunal confirming the Tribunal's jurisdiction, or if it considers that a decision of the Tribunal is vitiated by a fundamental fault in the procedure followed. The article also provides that the Court's opinion shall be binding.)

The Court considered that the advisory procedure thus brought into being appeared to serve, in a way, the object of an appeal against the judgements of the Tribunal and it could find no compelling reason why the Court should refuse to comply with the request for an opinion. It therefore decided, by 9 votes to 4, to comply with the request.

The Court, by 10 votes to 3, gave an affirmative answer to question 1.

With regard to question 2, it pointed out that a request for an opinion expressly presented within the orbit of article XII of the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal ought to be limited to a challenge of a decision of the Tribunal confirming its jurisdiction or to cases of fundamental fault of procedure. Since question 2 referred to neither of these two grounds of challenge, the Court found, by 9 votes to 4, that it was not in a position to answer question 2.

The Court, having thus rejected the contention relating to the jurisdiction of the Administrative Tribunal, the only contention raised by the Executive Board of UNESCO, answered

question 3 by recognizing that the validity of the four judgements was no longer open to challenge. This conclusion was adopted by 10 votes to 3.

Judge Kojevnikov made a declaration stating that he was unable to concur with the Court regarding question 2, which he thought should

have been given an affirmative answer. Judges Winiarski, Klaestad and Sir Muhammad Zaf-rulla Khan appended separate opinions, and President Hackworth, Vice-President Badawi and Judges Read and Córdova appended dissenting opinions.

CHAPTER II

THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

THE INTERNATIONAL LAW OF THE SEA

At its eighth session, in 1956, the International Law Commission prepared a final draft of the law of the sea and submitted it to the General Assembly with the recommendation that an international conference be convened to deal with the matter. The General Assembly, at its eleventh session, accepted this recommendation.

Questions relating to the law of the sea had occupied the Commission since its first session in 1949. The Commission then selected the régime of the high seas as a subject for codification and gave it priority in its plan of work. In 1951 the Commission, at the request of the General Assembly, decided to begin work also on the régime of the territorial sea. Mr. J. P. A. François was appointed special rapporteur for both subjects. In 1953, the Commission submitted to the Assembly a number of draft articles on certain questions pertaining to the régime of the high seas, namely, the continental shelf, fisheries and the contiguous zone. The Assembly, however, decided by resolution 798(VIII) of 7 December 1953 not to deal with any aspect of the régime of the high seas or of the régime of the territorial sea until the Commission had completed its study of those questions and submitted to the Assembly a report on all the problems involved. This decision was reaffirmed by Assembly resolution 899(IX) of 14 December 1954, which also asked the Commission to submit its final report on these subjects in time for the Assembly to consider them as a whole at its eleventh session.

The Commission's final draft dealt with the law of the sea in time of peace only. It con-

sisted of two parts, the first relating to the territorial sea and the second to the high seas. The second part was divided into three sections: (1) general régime of the high seas; (2) contiguous zone; (3) continental shelf. The draft was accompanied by a commentary.

In preparing its rules on the law of the sea, the Commission had become convinced that in this domain it was not always possible to determine clearly which provisions were a codification of existing law and which were new rules and consequently constituted a development of the law. In these circumstances, the Commission found that in order to give effect to the project as a whole, it would be necessary to include the draft in a convention or similar international instrument. The Commission therefore recommended, in conformity with article 23, paragraph 1(d), of its Statute, that "the General Assembly should summon an international conference of plenipotentiaries to examine the law of the sea, taking account not only of the legal but also of the technical, biological, economic and political aspects of the problem, and to embody the results of its work in one or more international conventions or such other instruments as it might deem appropriate".

At the General Assembly's eleventh session the Sixth (Legal) Committee devoted the greater part of its time to a consideration of the International Law Commission's report on the law of the sea. After a general debate on the report, the Committee discussed a 22-Power draft resolution to hold an international conference on the law of the sea, and certain

amendments to this draft resolution. The Committee also heard two statements by Mr. J. P. A. François, the special rapporteur of the Commission for the matters under discussion.

Representatives were unanimous in praising the Commission for its work. Approval in principle was expressed of many of the Commission's proposals, but other proposals on such matters as the breadth of the territorial sea, the closing line across bays and the operation of government-owned commercial ships aroused controversy. There was general agreement, however, that, instead of attempting to resolve these questions itself, it would be wiser for the General Assembly to accept the suggestion of the International Law Commission that it should summon an international conference of

plenipotentiaries to examine the law of the sea.

After being amended in certain respects, the 22-Power draft resolution, which requested the Secretary-General to convene such a conference at Rome early in 1958, was approved by the Sixth Committee, after a series of votes on separate paragraphs, by 65 votes to 1. There were no abstentions.

On 21 February 1957 the General Assembly, by 67 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions, approved the draft resolution of the Sixth Committee, which became General Assembly resolution 1105(XI), subject to the understanding that the decision on the site of the conference should be left to the Secretary-General.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—11TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETING, 658.

SIXTH COMMITTEE, meetings 485–505.

FIFTH COMMITTEE, meeting 588.

A/3159. Report of International Law Commission covering work of its eighth session, 23 April–4 July 1956.

A/C.6/L.378. Reference guide to articles concerning law of the sea adopted by International Law Commission at its eighth session.

A/C.6/L.385 and Add.1–3, A/C.6/L.385/Rev.1. Australia, Brazil, Ceylon, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Greece, Guatemala, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay draft resolution and revision, adopted by Sixth Committee, as amended orally by Ecuador, by 65 votes to 1.

A/C.6/L.387, 395. Statements by J. P. A. François, Rapporteur of International Law Commission, on 28 November and 21 December 1956.

A/C.6/L.388. Text of "Principles of Mexico on Juridical Régime of the Sea" and of "Resolution of Ciudad Trujillo".

A/C.6/L.389. Ceylon, India, Indonesia amendment to joint draft resolution.

A/C.6/L.391. Belgium amendment to joint draft resolution.

A/C.6/L.392. Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru amendments to joint draft resolution.

A/C.6/L.393. Afghanistan, Austria, Bolivia, Czechoslovakia, Nepal, Paraguay amendment to joint draft resolution.

A/C.6/L.396. Israel, Mexico, Peru amendments to joint draft resolution.

A/C.6/L.397. Statement by Secretary-General on financial implications.

A/3520 and Corr.1. Report of Sixth Committee.

A/C.5/699; A/3528. Reports by Secretary-General and Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on financial implications of draft resolution recommended by Sixth Committee. A/3543. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1105(XI), as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/3520 and Corr.1, adopted by the Assembly on 21 February 1957, meeting 658, by 67 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF PLENIPOTENTIARIES
TO EXAMINE THE LAW OF THE SEA

"The General Assembly,

"Having received the report of the International Law Commission covering the work of its eighth session, which contains draft articles and commentaries on the law of the sea,

"Recalling that the General Assembly, in resolution 798(VIII) of 7 December 1953, having regard to the fact that the problems relating to the high seas, territorial waters, contiguous zones, the continental shelf and the superjacent waters were closely linked together juridically as well as physically, decided not to deal with any aspect of those matters until all the problems involved had been studied by the International Law Commission and reported upon by it to the General Assembly,

"Considering that, by its resolution 899(IX) of 14 December 1954, it requested the International Law Commission to submit its final report on these subjects in time for the General Assembly to consider them as a whole at its eleventh session,

"Taking into account also paragraph 29 of the report of the International Law Commission wherein it is stated that the Commission considers—and the comments of Governments have confirmed this view—that the various sections of the law of the sea hold together, and are so closely interdependent that it would be extremely difficult to deal with only one part and leave the others aside,

"1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the International Law Commission for its valuable work on this complex subject;

"2. *Decides*, in accordance with the recommendation contained in paragraph 28 of the report of the International Law Commission covering the work of its eighth session, that an international conference of plenipotentiaries should be convoked to examine the law of the sea, taking account not only of the legal but also of the technical, biological, economic and political aspects of the problem, and to embody the results of its work in one or more international conventions or such other instruments as it may deem appropriate;

"3. *Recommends* that the conference should study the question of free access to the sea of land-locked countries, as established by international practice of treaties;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convoke the conference early in March 1958;

"5. *Invites* all States Members of the United Nations and States members of the specialized agencies to participate in the conference and to include among their representatives experts competent in the fields to be considered;

"6. *Invites* the interested specialized agencies and inter-governmental bodies to send observers to the conference;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite appropriate experts to advise and assist the Secretariat in preparing the conference, with the following terms of reference:

"(a) To obtain, in the manner which they think most appropriate, from the Governments invited to the conference any further provisional comments the Governments may wish to make on the Commission's report and related matters, and to present to the

conference in systematic form any comments made by the Governments, as well as the relevant statements made in the Sixth Committee at the eleventh and previous sessions of the General Assembly;

"(b) To present to the conference recommendations concerning its method of work and procedures, and other questions of an administrative nature;

"(c) To prepare, or arrange for the preparation of, working documents of a legal, technical, scientific or economic nature in order to facilitate the work of the conference;

"8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to arrange also for the necessary staff and facilities which would be required for the conference, it being understood that the technical services of such experts as are needed will be utilized;

"9. *Refers* to the conference the report of the International Law Commission as the basis for its consideration of the various problems involved in the development and codification of the law of the sea, and also the verbatim records of the relevant debates in the General Assembly, for consideration by the conference in conjunction with the Commission's report;

"10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the conference all such records of world-wide or regional international meetings as may serve as official background material for its work;

"11. *Calls upon* the Governments invited to the conference and groups thereof to utilize the time remaining before the opening of the conference for exchanges of views on the controversial questions relative to the law of the sea;

"12. *Expresses the hope* that the conference will be fully attended."

OTHER DOCUMENTS

Laws Concerning Nationality of Ships. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1956.V.1.

AMENDMENTS TO THE STATUTE OF THE COMMISSION

INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP

The General Assembly, at its eleventh session, decided to amend articles 2 and 9 of the Statute of the International Law Commission so as to increase the membership of the Commission from 15 to 21. Election of members of the Commission took place at the same session on the basis of the new wording of these articles. (For details of membership, see APPENDIX II.)

QUESTION OF FILLING CASUAL VACANCIES

Article 11 of the Statute of the International Law Commission provides that casual vacancies, i.e., vacancies which occur between the regular elections of members by the General Assembly, shall be filled by the Commission it-

self. At its tenth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the term of office of Commission members from three to five years and invited the Commission to consider whether article 11 should not be modified to provide that casual vacancies would in the future be filled by the Assembly. The Commission decided not to recommend such a change, one reason being that, since the General Assembly meets shortly after the session of the Commission, this would delay the filling of casual vacancies by the Assembly; consequently, the Commission would have to work for at least one session with the vacancy unfilled.

The Sixth Committee of the General Assembly approved the opinion of the Commission and decided, without vote, not to recommend any change in article 11 of the Statute.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 11TH SESSION
 PLENARY MEETING, 623.
 SIXTH COMMITTEE, meetings 481-485.
 FIFTH COMMITTEE, meeting 533.

INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP

A/3141. Letter of 19 June 1956 to Secretary-General from representatives of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Spain and Venezuela, proposing inclusion in agenda of 11th session of item entitled "Questions of amending Article 2 of the Statute of the International Law Commission to increase the membership of the Commission".

A/C.6/L.380. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela draft resolution, adopted by the Sixth Committee as amended by United Kingdom and, orally, by Portugal and the Philippines, by 68 to 0, with 1 abstention.

A/C.6/L.380/Add.1. Statement on financial implications submitted by Secretary-General.

A/C.6/L.384. United Kingdom amendment to joint draft resolution.

A/3427 and Corr.1. Report of Sixth Committee.

A/C.5/692. Statement by Secretary-General on financial implications.

A/3461. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1103(XI), as recommended by Sixth Committee, A/3427 and Corr.1, adopted by the

Assembly on 18 December 1956, meeting 623, by 75 votes to 0, with 1 abstention.

"The General Assembly,

"Having regard to the present composition of the United Nations and to the duties and responsibilities of the International Law Commission,

"Considering that, for the purpose of securing in the Commission an adequate presentation of the main forms of civilization and of the principle legal systems of the world, it is appropriate to increase the number of the members of the Commission,

"1. *Decides* to amend as follows article 2, paragraph 1, of the Statute of the International Law Commission:

"The Commission shall consist of twenty-one members who shall be persons of recognized competence in international law";

"2. *Decides*, as a consequence, to amend as follows article 9, paragraph 1, of the said Statute:

"The twenty-one candidates who obtain the greatest number of votes and not less than a majority of the votes of the Members present and voting shall be elected'."

A/CN.44 and Corr.1. Statute of International Law Commission.

QUESTION OF CASUAL VACANCIES

A/3159. Report of International Law Commission covering work of its eighth session, 23 April-4 July 1956.

A/C.6/L.383. Note by Secretary-General.

A/3520 and Corr.1. Report of Sixth Committee.

OTHER MATTERS CONSIDERED BY INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

PUBLICATION OF DOCUMENTS

By its resolution 987(X) of 3 December 1955 the General Assembly invited the International Law Commission to give its views on the selection and editing of the Commission's documents to be printed and, if necessary, to re-submit the question to the Assembly.

The Commission, at its eighth session, decided not to re-submit the question of the printing of the documents to the Assembly. It further recommended that the records and documents be published in the form of a yearbook, entitled *Yearbook of the International Law Commission*, consisting of one or two volumes according to the size of the documentation of each session.

CO-OPERATION WITH INTER-AMERICAN BODIES

The Commission, considering that the contacts established in 1956 between the Commis-

sion and the Inter-American Council of Jurists through the participation of their respective secretaries in the sessions of these bodies should be continued, also asked the Secretary-General of the United Nations to authorize the Secretary of the Commission to attend, in the capacity of an observer for the Commission, the fourth meeting of the Inter-American Council of Jurists to be held in Santiago, Chile, in 1958 and to report to the Commission at its following session.

CONTINUING STUDIES

Also at its eighth session, the International Law Commission asked the special rapporteurs concerned to continue their work, in the light of the Commission's discussions, on the following questions: law of treaties, state responsibility and consular intercourse and immunities.

Postponed to the Commission's ninth session in 1957 was consideration of the draft on arbitral procedure.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

A/3159. Report of International Law Commission covering work of its 8th session, 23 April-4 July 1956.

A/C.4/102. Report of Secretary of Commission on Third Meeting of Inter-American Council of Jurists.

Yearbook of International Law Commission, 1956, Vol. I: *Summary Records of Eighth Session*, Vol. II: *Documents of Eighth Session, Including Report of Commission to General Assembly*. U.N.P. Sales Nos.: 1956 V.3, Vols. I and II.

CHAPTER III

OTHER LEGAL QUESTIONS

QUESTION OF DEFINING AGGRESSION

By resolution 895(IX), of 4 December 1954, the General Assembly established a Special Committee of 19 Member States to meet at United Nations Headquarters in 1956 and to report in detail to the General Assembly's eleventh session, and submit a draft definition of aggression, having regard to the ideas expressed on the matter at the ninth session of the General Assembly and to the draft resolutions and amendments submitted. The General Assembly decided also to place the question on the provisional agenda of its eleventh session.

CONSIDERATION BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE

The 1956 Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression therefore met at Headquarters and held 19 meetings, from 8 October to 9 November 1956.

The extensive documentation before the Committee included the International Law Commission's report on its discussions of the question of defining aggression, a report of the Secretary-General and views of Governments, the report of the 1953 Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression, the observations of Governments on that report, the relevant reports of the General Assembly's Sixth Committee at the sixth, seventh and ninth Assembly sessions, and the draft definitions submitted by delegations at the ninth session.

The USSR and Paraguay reintroduced in the Special Committee the draft definitions they had submitted at the Assembly's ninth session. At the request of Peru, the draft definition submitted by Iran and Panama at the ninth session was also circulated. Mexico pre-

sented a working paper which incorporated the Mexican proposal to the 1953 Special Committee. Draft definitions were also submitted in writing by Iraq and jointly by the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Paraguay and Peru. The Netherlands representative suggested the Committee should concentrate on defining the term "armed attack" as used in Article 51 of the United Nations Charter and submitted a tentative formulation accordingly.

Members of the Special Committee differed on the possibility and desirability of defining aggression, on the function and scope of such a definition and on the draft definitions submitted to it. The Special Committee therefore did not adopt any definition of aggression but decided, as the 1953 Special Committee had done, to transmit the draft definitions together with the report of the Committee to the General Assembly.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The question of defining aggression was included in the provisional agenda of the eleventh session of the General Assembly. The Assembly, however, decided on the basis of a proposal by the Secretary-General to the General Committee and on that Committee's recommendation, that this item should be postponed until the twelfth session. The 1956 Special Committee, the Secretary-General pointed out, had been unable to meet until shortly before the opening of the eleventh session of the Assembly. Any discussion of the question would therefore take place without any opportunity being given to Governments for prior study of the Special Committee's report.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 11TH SESSION
GENERAL COMMITTEE, meeting 107.
PLENARY MEETING, 577.

A/3574. Report of 1956 Special Committee on Ques-

tion of Defining Aggression, 8 October–9 November 1956.

A/BUR/143. Memorandum by the Secretary-General.
A/3350. Fourth report of General Committee.

ELIMINATION OR REDUCTION OF FUTURE STATELESSNESS

In 1954, at its ninth session, the General Assembly expressed its desire, under resolution 896(IX), that an international conference of plenipotentiaries should be convened to conclude a convention for the reduction or elimination of future statelessness as soon as at least 20 States had communicated to the Secretary-General their willingness to participate in such a conference.

The Assembly asked the Secretary-General to communicate the resolution and two draft Conventions on elimination or reduction of future statelessness prepared by the International Law Commission to Member States and to each non-member State which was or became a member of one or more of the special-

ized agencies of the United Nations, or which was or became a Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. He was also requested to fix the exact time and place for the conference, to issue invitations and to take all other measures for the convening of the conference, when the required minimum of States had agreed to participate.

In reporting to the Assembly's eleventh session in conformity with this resolution, the Secretary-General stated that as of 9 January 1957 only 19 States had informed him of their willingness to take part in the conference.

On the recommendation of its Sixth Committee, the Assembly, on 21 February 1957, took note of the report.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 11TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETING, 658.
SIXTH COMMITTEE, meeting 506.

A/3189 and Add.1-3. Report by Secretary-General.
A/3494. Report of Sixth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1107(XI), as recommended by Sixth

Committee, A/3494, adopted without vote by the Assembly on 21 February 1957, meeting 658.

"The General Assembly,

"Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General relating to the question of convening an international conference of plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention for the elimination or reduction of future statelessness."

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON MAINTENANCE OBLIGATIONS

The United Nations Conference on Maintenance Obligations, convened by the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 572(XIX) of the Economic and Social Council, was held at United Nations Headquarters from 29 May to 20 June 1956.

The following 32 States participated: Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Sweden, Uruguay, Vatican City, Yugoslavia.

The following nine States were represented

by observers: Canada, Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, Lebanon, Peru, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, Venezuela.

The International Labour Organisation, the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration, the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law and 21 non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council participated in the Conference without vote.

The Conference used as the basis of discussion a draft Convention⁸ prepared in 1952 by a Committee of Experts appointed by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution

⁸ See *Y.U.N.*, 1954, p. 274.

390 H (XIII) of the Council. On 20 June 1956 the Conference adopted unanimously, and opened for signature, the Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance.

The Conference also adopted a resolution requesting the Secretary-General to prepare and circulate to the States eligible to become parties to the Convention a list showing the States whose laws provide for letters of request.

The purpose of the Convention is to assist abandoned dependants in obtaining support from persons responsible for their maintenance who are living in another country. This would be accomplished through a system of mutual co-operation between judicial, administrative and welfare agencies of contracting States.

By the Convention, each contracting State is required to designate in its territory one or more "Transmitting Agencies" and a "Receiving Agency". While a Transmitting Agency must be a public authority, judicial or administrative, a Receiving Agency may be either a public authority or a private body, such as a welfare institution.

A claimant in a contracting State may make application, accompanied by the necessary documents, to a Transmitting Agency in that State for the recovery of maintenance from a respondent in another contracting State. The documents are forwarded by the Transmitting Agency to the Receiving Agency in the State of the respondent, and that Receiving Agency is required to take, on behalf of the claimant,

"all appropriate steps for the recovery of maintenance, including the settlement of the claim and, where necessary, the institution and prosecution of an action for maintenance and the execution of any order or other judicial act for the payment of maintenance".

Claimants will not be charged any fees for the services rendered by the Transmitting and Receiving Agencies. Provisions are made in the Convention for free legal aid, exemption from court costs and other charges and free execution of letters of request. Furthermore, States having foreign exchange regulations are required to accord the highest priority to the transfer of funds payable as maintenance.

Member States of the United Nations, non-member States which are parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice and other non-members invited by the Economic and Social Council may become parties to the Convention.

The Convention remained open for signature until 31 December 1956, and the following 26 States signed it: Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, Philippines, Sweden, Vatican City, Yugoslavia. The Convention was to come into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the third instrument of ratification or accession.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

United Nations Conference on Maintenance Obligations, New York, 29 May-20 June 1956. Final Act and Convention on Recovery Abroad of Maintenance.

U.N.P. Sales No.: 1956.V.4.
E/CONF.21/SR.1-14. Meetings of Conference 1-14.

RECOGNITION AND ENFORCEMENT OF FOREIGN ARBITRAL AWARDS

In accordance with resolution 570 (XIX) adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 20 May 1955, the Secretary-General in 1956 transmitted to Members and non-members of the United Nations the report of the Committee on the Enforcement of International Arbitral Awards and the annexed draft Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards. He asked Governments for their comments on the draft Convention and on the desirability of convening a conference to conclude a convention, and in-

quired whether they would be prepared to participate in such a conference. The draft Convention and the report of the Committee were also sent for comment to the International Chamber of Commerce, to 20 other non-governmental organizations in consultative status and to the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law.

The Secretary-General reported the results of the consultation to the Council at its twenty-first session. Comments were received from 22 Governments, five non-governmental organi-

zations and the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law. Nineteen Governments expressed themselves in favour of calling an international conference, and four stated that they would not participate in a conference. In a memorandum to the Council, the Secretary-General referred to the activities of several inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations on different aspects of international commercial arbitration and made some suggestions, which were substantially embodied in the resolution adopted by the Council (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below).

Most representatives in the Council favoured a conference. The representatives of two federal States said that their Governments would be unlikely to participate in a conference because

the subject was generally within the jurisdiction of states or provinces.

On 3 May 1956 the Council decided to call a conference of plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention on the recognition and enforcement of foreign arbitral awards and to consider and make recommendations if time permitted on other possible measures to increase the effectiveness of arbitration in the settlement of private law disputes. The Council also asked the Secretary-General to report to the conference on any comments and suggestions made by inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations active in this field, together with such observations as he might have. The Conference was scheduled to be held in 1958.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—21ST SESSION
PLENARY MEETING, 923.

E/2822 and Add.1-6. Report of Secretary-General.
E/2840. Memorandum by Secretary-General.
E/L.715. Greece, Netherlands, Norway draft resolution.
E/L.715/Add.1. Note by Secretary-General on financial implications.

RESOLUTION 604(XXI), as submitted by three Powers, E/L.715, and as amended orally by Ecuador, adopted by the Council on 3 May 1956, meeting 923, by 16 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.

"The Economic and Social Council,

"Recalling its resolution 570(XIX) of 20 May 1955, requesting the Secretary-General to ascertain from the Governments mentioned therein whether they consider it desirable to convene a conference to conclude a convention on the recognition and enforcement of foreign arbitral awards, and whether they are prepared to participate in such a conference,

"Noting from the report of the Secretary-General on the result of the consultation undertaken in pursuance of resolution 570(XIX) that a substantial number of Governments have expressed themselves in favour of convening a conference to conclude a convention on the recognition and enforcement of foreign arbitral awards, and have indicated that they are prepared to participate in such a conference,

"Noting further the comments by Governments and interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status on the draft Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards prepared by the Committee on the Enforcement of International Arbitral Awards,

"Having considered the observations on this subject submitted by the Secretary-General in pursuance of resolution 570(XIX),

"Taking into account the activities of the regional economic commissions of the Council and of other inter-governmental and non-governmental organiza-

tions aiming at furthering the development of arbitration in private law disputes as a measure beneficial to international trade,

"Having consulted the Secretary-General as prescribed in General Assembly resolution 366(IV) of 3 December 1949, approving the rules for calling of international conferences of States,

"1. Decides:

"(a) To call a conference of plenipotentiaries with the following terms of reference:

"(i) To conclude a convention on the recognition and enforcement of foreign arbitral awards on the basis of the draft Convention prepared by the Committee on the Enforcement of International Arbitral Awards, taking into account the comments and suggestions made by Governments and non-governmental organizations, as well as the discussion at the twenty-first session of the Council;

"(ii) To consider, if time permits, other possible measures for increasing the effectiveness of arbitration in the settlement of private law disputes and to make such recommendations as it may deem desirable;

"(b) To invite:

"(i) States Members of the United Nations or members of any of its specialized agencies, and also any other State which is a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, to participate in the conference;

"(ii) The interested specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Council, as well as The Hague Conference on Private International Law and the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, to participate without vote in the conference;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To ask the inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations active in the field of international commercial arbitration to submit brief reports on the progress of their activities on this subject, together with any comments or suggestions they may have;

"(b) To submit to the conference a consolidated

report, including the reports received from the above organizations, and any other information he may have gathered on the subject, together with such observations as he may have;

"(c) To make all necessary arrangements for the calling of the conference of plenipotentiaries in accordance with the terms of General Assembly resolution 366(IV) and of the present resolution."

MULTILATERAL CONVENTIONS

NEW CONVENTIONS CONCLUDED UNDER UNITED NATIONS AUSPICES

The following conventions, protocols, agreements or other instruments of which the Secretary-General is the depositary were drawn up under the auspices of the United Nations during 1956:

Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation for Private Use of Aircraft and Pleasure Boats and Protocol of Signature, done at Geneva on 18 May 1956.

Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles for Private Use in International Traffic and Protocol of Signature, done at Geneva on 18 May 1956.

Customs Convention on Containers and Protocol of Signature, done at Geneva on 18 May 1956.

Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Commercial Road Vehicles and Protocol of Signature, done at Geneva on 18 May 1956.

Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR) and Protocol of Signature, done at Geneva on 19 May 1956.

Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance Obligations, opened for signature at New York on 20 June 1956.

Convention regarding the Measurement and

Registration of Vessels Employed in Inland Navigation, done at Bangkok on 22 June 1956.

Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, opened for signature at Geneva on 7 September 1956.

Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles Engaged in International Passenger Transport, done at Geneva on 14 December 1956.

Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles Engaged in International Goods Transport, done at Geneva on 14 December 1956.

STATUS OF SIGNATURES, RATIFICATIONS AND ACCESSIONS; ENTRY INTO FORCE

The number of international agreements for which the Secretary-General exercises depositary functions rose to 136 by 31 December 1956.

During the year, a total of 195 signatures was affixed to international agreements for which the Secretary-General exercises depositary functions, and 112 instruments of ratification and accession or notifications were transmitted to the Secretary-General.

On 28 June 1956, there entered into force the Additional Protocol to the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, Relating to the Importation of Tourist Publicity, Documents and Material, done at New York on 4 June 1954.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Status of Multilateral Conventions of Which Secretary-General Acts as Depositary. Supplements No.

13-15. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1952.V.2 Suppl. 13-14, 15 (1955-1956).

REGISTRATION AND PUBLICATION OF TREATIES

During 1956 a total of 781 treaties and agreements were registered with the Secretariat; 39 *ex officio*, 657 by 24 Governments, and 85 by 7 specialized agencies. A total of 17 treaties and agreements were filed and recorded, 3 by the Secretariat, 12 at the request of four Governments and 2 at the request of one specialized agency.

This brought the total of treaties and agree-

ments registered or filed and recorded to 5,517 by the end of 1956. In addition, 241 certified statements relating to those treaties were registered during 1956 and 2 certified statements registered or filed and recorded, bringing the total of certified statements registered or filed and recorded by the end of the year to 1,117.

The texts of treaties and agreements registered or filed and recorded are published by the

Secretariat in the United Nations *Treaty Series* in the original languages, followed by translations in English and French. Thirty-six volumes (142-177) of the *Treaty Series* were published in the course of 1956.

At the General Assembly's eleventh session, the Fifth Committee considered a number of questions relating to the publication of the *Treaty Series* on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to resolution 966(X).

In resolution 1092(XI) adopted on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee by a vote of 61 to 0, with 1 abstention, on 27 February 1957, the General Assembly decided *inter alia* to continue the existing system of registration and publication of treaties and international agreements, particularly the method of publication of translations and annexes. It also asked the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures for the early reduction of the delay in publishing the *Treaty Series*.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—11TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETING, 662.
FIFTH COMMITTEE, meetings 562, 570.

A/3168. Report of Secretary-General.
A/3387. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.
A/3509. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1092(XI), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/3509, adopted by the Assembly on 27 February 1957, meeting 662, by 61 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

REGISTRATION AND PUBLICATION OF TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

"The General Assembly,
"Recalling its resolution 97(I) of 14 December 1946 adopting regulations to give effect to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, as amended by its resolutions 364 B (IV) of 1 December 1949 and 482 (V) of 12 December 1950,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General and the seventeenth report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the eleventh session of the General Assembly on the registration and publication of treaties and international agreements,

"Noting the substantial printing economies which have already been achieved by various means of a technical nature,

"Noting further that the level of current inflow of registration material and the rate of production already achieved will permit, if maintained, the pub-

lication of treaties within a much shorter period than had previously been estimated,

"1. *Decides* to continue the existing system of registration and publication of treaties and international agreements, including in particular the method of publication of translations and annexes;

"2. *Concurs* in the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in regard to the other questions referred to in the seventeenth report of the Advisory Committee to the eleventh session of the General Assembly;

"3. *Renews* its invitation to States parties to treaties or international agreements subject to publication under article 12 of the regulations to give effect to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, to provide the Secretary-General, where feasible, with translations in English or French, or both as may be needed, for the purposes of such publication;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to achieve an early reduction of the delay in publication of treaties and international agreements and to accelerate the publication of indexes to the *Treaty Series*;

"5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to bring about whatever further printing economies may be possible without, however, lowering the present standard of reproduction of the *Treaty Series*."

OTHER DOCUMENTS

List of *Treaty Collections*. U.N.P. Sales No.: 1956.
V.2. United Nations Treaty Series.

PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The number of States parties to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations was brought up to 51 in 1956, when the following six States deposited their

instruments of accession with the Secretary-General:⁹ Ecuador, 22 March 1956; Thailand (with a reservation), 30 March 1956; Romania (with a reservation), 5 July 1956; Hungary (with a reservation), 30 July 1956; Argentina,

⁹ For lists of States which deposited instruments of accession to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Spe-

cialized Agencies, prior to 1956, see Y.U.N., 1953, p. 691, Y.U.N., 1954, p. 435, and Y.U.N., 1955, p. 345.

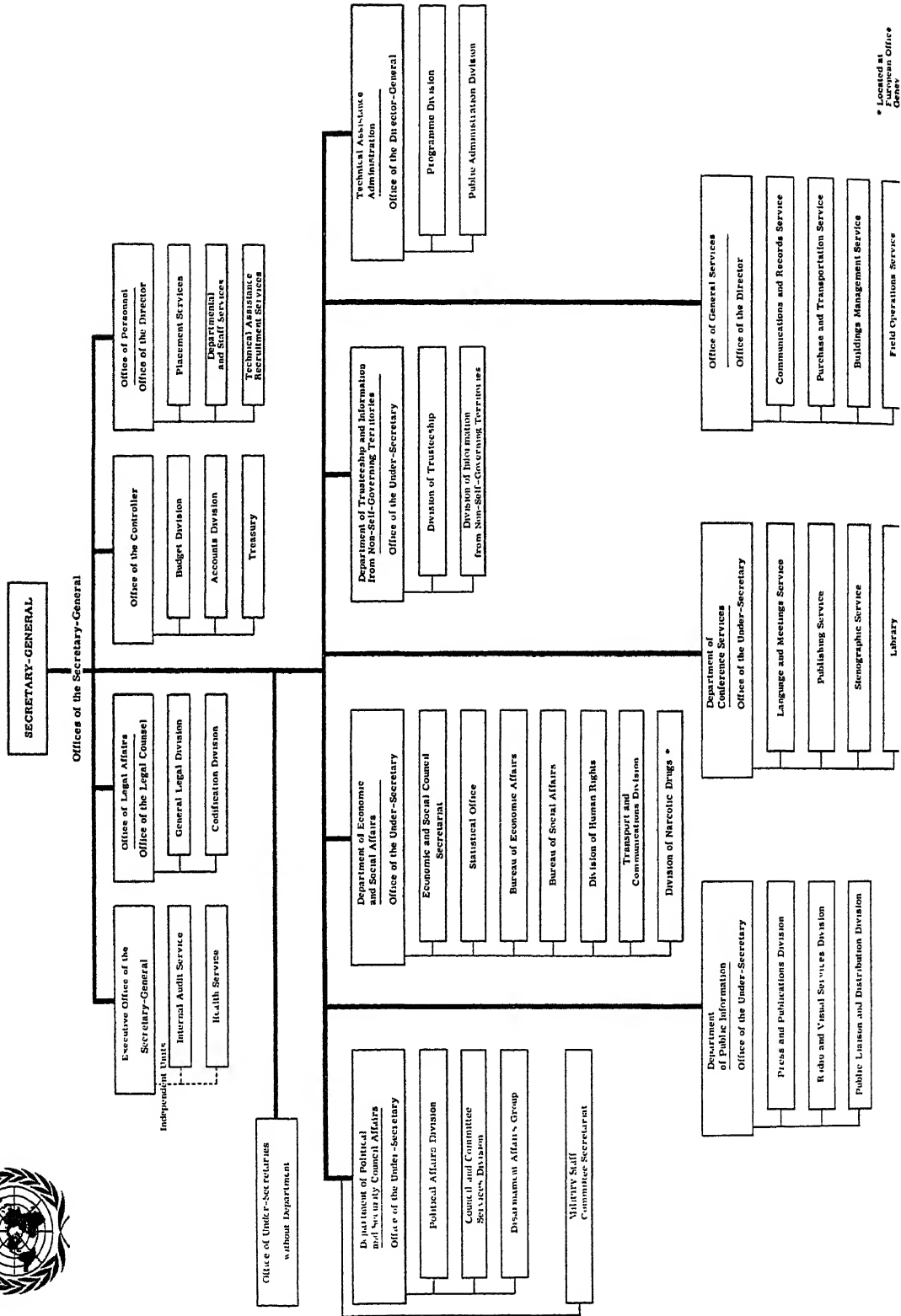
12 October 1956; Laos (with reservations),
24 November 1956.

Thailand deposited its instrument of accession on 30 March 1956, so the number of States parties to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies rose to 21 by the end of the year. This number was in addition to the three States,

namely, Belgium, Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany, which had previously submitted to the Secretary-General instruments of accession subject to reservations. No notifications were received during the year from States already parties to the Convention extending the application of the Convention to additional specialized agencies.



ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF THE SECRETARIAT AT HEADQUARTERS (As of 31 March 1957)



Administrative and Budgetary Questions

CHAPTER I

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

UNITED NATIONS SALARY, ALLOWANCE AND BENEFITS SYSTEM

The Salary Review Committee established by the General Assembly at the tenth session to undertake a comprehensive review of the salary, allowance and benefits system of the United Nations and the specialized agencies met in New York and Geneva between 10 May and 18 October 1956. (For membership of Committee see APPENDIX II.)

During its 91 meetings, the Committee considered facts and views presented to it by officers and staff representatives of all of the organizations concerned. Its report was submitted to the General Assembly and made available to the governing bodies of all the organizations concerned.

The Fifth Committee considered this report during the General Assembly's eleventh session. The Secretary-General submitted, in addition to his own comments, a joint statement of views prepared by the executive heads of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and also a statement by the United Nations Headquarters Staff Council. The report of the Fifth Committee setting out the conclusions reached was later approved by the General Assembly, as was a draft resolution recommended by the Fifth Committee.

SALARY SYSTEM

A major problem which came under consideration was how the international salary scales could best be adapted to the constantly changing cost-of-living patterns which prevail at the various duty stations. The solution recommended by the Salary Review Committee and approved by the General Assembly was to replace the existing cost-of-living adjustments and salary differentials by a system under which a

new base for the international salary scales was set, to be modified by the application of plus or minus post adjustments varying in amount with each salary level and, in high cost areas, also according to whether the staff member had a dependent spouse or children.

The base of the international salary scales was moved from New York as of May 1950 to Geneva as of January 1956, and a schedule of post adjustments was approved, showing the rates applicable by classes roughly 5 per cent apart. The base was set as Class 1, Class 2 being for an area roughly 5 per cent higher in cost, Class 3 roughly 10 per cent higher than the base and so on, up to Class 7. Minus adjustments were set for areas lower than the base.

The Assembly established the classification of United Nations Headquarters as Class 5 under this system as of 1 January 1957, and recommended that Geneva be placed in Class 1, Rome in Class 2, Paris and Montreal in Class 4.

Salaries of staff in the professional category and in the Principal Officer and Director category were adjusted retroactively to 1 January 1957 at all of the established offices of the United Nations. Agreement was reached at the administrative level that the new post adjustment system, together with other features noted below and approved by the General Assembly for application throughout all programmes and offices of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, would come into effect on 1 January 1958 for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

The existing principle that salaries in the General Service category be fixed on the basis

of the best prevailing conditions of employment in the locality of the United Nations office concerned was reaffirmed. Accordingly, adjustments were made, with effect from 1 January 1957, in the salary rates of the General Service categories at Headquarters and at Geneva to bring the rates back into line with changed conditions prevailing in New York and at Geneva.

SALARY SCALES

The basic international salary scales were themselves unchanged, except that the salary level for Director was set at a single rate of \$18,000 gross per annum (\$12,500 net), the representation allowance, formerly \$1,500 per year, being reduced to an allowance range between \$0 and \$1,000 a year, on the basis of appropriate justification and/or reporting. The General Assembly deferred consideration of emoluments for Under-Secretaries and officials of equivalent rank until the twelfth session when the organization of the Secretariat at its highest levels would be considered.

The Salary Review Committee recommended, and the General Assembly agreed, that level P-1 (Assistant Officer) in the Professional category be regarded as training grade and that, within certain prescribed limits and conditions, P-1 staff should be normally promoted to P-2 (Associate Officer) upon the entirely satisfactory completion of two years' probation. Also agreed to was a close review of staff in the P-1 level preparatory to implementing this Assembly decision.

DEPENDENCY ALLOWANCES

Dependency allowances payable in respect of a staff member's dependent family members were also considered. The Assembly set the rates for staff in the professional category and above at all duty stations at \$200 for a dependent spouse, \$300 for each dependent child, and \$200 for one secondary dependant (parent, brother or sister) provided an allowance was not paid for a dependent spouse. These rates were to come into effect at all United Nations established offices on 1 January 1957.

The Assembly reaffirmed the principle that salaries and dependency allowances for staff in the General Service category should reflect local

circumstances in the area of the duty station. It accordingly adjusted the dependency allowance rates for the General Service category at Headquarters to \$300 per annum for a dependent spouse, \$250 for each dependent child (except that a widowed or divorced staff member would receive \$400 for a first dependent child) and \$200 for one secondary dependant provided an allowance was not paid for a dependent spouse. The Secretary-General was authorized to pay, as a transitional measure, personal allowances to staff members who would otherwise suffer a reduction in emoluments through the application of the new rates or conditions for dependency allowances.

DEFINITION OF DEPENDENCY

Attention was drawn by the Salary Review Committee to the need for an improved definition of dependency, particularly to avoid anomalies between male and female staff members. The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the executive heads of the specialized agencies, to formulate a new definition of dependency, apply it to the staff, and report the results through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the twelfth session of the General Assembly.

NON-CAREER STAFF

The Salary Review Committee gave detailed consideration to the most appropriate conditions of service for persons joining the Secretariat temporarily upon secondment or other non-career basis. In accepting the main conclusions of the Salary Review Committee, the General Assembly agreed that, in place of the repatriation grant available to career staff, a service benefit should be paid upon the completion of service by such non-career staff. The amount of the service benefit was set at 4 per cent of base salary during service in the home country and 8 per cent of base salary during service outside the home country. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General, in conjunction with the executive heads of the specialized agencies concerned and in co-operation with the Joint Staff Pension Board, to provide for death and disability protection for such staff.

The General Assembly considered in some

detail the question of the proportion of appointments to the Secretariat which should be made on a fixed-term basis and concluded that of the posts that are suitable for filling on a secondment basis, the proportion to be filled by staff on fixed-term appointment, whether by secondment or otherwise, might be brought up to say 20 per cent as opportunity offered. It was understood that this subject would be reviewed annually by the Assembly's Fifth Committee.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE DURING TEMPORARY ASSIGNMENTS

The attention of the Salary Review Committee was drawn to certain anomalies which had developed during the growth of the increasingly complex pattern of programmes being carried out by the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

These anomalies would to some extent be overcome by the use of the post adjustment system and the conditions of service approved for seconded staff. Certain other measures were approved by the Assembly following recommendations by the Salary Review Committee and detailed comment by the executive heads of the Secretariats concerned. These included the payment of an assignment allowance to persons having temporary assignments away from their regular place of residence or duty for a duration of at least one year but less than five. The amount of the assignment allowance as agreed by Assembly varied with the dependency status of the staff member and to some extent with salary level.

Coupled with this decision was a modification of the provisions governing removal of the household effects of a staff member on such temporary assignment, it being provided that the cost of full removal should not be granted where an assignment allowance was paid.

SOCIAL BENEFITS

On the recommendation of the Salary Review Committee, the General Assembly approved a somewhat expanded form of contributory group medical and hospital insurance designed to provide fuller financial protection in the event of major medical costs. This was to go into effect on 1 June 1957. The total cost of medical and hospital group insurance was to be shared equally by the United Nations and participating staff members, a greater subsidy being made, however, in the case of staff members in the lower salary levels than in the case of staff in the higher salary levels.

The General Assembly further agreed that the United Nations should adopt the system of sick leave which had been in force for some years in ILO, WHO and FAO. This was to give somewhat better protection in cases of very long illness than provided under the previous United Nations system.

Maternity leave provisions were adjusted so as to make maternity leave for six weeks before and six weeks after confinement available at full pay to staff members who had completed one year of service at the time of confinement.

TERMINATION INDEMNITY

The General Assembly amended the staff regulations so that, as of 1 January 1957 the amount of termination indemnity payable when an appointment was terminated for failure of health would not exceed one year's salary when added to the annual amount of the disability benefit payable under the Pension Fund.

The Assembly also empowered the Secretary-General to grant a termination indemnity in any amount up to the full indemnity otherwise applicable in cases where a staff member was dismissed for misconduct (though not summarily dismissed for serious misconduct).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 11TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETING, 662.

FIFTH COMMITTEE, meetings 561, 570-587, 589, 590-593, 596.

A/3209. Report of Salary Review Committee.

A/3505 and Corr.1. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/C.5/691 and Add.1-3. Report of Secretary-General, Statement and Supplementary Statement by

United Nations Headquarters Staff Council.

A/3523, A/C.5/L.440. Question of longevity increments. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and information supplied by Rapporteur of Salary Review Committee.

A/3535, A/C.5/701. Improvement of group medical and hospital insurance plans. Reports of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and of Secretary-General.

A/C.5/696. Statement by Rapporteur of Salary Review Committee at 570th meeting of Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/697. Statement by Chairman of Advisory Committee at 571st meeting of Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/698, A/C.5/705, A/C.5/706. Statements by Secretary-General at 573rd, 590th and 592nd meetings of Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/700. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/L.394/Add.2. Note by Chairman of Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/L.441. Statement of budgetary implications. Report by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/L.445 and Add.1. Note by Secretary-General, presenting draft resolution and amendments, approved unanimously by Fifth Committee, as amended in Committee.

A/C.5/L.446. Note by Secretary-General, presenting draft resolution, approved by Fifth Committee, as orally amended by Guatemala and Ceylon, by 38 votes to 8, with 17 abstentions.

A/3558. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1095 A and B (XI), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/3558, adopted by the Assembly on 27 February 1957, meeting 662, as follows: 1095 A (XI), unanimously; 1095 B (XI), by 66 votes to 9, with 2 abstentions.

UNITED NATIONS SALARY, ALLOWANCE AND BENEFITS SYSTEM

A

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the report of the Salary Review Committee established by General Assembly resolution 975 (X) of 15 December 1955, the comments thereon by the Secretary-General and by the executive heads of the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Civil Aviation Organization, and the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,

"1. Expresses its great appreciation to the Salary Review Committee for its valuable work;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To apply the provisions of base pay, post adjustments and dependency allowances, as set forth in paragraph 7 below, to staff serving at Headquarters or at the European Office of the United Nations with effect from 1 January 1957, and to apply these provisions as soon as practicable to other members of the staff of the United Nations, with effect from dates established by him for each office;

"(b) To carry out, after consultation with the executive heads of the specialized agencies, the reconciliation of conditions of service under different programmes referred to in chapter XIII of the report of the Salary Review Committee, by application of the basic measures proposed by that Committee, including provision for an assignment allowance for staff members on certain temporary assignments, subject to

such modification of the detailed proposals as the Secretary-General deems necessary and desirable;

"(c) To be guided by the conclusions of the Fifth Committee, as recorded in its report to the General Assembly, in respect of matters therein not covered by the present resolution;

"3. Requests the Secretary-General, in conjunction with the executive heads of the specialized agencies concerned and in co-operation with the Joint Staff Pension Board:

"(a) To review the question of the pensionable remuneration of the staff with a view to making recommendations for action by the General Assembly;

"(b) To provide for death and disability protection for members of the staff on temporary appointments for a fixed term, if practicable by eventual amendment of the Regulations of the Joint Staff Pension Fund;

"4. Resolves to amend the provisions of General Assembly resolution 359 (IV) of 10 December 1949, as amended by resolution 973 C (X) of 15 December 1955, dealing with the Staff Assessment Plan, by adding a new text, as set forth in paragraph 7, which will become staff regulation 3.3;

"5. Authorizes the Secretary-General to broaden the existing medical and hospital care schemes applicable to the staff, with effect from 1 June 1957 or as soon thereafter as may prove practicable, these schemes to be financed on the basis of an over-all sharing of the costs by the participating staff and the Organization on an approximately equal basis in such a manner that a larger measure of financial assistance will be granted to staff in the lower salary levels than to staff in the higher salary levels;

"6. Authorizes the Secretary-General to pay, as a transitional measure, personal allowances to present staff members who would otherwise suffer a reduction in emoluments through the initial application of new rates or conditions for dependency allowances, such personal allowances to be decreased and eventually eliminated according to a procedure to be prescribed by the Secretary-General;

"7. Resolves that the Staff Regulations of the United Nations be amended as follows with effect from 1 January 1957:

Annex I, paragraph 3

"Replace the present text by the following:

"'A Director shall receive a salary of \$US 18,000 per annum (subject to the Staff Assessment Plan provided in staff regulation 3.3 and to post adjustments wherever applied) and, if otherwise eligible, shall receive the allowances which are available to staff members generally. In addition, the Secretary-General is authorized, on the basis of appropriate justification and/or reporting, to make additional payments to Directors to compensate for such special costs as may be reasonably incurred in the interest of the Organization in the performance of duties assigned to them by the Secretary-General. The maximum annual payment for any one Director shall be \$1,000.'"

Annex I, paragraph 4

"Replace the present text by the following:

"'Except as provided in paragraph 6 of the present annex, the salary scales for staff members in the

Principal Officer and Director category and in the Professional category shall be as follows (subject to the Staff Assessment Plan provided in staff regulation 3.3 and to post adjustments wherever applied):

'BASIC SALARY SCALES

"(Subject to the Staff Assessment Plan provided by staff regulation 3.3 and to post adjustments wherever applied)."

"In the table change the rate for Director to \$18,000."

Annex I, paragraph 9 (Post adjustments)

"Replace the present text by the following:

"In order to preserve equivalent standards of living at different offices, the Secretary-General may adjust the basic salaries set forth in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this annex by the application of non-pensionable post adjustments, the amounts of which shall be determined on the basis of relative costs of living, standards of living and related factors at the office concerned as compared to Geneva on 1 January 1956. Such post adjustments shall not be subject to the Staff Assessment Plan and their amounts shall vary by salary level as determined from time to time by the General Assembly."

Regulation 3.2 (Children's allowances and education grants)

"Delete the first paragraph in order to eliminate the reference to children's allowances.

"Delete the word 'also' from the first line of the second paragraph.

"Delete the words 'the children's allowance or' from the fourth paragraph.

"Delete paragraph 1 of annex IV dealing with children's allowances."

Regulation 3.3 (Staff Assessment Plan formerly in resolution 359 (IV), as amended by resolution 973 C (X))

"Add the following new text:

"(a) An assessment at the rates and under the conditions specified below shall be applied to the salaries and emoluments of staff members, but not to dependency benefits or to post adjustments, provided that the Secretary-General may, where he deems it advisable, exempt from the assessments the salaries and other emoluments of staff engaged at locality rates.

"(b) The assessment shall be calculated according to the following rates:

Total assessable payments	Assessment
Not exceeding \$4,000 per year	15 per cent
Next \$2,000 per year	20 per cent
Next \$2,000 per year	25 per cent
Next \$2,000 per year	30 per cent
Next \$2,000 per year	35 per cent
Next \$3,000 per year	40 per cent
Remaining assessable payments	50 per cent

"(c) [Same text as article 3 (b) which appears in resolution 359 (IV)].

"(d) [Same text as article 6 which appears in resolution 359 (IV)].

"(e) [Same text as article 7 which appears in resolution 973 C (X)]."

"Add, as paragraph (f) the text of article 8 which appears in resolution 973 C (X), with the addition of the following sub-paragraph:

"A payment under the conditions prescribed in the three preceding sub-paragraphs is authorized in respect of dependency benefits and post adjustment, which are not subject to staff assessment, but may be subject to national income taxation."

Regulation 3.4 (Dependency benefits)

"Add the following new text:

"(a) Staff members in the Principal Officer and Director category and in the Professional category shall be entitled to receive dependency allowances as follows:

"(i) At \$200 per annum for a dependent wife or dependent husband and at \$300 per annum for each dependent child; or

"(ii) Where there is no dependent spouse, a single annual allowance for \$200 for either a dependent parent, a dependent brother or a dependent sister.

"(b) If both husband and wife are staff members, one may claim, for dependent children, under (i) above, in which case the other may claim only under (ii) above, if otherwise entitled.

"(c) Staff members whose salary rates are set by the Secretary-General under paragraph 6 or paragraph 7 of annex I to these regulations shall be entitled to receive dependency allowances at rates and under conditions determined by the Secretary-General, due regard being given to the circumstances in the locality in which the office is situated.

"(d) Claims for dependency allowances shall be submitted in writing and supported by evidence satisfactory to the Secretary-General. A separate claim for dependency allowances shall be made each year."

Annex III

"Add to paragraph (d) a new item as follows:

"A staff member who for disciplinary reasons is dismissed for misconduct otherwise than by summary dismissal, provided that the Secretary-General may grant in such a case, at his discretion, a termination indemnity in any amount not exceeding the full indemnity provided under paragraphs (a), (b) or (c) of this annex, whichever is applicable."

"Add a new paragraph (f) to read:

"A staff member whose appointment is terminated for reasons of health shall receive the termination indemnity set out in this annex, to the extent that the amount of the termination indemnity, when added to the annual amount of the disability benefit payable to him under the Regulations of the Joint Staff Pension Fund, does not exceed one year's salary."

Regulation 9.4 and annex IV (Repatriation grant and service benefit)

"Replace the present text of regulation 9.4 by the following:

"The Secretary-General shall establish a scheme for the payment of repatriation grants or service benefits within the maximum rates and under the conditions specified in annex IV to the present regulations."

"Renumber the repatriation grant provision as paragraph 1 of annex IV and replace the first sentence of that provision by the following text:

"In principle, the repatriation grant shall be payable to staff members whom the Organization is obligated to repatriate, except staff members on temporary appointments for a fixed term entitled to a service benefit. Neither repatriation grant nor service benefit shall be paid to a staff member who is summarily dismissed."

"Insert as paragraph 2 in annex IV a new provision entitled 'Service benefit', as follows:

"(a) If his letter of appointment so indicates, a staff member who has served at least one year on a temporary appointment for a fixed term shall receive upon separation a service benefit at the rate of 4 per cent of salary during service in his home country and at the rate of 8 per cent of salary during service outside his home country, for each year of service.

"(b) Should such a staff member, without break in service, be granted a probationary or permanent appointment, or complete five years of qualifying service on temporary appointment for a fixed term, he shall lose entitlement to the service benefit.

"(c) Service for calculation of the service benefit shall mean service subsequent to the entry of this provision in the letter of appointment."

B

"The General Assembly,

"Believing it desirable that, as far as practicable, there should be a common system relating to salaries, allowances and benefits of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies and that, in particular,

staff serving the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the same centres should be governed, as a general rule, by similar standards of salary and related benefits,

"1. *Calls the attention* of the specialized agencies to resolution A above, which sets out decisions taken by the General Assembly with regard to the staff of the United Nations, and recommends to the specialized agencies the adoption of similar provisions with respect to their staffs;

"2. *Decides* that, with effect from 1 January 1957, the post adjustment for United Nations Headquarters in New York shall be class 5 within the system proposed by the Salary Review Committee and adopted by the General Assembly;

"3. *Recommends* to the specialized agencies that, for the purposes of post adjustment, and with effect from 1 January 1957, Geneva be placed in class 1, and that, provisionally, Rome be placed in class 2, Paris in class 4, and Montreal in class 4;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to apply, to the members of the staff of the United Nations serving in the headquarters area of a specialized agency which has adopted the post adjustment system recommended by the Salary Review Committee and approved by the General Assembly, the class of post adjustment set by that agency for that area;

"5. *Commends* the United Nations Staff Assessment Plan to the attention of the specialized agencies, and invites consideration of the advantages to be gained by common adherence to this system."

CHANGES IN GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE STAFF

The question of changes in geographical distribution of the staff of the United Nations Secretariat was considered by the General Assembly's Fifth Committee between 8 and 14 January 1957, on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General which included tables showing the numbers and nationality of staff in internationally recruited posts as of 31 August 1955, and 31 August 1956.

Representatives differed somewhat on the interpretation of Article 101, paragraph 3, of the United Nations Charter which states that "the paramount consideration in the employment of the staff shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity", and that "due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible". There was wide agreement, however, that secondment of persons from national services or other institutions would prove beneficial.

It was recognized too, that the admission of 20 new members to the United Nations unavoidably presented difficulties to the quick achievement of appropriate geographical distribution of the staff and that priority in recruitment should be given to candidates of nationalities forming a disproportionately small part of the Secretariat.

By 53 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions, the Fifth Committee approved a draft resolution recommending that, subject to Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter, appropriate preference in future appointments of all levels in the Secretariat be given to nationalities forming a disproportionately small part of the Secretariat. It also provided that the question of geographical distribution of the staff be considered at the Assembly's twelfth session. This resolution was approved at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 27 February 1957 by 73 votes to 0; there were no abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 11TH SESSION
 PLENARY MEETING, 662.
 FIFTH COMMITTEE, meetings 563-565.

- A/C.5/689. Report of Secretary-General.
 A/C.5/L.434. Panama, Peru, Spain, Venezuela draft resolution.
 A/C.5/L.435. Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Yemen draft resolution.
 A/C.5/693. Report of Working Group, and draft resolution, adopted by Fifth Committee, by 53 votes to 0, with 2 abstentions.
 A/3550. Report of Fifth Committee, Annex F.

RESOLUTION 1097(XI), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/3550, adopted by the Assembly on 27 February 1957, meeting 662, by 73 votes to 0, with no abstentions.
"The General Assembly,
"Having considered the report of the Secretary-

General regarding changes in the geographical distribution of the staff of the United Nations Secretariat submitted to the General Assembly at its eleventh session,

"Taking note of the admission of twenty new Members to the United Nations,

"1. Recommends that, in future appointments to the staff of the United Nations Secretariat, at all levels, appropriate preference be given to nationalities which form a disproportionately small part of the Secretariat, subject to the provisions of Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its twelfth session on the changes which have occurred in the geographical distribution on the staff of the Secretariat during the year ending 31 August 1957;

"3. Decides that the question of the geographical distribution of the staff of the Secretariat be included as a separate item in the provisional agenda of the twelfth session of the General Assembly."

THE UNITED NATIONS POSTAL ADMINISTRATION

During 1956 the total gross revenue of the United Nations Postal Administration was \$1,289,765.51. In accordance with the agreement between the United Nations and the United States, this revenue was derived solely from the sale of stamps for philatelic purposes, revenue from stamps used for postage from United Nations Headquarters being retained by the United States Post Office.

Four new commemorative stamps were issued during the year.

On 17 February, a stamp honouring the work of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) was issued in both 3-cent (blue) and 8-cent (carmine) denominations, the design depicting symbolically the activities of this specialized agency.

On 6 April, stamps honouring the World Health Organization (WHO) were issued in 3-cent (blue-green) and 8-cent (ochre) denominations. Their design depicts a globe, against

which is shown the caduceus, the symbol of WHO.

On 24 October, two stamps in the 3-cent (blue) and 8-cent (olive green) denominations were issued to commemorate United Nations Day. The design of the stamps shows a session of the United Nations General Assembly, in which all Member States are represented.

On 10 December, stamps commemorating Human Rights Day were issued in 3-cent (red) and 8-cent (blue) denominations. The design of the stamp depicts a flame, symbolizing human rights, illuminating the globe.

The numbers of First Day covers serviced for these issues were respectively as follows:

ITU stamp	242,636
WHO stamp	260,853
United Nations Day stamp	303,560
Human Rights Day stamp	416,120
Total	1,223,169

CHAPTER II

BUDGETARY ARRANGEMENTS

BUDGET OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly, at its eleventh session, approved two resolutions on budget appropriations for the financial year 1957. By resolution 1083(XI), adopted on 21 December 1956 by 65 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions, the Assembly approved appropriations totalling \$48,807,650. By resolution 1100(XI), adopted on 27 February 1957 by 63 votes to 8, with 6 abstentions, it increased that amount by \$2,008,050, bringing the total budget appropriations for 1957 to \$50,815,700. (For texts of resolutions see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

The Secretary-General had originally submitted to the Assembly an estimated budget of \$49,315,750; income from various sources was estimated at \$2,509,760, thus leaving a net budget of \$46,805,990. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, after considering the Secretary-General's estimates, recommended a reduction of \$666,200, leaving a total budget of \$48,649,550. After eleven meetings, held between 11 and 21 December 1956, the Assembly's Fifth Committee recommended by 48 votes to 6, with 1 abstention, gross appropriations for 1957 in the amount of \$48,807,650 and miscellaneous income of \$2,531,010.

REVISED BUDGET

Early in 1957, the Fifth Committee considered additional estimates proposed in the light of: action taken by other Committees of the General Assembly during its session; action on proposals of the Salary Review Committee on the United Nations salary, allowance and benefits system (see CHAPTER I, above) and proposals submitted by the Secretary-General for the modernization of the Palais des Nations in Geneva (see below). The Fifth Committee accordingly recommended that the General Assembly amend its resolution adopted on 21 December 1956 and increase the total appropriations for 1957 to \$50,815,700, as stated above.

MODERNIZATION OF PALAIS DES NATIONS

On 27 February 1957 the General Assembly,

acting on the recommendation of its Fifth Committee, approved a programme for modernizing the Palais des Nations. It authorized the Secretary-General, by resolution 1101(XI), to accept a loan of 4 million Swiss francs offered for this by the Swiss Federal Council. To repay this loan and to finance the programmes, the Secretary-General was authorized to provide for 10 equal instalments of \$121,000 a year from 1957 to 1966. The vote in the Assembly for this was 66 to 8, with 1 abstention.

UNFORESEEN AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES

During its consideration of the budget estimates, the Assembly, acting on the unanimous recommendation of its Fifth Committee, gave the Secretary-General authority to enter into commitments to meet unforeseen and extraordinary expenses in 1957. For these he would need the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. This concurrence, however, would not be required for: (a) commitments up to \$2 million for maintaining peace and security or for urgent economic rehabilitation, as certified by the Secretary-General; (b) commitments, as certified by the President of the International Court of Justice, for expenses totalling not more than \$124,000 relating to the work of the Court; and (c) commitments up to \$12,000 as might be needed if in 1957 there came into force the Protocol for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of International and Wholesale Trade in, and Use of Opium.

The resolution to this effect—1084(XI)—was adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 21 December 1956 by 65 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND FOR 1957

On the same day, the Assembly also agreed by a vote of 65 to 0, with 8 abstentions, to establish a Working Capital Fund of \$22 mil-

lion for the financial year 1957, an increase of \$2 million over the 1956 figure. This it did by resolution 1085(XI) which had previously been approved in the Fifth Committee by 45 votes

to 7, with 1 abstention. (For details about the source of the moneys involved and the use of the Fund see text of resolution in DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 11TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 632, 662.

FIFTH COMMITTEE, meetings 548-554, 556, 558-560, 562-565, 589, 592, 595, 596.

A/3126 and Add.1. Budget estimates for financial year 1957 and information annexes.

A/3160. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/C.5/658. Detailed schedule of budget estimates. Note by Secretary-General.

A/C.5/690. Statement made by Chairman of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on 11 December 1956.

A/C.5/L.407 and Corr.1. Note by Secretariat.

OTHER REPORTS OF SECRETARY-GENERAL AND ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS

A/C.5/660; A/3486. Permanent headquarters of ITU and WMO.

A/C.5/661; A/3356. Special internes.

A/C.5/663, A/C.5/666; A/3430. Revised estimates for sections 3, 8, 13, 14, 15, 21, 28a, 29.

A/C.5/664; A/3369. Economic studies in Middle East and Africa.

A/C.5/665 and Corr.1; A/3439. Establishment of regional social affairs units.

A/C.5/667. Outposting of certain programme officers of Technical Assistance Administration.

A/C.5/669; A/3364. United Nations Office at Geneva.

A/C.5/670; A/3401. Special missions and related activities.

A/C.5/672 and Rev.1; A/3393. Ad Hoc Committee of Experts in Field of Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders.

A/C.5/675; A/3396. Scientific Committee on Effects of Atomic Radiation.

A/C.5/676 and Rev.1. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and Board of Auditors.

A/C.5/677; A/3424. Temporary assistance and consultants.

A/C.5/679; A/3452. Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

A/C.5/680; A/3433. United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine, United Nations Conciliation Commission in Palestine.

A/C.5/681; A/3400. Construction of television film studio.

A/C.5/682. Proposal for installation of suggestion system in Secretariat.

A/C.5/686; A/3438. Contractual printing.

A/C.5/688; A/3451. Office of High Commissioner for Refugees.

A/C.5/L.419. USSR proposal on sections concerning economic and social activities of United Nations (sections 8, 18, Chapter IV, 21, 22 and 26-29).

A/C.5/L.429 and Add.1. Draft appropriation resolution for financial year 1957, approved by Fifth Committee by 48 votes to 6, with 1 abstention.

RESOLUTION 1083(XI), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/C.5/L.429, adopted by Assembly on 21 December 1956, meeting 632, by 65 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions.

RESOLUTION 1083(XI). BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1957

"The General Assembly

"Resolves that for the financial year 1957:

"1. Appropriations totalling \$US48,807,650 are hereby voted for the following purposes:

A. UNITED NATIONS

Section

In US dollars

Part I. Sessions of the General Assembly, the Councils, commissions and committees

1.	The General Assembly, commissions and committees	556,850
2.	The Security Council, commissions and committees	—
3.	The Economic and Social Council, commissions and committees	144,600
3a.	Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body	29,400
3b.	Regional economic commissions	77,500
4.	The Trusteeship Council, commissions and committees	50,000

Total, Part I

858,350

Section		In US dollars
<i>Part II. Special missions and related activities</i>		
5.	Special missions and related activities	1,785,000
5a.	United Nations Field Service	768,700
Total, Part II		2,553,700
<i>Part III. Headquarters, New York</i>		
6.	Offices of the Secretary-General	2,127,400
6a.	Office of Under-Secretaries without Department	214,400
7.	Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	577,000
7a.	Secretariat of the Military Staff Committee	112,000
8.	Department of Economic and Social Affairs	3,455,000
9.	Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories	796,000
10.	Department of Public Information	2,323,400
11.	Department of Conference Services	6,543,000
11a.	Library	514,400
12.	Office of General Services	2,945,000
13.	Temporary assistance and consultants	527,500
14.	Travel of staff	1,070,500
15.	Common staff costs	3,354,300
16.	Common services	3,819,800
17.	Permanent equipment	250,000
Total, Part III		28,629,700
<i>Part IV. European Office of the United Nations</i>		
18.	United Nations Office at Geneva (excluding direct costs, chapter III, joint secretariat of the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Drug Supervisory Body)	4,986,600
	Chapter III, joint secretariat of the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Drug Supervisory Body	68,700
19.	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	766,500
Total, Part IV		5,821,800
<i>Part V. Information centres</i>		
20.	Information centres (exclusive of the Geneva Information Centre)	1,203,500
Total, Part V		1,203,500
<i>Part VI. Secretariats of the regional economic commissions (other than the Economic Commission for Europe)</i>		
21.	Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	1,524,300
22.	Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America	1,206,200
Total, Part VI		2,730,500
<i>Part VII. Representation and hospitality expenses</i>		
23.	Special payments under annex I, paragraph 2, of the Staff Regulations	50,000
24.	Hospitality	20,000
Total, Part VII		70,000
<i>Part VIII. Contractual printing</i>		
25.	Contractual printing (excluding chapter I, article (v), Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body)	1,383,925
	Chapter I, article (v), Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body	9,975
Total, Part VIII		1,393,900

Section		In US dollars
<i>Part IX. Technical programmes</i>		
26.	Technical Assistance Administration	386,700
27.	Economic development	479,400
28.	Social activities	925,000
28a.	Human rights activities	55,000
29.	Public administration	300,000
	Total, Part IX	2,146,100
<i>Part X. Special expenses</i>		
30.	Transfer of the assets of the League of Nations to the United Nations	649,500
31.	Amortization of the Headquarters construction loan	2,000,000
	Total, Part X	2,649,500
<i>Part XI. Joint Staff Pension Board and United Nations Staff Pension Committee</i>		
32.	Joint Staff Pension Board and United Nations Staff Pension Committee	133,600
	Total, Part XI	133,600
B. INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE		
<i>Part XII. International Court of Justice</i>		
33.	International Court of Justice	617,000
	Total, Part XII	617,000
	Grand Total	48,807,650

"2. The appropriations voted by paragraph 1 above shall be financed by contributions from Members after adjustment as provided by the Financial Regulations, subject to the provision of paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 1085 (XI) of 21 December 1956 relating to the Working Capital Fund. For this purpose, miscellaneous income for the financial year 1957 is estimated at \$US 2,531,010;

"3. The Secretary-General is authorized:

(a) To administer as a unit the following appropriations:

(i) Provisions under section 3a; section 18, chapter III; and section 25, chapter I, article (v);

(ii) Provisions under section 10; section 18, chapter II; section 20; and section 25, chapter IV;

(b) With the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, to transfer credits between sections of the budget;

"4. In addition to the appropriations voted by paragraph 1 above, an amount of \$US 13,000 is hereby appropriated from the income of the Library Endowment Fund for the purchase of books, periodicals, maps and library equipment and for such other ex-

penses as are in accordance with the objects and provisions of the endowment;

"5. The Secretary-General is authorized, in accordance with the Financial Regulations, to charge against the income derived from the sale of publications, the catering and related services, the United Nations Postal Administration, the Visitors' Service and the Gift Centre, the direct expenses of those activities; income in excess of those expenses shall be treated as miscellaneous income under the terms of financial regulation 7.1 and of paragraph 2 above."

REVISED BUDGET

A/C.5/704 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General, and draft resolution, adopted by Fifth Committee by 45 votes to 11, with 2 abstentions.

A/C.5/L.452 and Rev.1. Belgium, France, Italy, USSR, United Kingdom amendments and revised amendments to draft resolution presented by Secretary-General A/C.5/L.704/Add.1.

A/3550. Report of Fifth Committee, Annex I.

RESOLUTION 1100 (XI), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/3550, adopted by the Assembly on 27 February 1957, meeting 662, by 63 votes to 8, with 6 abstentions.

RESOLUTION 1100 (XI). BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1957

"The General Assembly

"Decides to amend its resolution 1083 (XI) of 21 December 1956 to provide that for the financial year 1957:

"1. The amount of \$US 48,807,650 appropriated by resolution 1083 (XI) is increased by \$US 2,008,050 under the following budget sections:

Section	Amount appropriated under resolution 1083 (XI)	Supplementary appropriation	Revised amounts of appropriation
	<i>In US dollars</i>		
1. The General Assembly, commissions and committees	556,850	72,050	628,900
5. Special missions and related activities	1,785,000	67,000	1,852,000
18. United Nations Office at Geneva	5,055,300	121,000	5,176,300
34. Salaries, allowances and benefits	—	1,748,000	1,748,000
All other sections	41,410,500	—	41,410,500
Total	48,807,650	2,008,050	50,815,700

"2. The Secretary-General is authorized to transfer credits from section 34 to other sections of the budget without restriction."

MODERNIZATION OF PALAIS DES NATIONS

A/C.5/659 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General.
A/3379 and Add.1. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.
A/3550. Report of Fifth Committee, Annex J.

RESOLUTION 1101 (XI), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/3550, adopted by Assembly on 27 February 1957, meeting 662, by 66 votes to 8, with 1 abstention.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the reports of the Secretary-General and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the modernization of the Palais des Nations,

"Having been informed of the offer of the Swiss Federal Council, subject to approval by the Swiss Parliament, to lend the United Nations, free of interest, up to a maximum of 4 million Swiss francs to finance the modernization programme as outlined in the report of the Secretary-General,

"1. Expresses its appreciation of the generous offer of the Swiss Federal Council;

"2. Approves the programme for the modernization of the Palais des Nations as set out in the report of the Secretary-General;

"3. Authorizes the Secretary-General to accept the offer of the Swiss Federal Council of a loan of 4 million Swiss francs;

"4. Authorizes the Secretary-General to proceed with the execution of the programme;

"5. Instructs the Secretary-General to include in his budget estimates for the years 1957 to 1966 provision for ten equal instalments of \$121,000 per annum to finance the modernization programme and repay the loan."

UNFORESEEN AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES

A/C.5/L.429/Add.1, Annex A. Draft resolution approved unanimously by Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1084 (XI), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/C.5/L.429/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 21 December 1956, meeting 632, by 65 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions.

"The General Assembly

"Resolves that, for the financial year 1957:

"1. The Secretary-General, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and subject to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, is authorized to enter into commitments to meet unforeseen and extraordinary expenses, provided that the concurrence of the Advisory Committee shall not be necessary for:

"(a) Such commitments, not exceeding a total of \$US2 million, as the Secretary-General certifies relate to the maintenance of peace and security or to urgent economic rehabilitation;

"(b) Such commitments as the President of the International Court of Justice certifies relate to expenses occasioned by:

"(i) The designation of *ad hoc* judges (Statute, Article 31), not exceeding a total of \$24,000;

"(ii) The appointment of assessors (Statute, Article 30), or the calling of witnesses and the appointment of experts (Statute, Article 50), not exceeding a total of \$25,000;

"(iii) The holding of sessions of the Court away from The Hague (Statute, Article 2), not exceeding a total of \$75,000;

"(c) Such commitments, not exceeding a total of \$12,000 as may be required in the event of the coming into force during 1957 of the Protocol for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and Use of Opium;

"2. The Secretary-General shall report to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to the General Assembly, at its twelfth session, all commitments made under the provisions of the present resolution, together with the circumstances relating thereto, and shall submit supplementary estimates to the General Assembly in respect of such commitments."

WORKING CAPITAL FUND FOR 1957

A/C.5/685; A/3455. Reports of Secretary-General and of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/C.5/L.429/Add.1, Annex B. Draft resolution approved in Fifth Committee by 45 votes to 7, with 1 abstention.

RESOLUTION 1085 (XI), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/C.5/L.429/Add.1, adopted by the

Assembly on 21 December 1956, meeting 632, by 65 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions.

"The General Assembly

Resolves that:

"1. The Working Capital Fund shall be established for the year ending 31 December 1957 at an amount of \$US22 million to be derived from cash advances by Members in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of the present resolution;

"2. Members shall make cash advances to the Working Capital Fund as required under paragraph 1 above in accordance with the scale adopted by the General Assembly for contributions of Members to the twelfth annual budget,

"3. There shall be set off against this new allocation of advances the amounts paid by Members to the Working Capital Fund for the financial year 1956, under General Assembly resolution 981(X) of 16 December 1955, provided that, should such advance paid by any Member to the Working Capital Fund for the financial year 1956 exceed the amount of that Member's advance under the provisions of paragraph 2 above, the excess shall be set off against the amount of contributions payable by that Member in respect of the twelfth annual budget, or any previous budget;

"4. The Secretary-General is authorized to advance from the Working Capital Fund:

"(a) Such sums as may be necessary to finance budgetary appropriations pending receipt of contributions; sums so advanced shall be reimbursed as soon as receipts from contributions are available for the purpose;

"(b) Such sums as may be necessary to finance commitments which may be duly authorized under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1084 (XI) of 21 December 1956 relating to the unforeseen and extraordinary expenses; the Secretary-General shall make provision in the budget estimates for reimbursing the Working Capital Fund;

"(c) Such sums as, together with net sums outstanding for the same purposes, do not exceed

\$125,000, to continue the revolving fund to finance miscellaneous self-liquidating purchases and activities; advances in excess of the total of \$125,000 may be made with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; the Secretary-General shall submit, with the annual accounts, an explanation of the outstanding balance of the revolving fund at the end of each year;

"(d) Loans to specialized agencies and preparatory commissions of agencies to be established by inter-governmental agreement under the auspices of the United Nations to finance their work, pending receipt by the agencies concerned of sufficient contributions under their own budgets; in making such loans, which shall normally be repayable within two years, the Secretary-General shall have regard to the proposed financial resources of the agency concerned, and shall obtain the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for any cash issues which would increase the aggregate balance outstanding (including amounts previously advanced and outstanding) at any one time to an amount in excess of \$1,500,000 and for any issue which would increase the balance outstanding (including amounts previously advanced and outstanding) in respect of any one agency to an amount in excess of \$500,000;

"(e) Such sums not exceeding \$35,000 as may be required to finance payments of advance insurance premiums where the period of insurance extends beyond the end of the financial year in which payment is made; this amount may be increased with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; the Secretary-General shall make provision in the budget estimates of each year, during the life of the related policies, to cover the charges applicable to each such year;

"(f) Such sums as may be necessary to enable the Tax Equalization Fund to meet current commitments pending accumulation of credits; such advances shall be repaid as soon as credits are available in the Tax Equalization Fund."

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1956

Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1956, as recommended by the Secretary-General and by the Fifth Committee, were approved by the General Assembly at its eleventh session in the amount of \$2,117,000. The vote in the Fifth Committee for this was 49 to 7,

with 3 abstentions. This decision was endorsed by 60 votes to 8, with 2 abstentions, at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 7 December 1956, in resolution 1074(XI). (For details, see text of resolution in DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—11TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETING, 612.
FIFTH COMMITTEE, meetings 536, 540.

A/3207 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General.
A/3353. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/3419. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1074 (XI), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/3419, adopted by Assembly on 7 December 1956, meeting 612, by 60 votes to 8, with 2 abstentions.

RESOLUTION 1074(XI). SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1956

The General Assembly

Resolves that for the financial year 1956 the amount of \$US 48,566,350 appropriated by its resolution 979(X) of 16 December 1955 is increased by \$US 2,117,000 as follows:

		Amount appropriated (adjusted where necessary under para- graph 3 (b) of resolution 979 (X))	Supplementary appropriation, increase or decrease	Revised amounts of appro- priation
A. UNITED NATIONS				
Section		In US dollars		
	<i>Part I. Sessions of the General Assembly, the councils, commissions and committees</i>			
1.	The General Assembly, commissions and committees	457,500	22,650	480,150
2.	The Security Council, commissions and committees	—	66,500	66,500
3.	The Economic and Social Council, commissions and committees	107,500	25,300	132,800
3a.	Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body	29,400	—	29,400
3b.	Regional economic commissions	37,000	(1,000)	36,000
4.	The Trusteeship Council, commissions and committees	50,000	11,600	61,600
	Total, Part I	681,400	125,050	806,450
	<i>Part II. Special missions and related activities</i>			
5.	Special missions and related activities	1,991,450	303,550	2,295,000
5a.	United Nations Field Service	584,600	105,300	689,900
	Total, Part II	2,576,050	408,850	2,984,900
	<i>Part III. Headquarters, New York</i>			
6.	Offices of the Secretary General	2,079,400	82,200	2,161,600
6a.	Office of Under-Secretaries without Department	140,600	(7,100)	133,500
7.	Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	566,700	17,500	584,200
7a.	Secretariat of the Military Staff Committee	110,100	900	111,000
8.	Department of Economic and Social Affairs	3,337,400	(25,700)	3,311,700
9.	Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories	751,000	13,500	764,500
10.	Department of Public Information	2,531,600	39,900	2,571,500
10a.	Visitors' Service	404,500	(11,500)	393,000
11.	Department of Conference Services	6,391,400	76,600	6,468,000
11a.	Library	495,000	8,400	503,400
12.	Office of General Services	3,056,200	135,300	3,191,500
13.	Temporary assistance and consultants	493,000	—	493,000
14.	Travel of staff	1,170,000	—	1,170,000
15.	Common staff costs	3,273,600	109,500	3,383,100
16.	Common services	3,645,700	200,000	3,845,700
17.	Permanent equipment	165,000	60,000	225,000
	Total, Part III	28,611,200	699,500	29,310,700
	<i>Part IV. European Office of the United Nations</i>			
18.	European Office of the United Nations (excluding direct costs, chapter III, joint secretariat of the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Drug Supervisory Body)	4,932,730	325,770	5,258,500

Section	Amount appropriated (adjusted where necessary under para- graph 3(b) of resolution 979 (X))	Supplementary appropriation, increase or decrease In US dollars	Revised amounts of appro- priation
Chapter III, joint secretariat of the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Drug Supervisory Body	65,970	2,030	68,000
19. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	685,000	(1,300)	683,700
Total, Part IV	5,683,700	326,500	6,010,200
<i>Part V. Information centres</i>			
20. Information centres (other than the Information Centre, European Office of the United Nations)	940,000	13,000	953,000
Total, Part V	940,000	13,000	953,000
<i>Part VI. Secretariats of the regional economic commissions (other than the Economic Commission for Europe)</i>			
21. Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	1,198,200	(23,200)	1,175,000
22. Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America	1,015,100	200,300	1,215,400
Total, Part VI	2,213,300	177,100	2,390,400
<i>Part VII. Representation and hospitality expenses</i>			
23. Special payments under annex I, paragraph 2, of the Staff Regulations	50,000	—	50,000
24. Hospitality	20,000	—	20,000
Total, Part VII	70,000	—	70,000
<i>Part VIII. Contractual printing</i>			
25. Contractual printing (excluding chapter I, article (v), Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body)	1,382,460	(60,000)	1,322,460
Chapter I, article (v), Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body	9,440	—	9,440
Total, Part VIII	1,391,900	(60,000)	1,331,900
<i>Part IX. Technical programmes</i>			
26. Technical Assistance Administration	386,700	—	386,700
27. Economic development	479,400	—	479,400
28. Social activities	1,000,000	—	1,000,000
28a. Human rights activities	50,000	—	50,000
29. Public administration	145,000	—	145,000
Total, Part IX	2,061,100	—	2,061,100
<i>Part X. Special expenses</i>			
30. Transfer of the assets of the League of Nations to the United Nations	649,500	—	649,500
31. Amortization of the Headquarters construction loan	2,000,000	—	2,000,000
Total, Part X	2,649,500	—	2,649,500

Section		Amount appropriated (adjusted where necessary under para- graph 3(b) of resolution 979 (X))	Supplementary appropriation, increase or decrease In US dollars	Revised amounts of appro- priation
	Part XI. Joint Staff Pension Board and United Nations Staff Pension Committee			
32.	Joint Staff Pension Board and United Nations Staff Pension Committee	107,200	—	107,200
	Total, Part XI	107,200	—	107,200
	B. INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE			
	Part XII. International Court of Justice			
33.	International Court of Justice	620,000	(27,000)	593,000
	Total, Part XII	620,000	(27,000)	593,000
	C. SPECIAL ITEMS			
	Part XIII. Special items			
34.	International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy	961,000	54,000	1,015,000
35.	Special costs related to the first and second emergency special sessions of the General Assembly	—	400,000	400,000
	Total, Part XIII	961,000	454,000	1,415,000
	Grand Total	48,566,350	2,117,000	50,683,350

SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR THE APPORTIONMENT OF UNITED NATIONS EXPENSES

The expenses of the United Nations are apportioned among Member States broadly according to capacity to pay, taking into account certain specific directives given by the General Assembly with regard to maximum and minimum assessments.¹

At the tenth session of the General Assembly a scale of assessments was approved for the three-year period 1956-1958 by resolution 970 (X). This scale did not include the 16 states

admitted to United Nations membership on 14 December 1955, just before the close of the tenth session. At the eleventh session, the General Assembly approved a revised scale for the years 1956 and 1957, including assessments on the 16 new Members, as follows:

Member State	Per cent	Member State	Per cent
Afghanistan	0.06	Czechoslovakia	0.84
Albania	0.04	Denmark	0.66
Argentina	1.17	Dominican Republic	0.05
Australia	1.65	Ecuador	0.05
Austria	0.36	Egypt	0.36
Burma	1.27	El Salvador	0.06
Bolivia	0.05	Ethiopia	0.11
Brazil	1.09	Finland	0.37
Bulgaria	0.14	France	5.70
Burma	0.10	Greece	0.20
Byelorussian SSR	0.48	Guatemala	0.07
Cambodia	0.04	Haiti	0.04
Canada	3.15	Honduras	0.04
Ceylon	0.11	Hungary	0.46
Chile	0.30	Iceland	0.04
China	5.14	India	2.97
Colombia	0.37	Indonesia	0.51
Costa Rica	0.04	Iran	0.27
Cuba	0.27		

¹ In 1948 the General Assembly recognized by resolution 238 A (III) that in normal times (1) no one Member State should contribute more than one-third of the ordinary expenses of the United Nations for any one year and (2) the per capita contribution of any Member should not exceed the per capita contribution of the Member which bears the highest assessment. In 1952, by resolution 665 (VII), the Assembly decided to give full effect to the former principle from 1 January 1954, but deferred further action on the per capita ceiling principle until the admission of new Members or until there was substantial improvement in the economic capacity of existing Members. The minimum assessment of 0.04 per cent was approved at the second part of the first session of the General Assembly by resolution 69 (I).

Member State	Per cent	Member State	Per cent
Iraq	0.12	Poland	1.56
Ireland	0.19	Portugal	0.25
Israel	0.16	Romania	0.50
Italy	2.08	Saudi Arabia	0.07
Jordan	0.04	Spain	1.14
Laos	0.04	Sweden	1.46
Lebanon	0.05	Syria	0.08
Liberia	0.04	Thailand	0.16
Libya	0.04	Turkey	0.63
Luxembourg	0.06	Ukrainian SSR	1.85
Mexico	0.70	Union of South	
Nepal	0.04	Africa	0.71
Netherlands	1.15	USSR	13.96
New Zealand	0.43	United Kingdom	7.81
Nicaragua	0.04	United States	33.33
Norway	0.49	Uruguay	0.16
Pakistan	0.55	Venezuela	0.43
Panama	0.05	Yemen	0.04
Paraguay	0.04	Yugoslavia	0.36
Peru	0.15		
Philippines	0.41	Total	100.00

This scale was drawn up in March 1956 by the Committee on Contributions which recommended that it should apply for the three years 1956, 1957 and 1958. In revising the scale to include the new Members, the Committee applied the additional contributions resulting from the assessments of these Members toward a *pro rata* reduction of the assessments of all Members, with the exception of the countries subject to the per capita ceiling principle, which was given full effect in the scale, and to "ceiling" and "floor" provisions, the assessments for which remained unchanged.

In the course of debate in the Fifth Committee at the General Assembly's eleventh session, the United States representative stressed the need for reducing the United States assessment in view of the increase in United Nations membership, the growth in the national income of many Members and the general improvement in economic conditions throughout the world. While accepting the scale for the years

1956 and 1957, he proposed that a complete review of the principles of assessment be undertaken at the Assembly's twelfth session, including the principle on the assessment of the highest contributor, which, he thought, should be reduced to 30 per cent. The scale for 1958 should also be reviewed, as it would in any case have to be revised because of the admission of Ghana, Japan, Morocco, Sudan, and Tunisia to the United Nations at the Assembly's eleventh session. He further proposed that the assessments for these new Members should be made outside the scale for 1957.

The Fifth Committee was unanimously agreed on postponing consideration of the assessment of these new Members and consideration of the assessments scale until the Assembly's twelfth session. This decision was endorsed, also unanimously, at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 27 February 1957.

There was strong support in the Fifth Committee for the proposal by the Committee on Contributions that, for the year of their admission, the Members admitted on 14 December 1955 should contribute to the 1955 budget not less than one-ninth of the percentage assessment for 1956. Cambodia proposed that the new Members should not be required to contribute to the annual budget for 1955, but this was rejected by 43 votes to 1, with 14 abstentions. The proposal of the Committee on Contributions was approved by 48 votes to 9, with 1 abstention.

The scale of assessments submitted by the Committee on Contributions for the years 1956 and 1957 was approved by the Fifth Committee by 48 votes to 9, with 1 abstention, and later, at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 21 December 1956 by 73 votes to 1, with 1 abstention as resolution 1087(XI).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—11TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 632, 662.

FIFTH COMMITTEE, meetings 537-539, 542, 559, 560, 568, 592.

A/3121 and Add.1. Report of Committee on Contributions.

A/C.5/673. Statement of advances to Working Capital Fund and contributions to budgets for financial years 1954, 1955 and 1956 as at 15 November 1956.

A/C.5/L.398. United States proposal.

A/C.5/L.399. Draft resolution, embodying recommendations of Committee on Contributions, paragraphs 1-5, as amended by United States, adopted by Fifth Committee by 48 votes to 9, with 1 abstention.

A/C.5/L.401. Cambodia proposal.

A/C.5/L.405, 425. United States amendments to draft resolution A/C.5/L.399.

A/C.5/L.430. Draft report of Fifth Committee.

A/3549. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1087(XI), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/C.5/L.430, adopted by Assembly on 21 December 1956, meeting 632, by 73 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

"The General Assembly

"Resolves:

"1. That the scale of assessments for Members' contributions to the United Nations budget for the financial years 1956 and 1957, contained in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 970(X) of 15 December 1955, shall be revised to include assessments for the sixteen States admitted to membership in the United Nations on 14 December 1955;

"2. That the revised scale of assessments for 1956 and 1957 shall be as follows:

[The scale is given above as text matter.]

"3. That Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Ceylon, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Laos, Libya, Nepal, Portugal, Romania and Spain, which States became Members of the United Nations on 14 December 1955, shall contribute for the year

of admission to membership an amount equal to one-ninth of their percentage assessment for 1956, applied to the budget for 1955;

"4. That, notwithstanding the provisions of resolution 970(X), paragraph 4, the new Member States listed in paragraph 3 above, which participated in certain United Nations activities before their admission to membership, shall not be required to contribute separately towards the annual expenses of such activities from the year 1956 onwards, and that for the year 1955 the amounts these Members are called upon to contribute under the relevant General Assembly resolutions shall be reduced by one-ninth;

"5. That the Federal Republic of Germany, which under Economic and Social Council resolution 594 (XX) of 15 December 1955 became a member of the Economic Commission for Europe on 21 February 1956, shall be called upon to contribute 4.61 per cent of the expenses of the Economic Commission for Europe for the years 1956 and 1957."

FORM OF THE BUDGET

A number of proposals by the Secretary-General for changing the form of the United Nations budget from 1958 onwards were discussed at the General Assembly's eleventh session. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions agreed to change the form of the budget, on an experimental basis for two years, and the Fifth Committee subsequently endorsed the Advisory Committee's views. The new form simplifies the presentation of the Estimates, groups together the credits approved for similar objects of expenditure and is intended to give the Secretary-General

increased flexibility in the use of staff resources. It is also intended to provide a further simplification in the review of budgetary matters by the General Assembly, without a weakening of financial control.

The Fifth Committee adopted on an experimental basis a proposal aimed at limiting the number of requests for additional appropriations submitted after the Secretary-General had circulated his main budget estimates each year. This was endorsed by the General Assembly on 27 February 1957, by a vote of 69 to 0, with 4 abstentions.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 11TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETING, 662.

FIFTH COMMITTEE, meetings 562, 563.

A/C.5/662. Report of Secretary-General.

A/3372. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/C.5/L.431. United Kingdom proposal, approved by Fifth Committee by 52 votes to 1, with 7 abstentions.

A/3550. Report of Fifth Committee, Annex E.

RESOLUTION 1096(XI), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/3550, adopted by Assembly on 27 February 1957, meeting 662, by 69 votes to 0, with 4 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Believing it desirable to minimize the number of requests for additional appropriations submitted after

the Secretary-General has circulated his annual main budget estimates,

"Decides that, on an experimental basis in relation to the estimates for the financial year 1958, requests for additional appropriations for 1958 after the main budget estimates have been circulated to Member States shall be limited to:

"(a) Those for which approval is required as a matter of urgency in the interests of peace and security;

"(b) Those in respect of projects which the Secretary-General certifies to be of the highest urgency and which could not have been foreseen at the time the main budget estimates were circulated;

"(c) Those in respect of decisions of the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council or the Trusteeship Council, provided that such requests are circulated to the Governments of Member States not later than twenty-one days before the opening date of the General Assembly session;

“(d) Those in respect of decisions adopted by the General Assembly, either without reference to a Main Committee or on the recommendation of such a Committee.”

OVER-ALL TOTAL OF UNITED NATIONS ANNUAL BUDGET EXPENDITURE

At the General Assembly's eleventh session the Fifth Committee considered a United Kingdom memorandum outlining the following proposals: (1) that an over-all total of gross appropriations for the regular budget of the United Nations should be decided before any consideration was given to the detailed budget estimates; (2) that the over-all gross appropriation for the regular budget for 1957 should not exceed \$50 million; (3) that the General Assembly should recommend to the Secretary-General a target figure within which to frame his regular budget estimates for 1958.

These proposals were intended to secure a more stable budget and a more rational use of funds through determining the most suitable priorities to be accorded to the various items of expenditure proposed in the detailed estimates.

There was general support for the aims of the proposals but opinions were divided on whether a rigid procedure setting or fixing an over-all total of the budget was a feasible way to achieve the ends desired.

The United Kingdom proposals were embodied in a draft resolution submitted to the Fifth Committee. By this, the Assembly would, as an experiment and before examining in detail and approving individual appropriations re-

quested in the regular budget estimates of the United Nations for the financial year 1957, set an over-all gross appropriation in relation to which all individual appropriations requested in respect of that financial year, other than appropriations which might subsequently become necessary to meet unforeseen and emergency expenditures, would subsequently be considered. The Assembly would, by the draft resolution, fix a ceiling of \$50 million for the regular budget for 1957.

The Fifth Committee rejected the paragraph in the draft resolution on setting an over-all gross appropriation on an experimental basis. It did so by a roll-call vote of 30 votes against, 23 for, with 11 abstentions. The United Kingdom then withdrew the remainder of the draft resolution.

The Committee did, however, agree unanimously to a suggestion by France that the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions be asked to undertake a study on ways to implement, by means of the budget, previous Assembly recommendations for the establishment of a system of priorities. The study was for consideration at the Assembly's twelfth session. The Assembly took note of this in noting the report of the Fifth Committee.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 11TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETING, 632.

FIFTH COMMITTEE, meetings 542-544, 546, 548.

A/3202. Letter of 11 October 1956 from Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to Secretary-General requesting inclusion of item in agenda of 11th session.

A/C.5/678. Memorandum by United Kingdom and draft resolution.

A/C.5/L.408. United Kingdom revised draft resolution.

A/C.5/L.409. France amendment to United Kingdom draft resolution.

A/3482. Report of Fifth Committee.

FINANCIAL REPORTS AND ACCOUNTS AND REPORTS OF BOARD OF AUDITORS

Financial statements and reports of the Board of Auditors were submitted to the eleventh session of the General Assembly as follows: for the United Nations, for the financial year 1955; for the United Nations Children's Fund, for the year 1955; for the United Nations Refugee

Fund, for the year 1955; for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, for the year ended 30 June 1956; and for the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency, for the year ended 30 June 1956.

The reports were considered by the Fifth Committee together with the relevant reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. The Fifth Committee, in each case, recommended acceptance

of the financial reports and certificates of the Board of Auditors. The General Assembly in five resolutions, adopted on 7 and 21 December, accepted the reports and noted the observations of the Advisory Committee.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—11TH SESSION

UNITED NATIONS

PLENARY MEETING, 612.

FIFTH COMMITTEE, meetings 534, 540.

A/3124. Financial report and accounts and report of Board of Auditors.

A/3162. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/3416. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1069(XI), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/3416, adopted by the Assembly on 7 December 1956, meeting 612, by 62 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

"The General Assembly"

"1. *Accepts* the financial reports and accounts of the United Nations for the financial year ended 31 December 1955 and the certificates of the Board of Auditors;

"2. *Concurs* in the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its fourth report to the General Assembly at its eleventh session."

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

PLENARY MEETING, 612.

FIFTH COMMITTEE, meetings 534, 540.

A/3129. Financial report and accounts and report of the Board of Auditors.

A/3163. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/3417. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1070(XI), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/3417, adopted unanimously by the Assembly on 7 December 1956, meeting 612.

"The General Assembly"

"1. *Accepts* the financial report and accounts of the United Nations Children's Fund for the financial year ended 31 December 1955 and the certificate of the Board of Auditors;

"2. *Takes note* of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its fifth report to the General Assembly at its eleventh session."

UNITED NATIONS REFUGEE FUND

PLENARY MEETING, 612.

FIFTH COMMITTEE, meetings 534, 540.

A/3128. Financial report and accounts and report of Board of Auditors.

A/3164. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/3418. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1071(XI), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/3418, adopted by the Assembly on 7 December 1956, meeting 612, by 59 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions.

"The General Assembly"

"1. *Accepts* the financial report and accounts of the United Nations Refugee Fund for the financial year ended 31 December 1955 and the certificate of the Board of Auditors;

"2. *Takes note* of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its sixth report to the General Assembly at its eleventh session."

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

PLENARY MEETING, 632.

FIFTH COMMITTEE, meetings 547, 560.

A/3211. Financial report and accounts and report of Board of Auditors.

A/3431. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/3479. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1081(XI), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/3479, adopted without objection by the Assembly on 21 December 1956, meeting 632.

"The General Assembly"

"1. *Accepts* the accounts of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East for the financial year ended 30 June 1956 and the certificate of the Board of Auditors;

"2. *Takes note* of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its twenty-sixth report to the General Assembly at its eleventh session."

UNITED NATIONS KOREAN RECONSTRUCTION AGENCY

PLENARY MEETING, 632.

FIFTH COMMITTEE, meetings 547, 560.

A/3206. Financial report and accounts and report of Board of Auditors.

A/3394. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/3480. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1082(XI), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/3480, adopted by the Assembly on 21 December 1956, meeting 632, by 61 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

"The General Assembly

"1. *Accepts* the financial report and accounts of

the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency for the financial year ended 30 June 1956 and the certificate of the Board of Auditors;

"2. *Takes note* of the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as set forth in its nineteenth report to the General Assembly at its eleventh session."

OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

On 27 February 1957, the General Assembly invited the specialized agencies to give attention to the observation and recommendations contained in a report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary questions on the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies for 1957. The report also stressed the need for orderly regulation of the economic and social programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The resolution, adopted without objection on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, also asked the Economic and Social Council for a study of ways of appraising the over-all economic and social programmes to be undertaken by the United Nations and the specialized agencies over the next few years. The Council was to report to the Assembly's thirteenth session.

TAX EQUALIZATION FUND: LOCAL AND STATE INCOME TAXES

Acting on recommendations by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and by the Fifth Committee, the General Assembly decided in effect, on 27 February 1957, that United Nations staff members should continue to enjoy relief from double taxation in respect of local or state incomes, the cost of this to be charged against the Tax Equalization Fund set up by the Assembly under resolution 973(X) of 15 December 1955. The latter resolution was amended accordingly at the Assembly's eleventh session by resolution 1099(XI).

NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE FOR EXTRA-BUDGETARY FUNDS

On 27 February 1957, the Assembly adopted resolution 1091(XI) on a procedure for obtaining funds for programmes falling outside

the regular United Nations budget and financed through pledges of voluntary contributions by governments. It decided to retain the present system of raising funds for the United Nations Children's Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. In the case of the two refugee programmes, however, it was decided to convene an *ad hoc* committee of the whole Assembly at the twelfth session at which voluntary contributions for each of the two programmes would be announced for the following financial year. States which were members of a specialized agency but not Members of the United Nations would be invited to attend meetings of the *ad hoc* committee.

AUDIT REPORTS ON TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FUNDS

On 21 December 1956, the Assembly adopted without objection a resolution, recommended by the Fifth Committee, taking note of the audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies of technical assistance funds allocated from the Special Account for the year ended 31 December 1955 and of the observations thereon of the Advisory Committee.

PENSION FUND

Acting on a recommendation of the Fifth Committee, the Assembly unanimously adopted two resolutions, on 7 December 1956, one taking note of the annual report of the Joint Staff Pension Board, and the other approving amendments to articles III and XXIX of the regulations of the Joint Staff Pension Fund. The report of the Board for the year ended 30 September 1955, shows that the principal of the Fund increased by about \$8.3 million to a total of \$51.7 million. The investment portfolio increased to \$51.2 million with a yield of 3.18 per cent as against \$42.7 million with a yield of 3.06 per cent for the previous year. The active membership increased during the year by about 500, reaching a total of 9,001 persons

serving on the staff of the seven participating organizations. The amendment to article III permanently excluded the validation of any prior service which was specifically made non-pensionable by the terms of employment; the amendment to article XXIX provided for a periodic review of the basic tables every six years instead of every five years.

On 27 February 1957, the Assembly also took note of a report of the Fifth Committee on the use of Pension Fund capital for housing loans to staff, which had been proposed by the Secretary-General and approved by the Board. The General Assembly took no formal decision on this matter, leaving it to the Secretary-General to submit further proposals to the twelfth session of the Assembly, bearing alternative solutions in mind.

NEW UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTRES

On 21 December 1956, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction a proposal by the Secretary-General to extend the network of informa-

tion centres to new Member States and recommended that he give priority to those countries which, for linguistic or other reasons, could not be adequately served through existing centres or through the information services of the specialized agencies and which had informed him of their interest in that regard. It also recommended, among other things, that he keep the structure of the information centres under constant review and renew his efforts to co-ordinate United Nations information services with those of the specialized agencies to avoid duplication of work and to make it possible—by means of savings which might be made in other sections of the budget without prejudice to existing services, or by other administrative means within his competence—to set aside funds for the progressive establishment of the necessary information centres in new Member States.

The resolution to this effect was taken by 65 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—11TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETING, 662.
FIFTH COMMITTEE, meetings 566, 592.

A/3142; A/3166. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination between United Nations and ILO and between United Nations and UNESCO, with particular reference to working of Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Reports of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/3489 and Add.1. Administrative budgets of specialized agencies for 1957. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/C.5/660; A/3486. Permanent headquarters of ITU and WMO. Reports of Secretary-General and Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/3547. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1094(XI), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/3547, adopted without vote by Assembly on 27 February 1957, meeting 662.

"The General Assembly,

"Having considered the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on

the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies for 1957 and its special reports relating to the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

I

"1. *Invites the attention of the specialized agencies to the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies for 1957;*

"2. *Requests the Economic and Social Council to study the matters raised in paragraphs 6 and 7 of that report concerning an appraisal of the over-all programmes to be undertaken by the United Nations and the specialized agencies in the economic and social fields over the next five or six years, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session;*

"3. *Requests the specialized agencies to co-operate with the Economic and Social Council in its consideration of this question;*

II

"1. *Notes that the special reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions relating to the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization are of a preliminary character and that the Advisory Committee intends, on completion of similar studies in respect of other organizations participating in the Expanded Programme of Technical*

Assistance, to submit a final report to the General Assembly embodying its conclusions and recommendations;

"2. *Invites the attention* of the International Labour Organisation to the observations and suggestions contained in the Advisory Committee's special report on that organization, and in particular in paragraphs 36, 43, 46, 52, 59, 66 and 80 of that report;

"3. *Invites the attention* of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to the observations and suggestions contained in the Advisory Committee's special report on that organization, and in particular in paragraphs 16, 32 to 35, 43, 45, 47, 60, 78, 80 and 98 of that report."

TAX EQUALIZATION FUND

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 11TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETING, 662.
FIFTH COMMITTEE, meeting 559.

A/C.5/657. Report by Secretary-General.

A/3331. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/3550. Report of Fifth Committee, Annex H.

RESOLUTION 1099(XI), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/3550, adopted by Assembly on 27 February 1957, meeting 662, by 74 votes to 0.

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Having considered* the reports of the Secretary-General and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on local and state income taxes,

"*Decides* to amend paragraph 4 of its resolution 973 A (X) of 15 December 1955 by deleting the phrase 'excluding any local or state income taxes', so that the paragraph shall read as follows:

"That there shall be charged against the credits of the appropriate Member States under paragraph 2 above all amounts paid under resolution C below by way of double-taxation relief in respect of national income taxes levied on staff members by the Member States concerned during each financial year, provided that should the credit under paragraph 2 above be insufficient for this purpose, all such payments made after the credit has been liquidated shall be charged to the credit of the appropriate Member State under paragraph 3 above."

NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE FOR EXTRA-BUDGETARY FUNDS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 11TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETING, 662.
FIFTH COMMITTEE, meetings 565, 570-572, 592.

A/3194. Report of Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds.

A/C.5/694 and Add.1. Letter of 17 January 1957 from Chairman of Technical Assistance Committee to Chairman of Fifth Committee.

A/C.5/L.433 and Add.1, and Rev.1. Argentina, Australia, Canada, Pakistan, Chile, United Kingdom, United States draft resolution and revision; Part A, adopted by Fifth Committee, as amended, by 36 votes to 0, with 17 abstentions, Part B, adopted by Fifth Committee by 51 votes to 0, with 7 abstentions.

A/C.5/L.439 and Rev.1. Brazil, France, India, Yugoslavia amendments to 7-Power draft resolution.

A/3548. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1091(XI), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/3548, adopted by Assembly on 27 February 1957, meeting 662, as follows: 1091 A (XI) by 54 votes to 0, with 3 abstentions, 1091 B (XI) by 53 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions.

A

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Having considered* the report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds appointed at the tenth session of the General Assembly, and the recommendation of the Negotiating Committee for a change in the method of securing pledges of contributions to the voluntary programmes,

"*Having been notified* of the views of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund, and of those of the Technical Assistance Committee, that these two bodies favour the retention of their present fund-raising procedure,

"*Recognizing* the importance of determining the financial resources for activities and programmes to be financed by voluntary contributions before the reports on such activities and programmes are considered and acted upon by the General Assembly,

"*Recognizing further* the need to change the existing procedure for obtaining financial support for those programmes of the United Nations financed by voluntary contributions for which those contributions fall considerably short of the financial targets set for them,

"1. *Decides:*

"(a) In the case of the United Nations Children's Fund, to retain the present year-round fund-raising procedure;

"(b) In the case of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, to retain the present system of a special pledging conference, to be held at the initiative of the Negotiating Committee;

"(c) To convene, during the twelfth session of the General Assembly, an *ad hoc* committee of the whole Assembly, under the chairmanship of the President of the session, where pledges of voluntary contributions for the two refugee programmes for the following financial year would be announced, with separate meetings dedicated to each programme;

"2. *Decides further* that States not Members of the United Nations, but members of one or more of the specialized agencies, shall be invited to attend meetings of the *ad hoc* committee for the purpose of announcing their pledges to the two refugee programmes.

B

"*The General Assembly*

"1. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly

to appoint a Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds consisting of not more than ten members, with the same terms of reference as those laid down in General Assembly resolution 693(VII) of 25 October 1952, to serve from the close of the eleventh session to the close of the twelfth session of the Assembly,

"2. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of the twelfth session of the General Assembly the item entitled 'Report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds'."

AUDIT REPORTS ON TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FUNDS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 11TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETING, 632.
FIFTH COMMITTEE, meetings 547, 560.

A/3158 and Corr.1, 2; A/3432. Audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies of technical assistance funds allocated from special account. Reports of Secretary-General and Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/3481. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1088(XI), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/3481, adopted without objection by Assembly on 21 December 1956, meeting 632.

"The General Assembly"

"Takes note of the audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies of technical assistance funds allocated from the Special Account, for the financial year ended 31 December 1955, and of the observations thereon of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, as set forth in its twenty-seventh report to the General Assembly at its eleventh session."

PENSION FUND

GENERAL ASSEMBLY — 11TH SESSION
PLENARY MEETINGS, 612, 662.
FIFTH COMMITTEE, meetings 536, 540, 566-568, 589.

A/3146. Annual report of United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board.

A/3351; A/C.5/668. Use of Pension Fund Capital for housing loans to staff. Reports of Secretary-General and Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/3352. Amendments to regulations of Joint Staff Pension Fund. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/C.5/L.395. Exchange of letters between Secretary-General and Director-General of International Labour Office.

A/3420 and Add.1. Reports of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTIONS 1072(XI) and 1073(XI), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/3420, adopted unanimously by Assembly on 7 December 1956, meeting 612.

RESOLUTION 1072(XI):

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION BOARD

"The General Assembly"

"Takes note of the annual report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board."

RESOLUTION 1073(XI):

AMENDMENTS TO THE REGULATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS JOINT STAFF PENSION FUND

"The General Assembly"

"Adopts the text annexed to the present resolution as amendments to the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. These amendments shall become effective from the date of their adoption."

ANNEX

Article III (amended text)

"1. A participant who has been in the employment of a member organization as a full-time staff member and whose participation in the Pension Fund was at that time excluded by article II of these regulations because he had entered employment under a contract for less than one year, or had completed less than one year of service, may, subject to paragraph 4 of this regulation, elect within one year of the commencement of his participation to have the period of such prior employment included in his contributory service to the extent to which he pays into the Pension Fund, in accordance with the administrative rules established for this purpose by the Joint Staff Pension Board, a sum or sums equal to the contributions which he would have paid had he been subject to these regulations throughout this period, with compound interest at 2½ per cent per annum, and provided that there has been continuity of employment. For the purposes of this article, intervals of not more than thirty calendar days in the period of employment shall not be considered as breaking the continuity of employment. The time covered by these intervals shall not be included in the period of contributory service.

"2. Payment into the Pension Fund of amounts equal to twice the amount of the payment so made by the participant shall be made by the member organization designated for that purpose in accordance with arrangements concluded by the member organizations.

"3. The earliest date from which employment with the United Nations can be validated is the first day of February 1946.

"4. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article, a participant may not make pensionable a period during which he was employed under a contract of employment which specifically excluded his participation in the Pension Fund."

Article XXIX (amended text)

"The Joint Staff Pension Board, upon the advice of a qualified actuary or actuaries, shall adopt from time to time service and mortality tables and the rate of regular interest which shall be used in all actuarial

calculations required in connexion with the Pension Fund. Unless and until changed by the Joint Staff Pension Board, a rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum shall be the applicable rate of regular interest. At least once in each six years following the establishment of the Pension Fund, the Board shall have an actuarial investigation made into the mortality, service and compensation experience of the participants and beneficiaries of the Pension Fund; and, taking into account the results of such investigation, the Board shall adopt such mortality, service and other tables as it shall deem appropriate."

NEW UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTRES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—11TH SESSION

PLENARY MEETING, 632.

FIFTH COMMITTEE, meetings 551–553, 589.

A/3126. Budget estimates for financial year 1957.

A/3160. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/C.5/L.412 and Add.1. Chile, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Peru, Spain, Venezuela draft resolution, adopted unanimously by Fifth Committee as orally amended by Canada and USSR.

A/C.5/L.413. Canada, Ceylon, India, United Kingdom draft proposal, adopted unanimously by Fifth Committee.

A/3522. Report of Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

A/C.5/L.414. USSR proposal, adopted by Fifth Committee, as amended by United Kingdom, A/C.5/L.415, by 27 votes to 15, with 19 abstentions.

A/C.5/L.415. United Kingdom amendment to USSR proposal, A/C.5/L.414.

A/C.5/L.429/Add.1. Budget estimates for financial year 1957, Annex C.

A/3550. Report of Fifth Committee.

RESOLUTION 1086(XI), as recommended by Fifth Committee, A/C.5/L.429/Add.1, adopted by Assembly on 21 December 1956, meeting 632, by 65 votes to 0, with 8 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Having examined sections 10 and 20 of the budget estimates for the financial year 1957,

"Noting with satisfaction the Secretary-General's proposal to extend the network of information centres to the new Member States,

"Considering the desirability of the establishment of information centres, on the basis of the regional and linguistic distribution referred to in the basic principles underlying the public information activities of the United Nations approved by the General Assembly in resolution 595(VI) of 4 February 1952,

"Considering that the new Member States should be treated, by means of a flexible administrative policy, on a footing of equality with other Members in the matter of the provision of information services,

"1. Recommends the Secretary-General to continue to give favourable attention to the establishment of information offices in the new Member States, giving priority to those countries which, for linguistic or other reasons, cannot be adequately served through existing centres or through the information services of the specialized agencies and which have informed him of their interest in that regard;

"2. Recommends the Secretary-General to keep the structure of the information centres under constant review and to renew his efforts to co-ordinate the information services of the United Nations with those of the specialized agencies in order to avoid duplication of work and to make it possible—by means of savings which may be made in other sections of the budget without prejudice to existing services, or by other administrative means within the competence of the Secretary-General—to set aside funds for the progressive establishment of the necessary information centres in new Member States;

"3. Invites the Secretary-General to take into consideration the views expressed in the debate on this item in the Fifth Committee, both in the distribution of the funds appropriated for 1957 and in the preparation of the budget estimates for the financial year 1958."

CHAPTER I

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (ILO)

During 1956 membership of the International Labour Organisation (ILO)¹ increased from 70 to 77. Romania and Spain were readmitted on 11 and 28 May respectively, and Paraguay on 5 September. Jordan became a Member on 20 January, Sudan and Tunisia on 12 June, and Morocco on 13 June.

During the course of the year, 123 ratifications of International Labour Conventions were registered.²

Two additional ILO Branch Offices were established, in Brazil and Japan.

Both the General Conference and the Governing Body considered the report of the independent committee, set up in 1955, on the extent of freedom of employers' and workers' organizations in Member States. The Governing Body asked the Director-General to report on the desirability and practicability of setting up continuing machinery to establish the facts about freedom of association in ILO Member States. It also asked him to report on improving the working of the annual ILO Conference.

In March, the Governing Body decided to appoint a tripartite committee to study probable repercussions of any world-wide reduction of hours of work resulting from the spread of mechanization, automation and the use of new forms of energy, and to consider ILO action in this respect. In November, the Governing Body asked the International Labour Office to study and analyse, on a continuing basis, the labour and social implications of automation and other technological developments.

¹ For further information, in particular concerning the functions and organization of ILO and its activities prior to 1956, see previous volumes of the *Yearbook*, reports of the Director-General to the General Conference and proceedings of the Conference.

² For detailed information, see the chart of ratifications of International Labour Conventions, usually appended each year to the issues of *Industry and Labour* for 15 January and 15 June.

It called, too, for the establishment of complete freedom of association in Hungary and pledged ILO support for any United Nations action in this regard. It also called for the establishment of complete trade union freedom in Poland and asked Hungary and Poland to ratify ILO Conventions on the subject.

The activities of ILO could be roughly classified under three headings: (1) the establishment of labour and social standards and measures to promote their acceptance; (2) operational action to assist countries in improving living standards; (3) the compilation and analysis of information on social questions.

LABOUR AND SOCIAL STANDARDS

At the thirty-ninth Session of the International Labour Conference, held in Geneva from 6 to 28 June 1956, two formal Recommendations³ were adopted concerning vocational training in agriculture and welfare facilities for workers. Preliminary action was taken with a view to final discussion on five new instruments at the next session of the Conference in 1957. One of these instruments, it was proposed, should be a convention to outlaw forced or compulsory labour, concentration camps or the deportation of national minorities. The other instruments proposed were Conventions and supplementary Recommendations dealing with weekly rest in commerce and in offices and with the protection and integration of tribal and semi-tribal populations, indigenous and others, in independent countries.

Resolutions were also adopted on automation and its impact on all aspects of social and

³ Under the Constitution of ILO, Members are under the obligation to consider Recommendations adopted by the Conference with a view to giving effect to their provisions by legislation or other action and to report periodically on the position of their laws and practices in relation to Recommendations.

labour policy; reduction of working hours; ratification of the 1951 Convention on equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value; and disarmament.

As is its usual practice, the Conference set up a special committee to examine information and reports on the application of international labour Conventions and Recommendations.

The sixth regional conference of ILO Member States in the Americas met in Havana in September. The principal items discussed were the role of employers and workers in programmes to raise productivity, labour-management relations and co-operatives.

Government, shipowner and seafarer delegates from 21 countries participated in ILO's Preparatory Technical Maritime Conference held in London in October. Draft Recommendations were adopted on the engagement of seafarers on foreign flag vessels, the provision of medicine chests on board ships, the giving of medical advice by radio to ships at sea, and seafarers' national identity documents. Also approved were resolutions relating to flag transfer and the preparation of a ship's medical guide (in collaboration with the World Health Organization), and a resolution supporting the principle that only the authorities of a State issuing a competency certificate can suspend it.

Three tripartite Industrial Committees met in April and May—those concerned with petroleum, with coal mines, and with building, civil engineering and public works.

The Petroleum Committee, at its resumed fifth session, recommended that working conditions in countries where contract labour is employed should be regulated by governmental authority in the absence of collective agreement, and it outlined courses for action by public authorities and oil companies. It also asserted that recognition of individual rights was essential to sound human relations in the petroleum industry.

The Coal Mines Committee drew attention to the social consequences which the substitution of coal by other forms of fuel and energy, including atomic energy, might have on mine-workers. It also suggested ways of improving safety in coal mines, retaining manpower and facilitating recruitment of new workers, and developing and harmonizing vocational training of coal-miners.

The Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee recommended a series of measures to increase workers' safety in the construction industry, and drew the attention of management and labour to the need for safety-consciousness. In a resolution on national housing programmes and full employment, it pointed to well-planned, continuing and regular building activity as a possible solution for difficulties arising from housing shortages, current and future needs, and the need to replace certain existing dwellings near production centres.

In July, an inter-governmental meeting of representatives from 16 European countries adopted a definitive text for the European Social Security Convention, intended to assure social security protection outside national boundaries, in cases of sickness, maternity, occupational diseases or accidents and death, for those working for European airlines, railways and road, river and lake transport.

Various meetings of experts were convened by ILO during the year, at which the following were among the subjects discussed: social aspects of problems of European economic co-operation; basic problems and current trends in labour-management relations; maintenance of family levels of living; women's employment and the need for vocational training to be more closely associated to job opportunities; protection of professional drivers against civil law claims arising out of their employment; and the standardization of certificates of tests and examinations of loading and unloading gear used in ports.

A draft international convention for the protection of performers, manufacturers of phonograph records and broadcasting organizations was completed by a group of experts from various musical and associated organizations.

Following up the work of earlier ILO meetings on danger symbols, a group of experts established a basic list of some 160 dangerous substances to be labelled uniformly throughout the world. Drafted, too, was a code of safety and health practices in dock work.

A European seminar on vocational training, jointly sponsored by the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, the European Productivity Agency and ILO, met at ILO Headquarters in April with representatives of governments and employers and workers from

various countries. The fourth annual international co-operative training course was held in Denmark in August and September, those attending coming from Africa, the Americas and Asia. An *ad hoc* Meeting on Civil Aviation was held at Geneva in November to study conditions of employment and other aspects of the civil aviation industry such as hours of work for flight personnel and income security after retirement or grounding.

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

ILO gave aid to 54 countries in 1956 under the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme of the United Nations and specialized agencies. Expenditures came to about \$3 million.

Experts assigned during the year totalled 289, as compared with 238 in 1955. The number of new experts recruited, however, fell to 114. This was due to the high percentage of continuing contracts — an indication of the increasing stabilization of the programme and the tendency towards concentrated and continuing activity in certain fields.

Fellowship grants were reduced from 267 in 1955 to 206 in 1956. The number of worker-trainees also fell, from 306 to 91, but the number of worker-trainees to complete their studies rose from 221 in 1955 to 230 in 1956. The decrease in fellowship awards was due to the scarcity of available funds, which required governments to choose between sending officials for training abroad and obtaining expert assistance. Priority was given to expert assistance because of the stage of development reached in many major projects.

Expenditure on equipment in 1956 amounted to \$505,911, about \$200,000 more than in 1955.

The main emphasis of ILO's programme was again placed on the organization and distribution of manpower and the development of vocational training schemes, including supervisory training. In 1956, the vocational training centre in Indonesia was taken over by Government authorities; in Malaya, a tripartite national apprenticeship board commenced operations; a pilot vocational training school was established in Greece; centres in Haiti, Libya and Yugoslavia continued to receive further assistance; and new projects were undertaken in Africa.

Technical assistance with a view to raising

productivity continued to be rendered to Bolivia, Brazil, Egypt, Greece, India, Israel, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and Turkey.

Expert aid was also given to governments to implement social security schemes for industrial workers, to improve labour administration and to develop co-operative movements.

Marked progress was made in the Andean-Indian inter-agency project, which is aimed at integrating the indigenous population of Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru into the national economies of these countries. ILO is responsible for the general direction of the project. The consolidation phase was satisfactorily completed. Measures were prepared in 1956 for a gradual reduction of international assistance and the taking over of the mission's responsibilities by the Governments of Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru.

Other ILO activities included a cost-of-living survey in Singapore and a joint fact-finding tour by experts to assess the needs of certain Latin American countries for skilled and semi-skilled workers from Europe.

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

In addition to the preparation of reports for the General Conference, industrial committees and other meetings, ILO's research and publications programme in 1956 included the publication of the *Tenth Report of the International Labour Organisation to the United Nations* and the *Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 1956*, which contained data for the USSR for the first time since the 1947-48 issue. The annual report of the Director-General to the Conference had, as its principal theme, the problems of rural and urban employment and their inter-relationship in the social field.

Special studies published during the year included *Problems of Wage Policy in Asian Countries*, *Production and Employment in the Metal Trades*, *International Comparisons of Real Wages*, *Social Aspects of European Economic Co-operation*, *Systems of Social Security: Great Britain*, and *Co-operation — A Workers' Educational Manual*.

ILO's regular periodicals in English, French and Spanish continued to be issued: the monthly *International Labour Review* (with statistical supplement); the semi-monthly *Industry and Labour*; the bi-monthly *Legislative Series*; the quarterly *Occupational Safety and Health*; and

also the *Official Bulletin* (published irregularly).

ILO News, a bulletin, was issued monthly in English, French and Spanish, every two months in German, and at varying intervals in Arabic, Dutch, Hindi, Japanese, Norwegian and Urdu.

BUDGET

The thirty-ninth Session of the International Labour Conference approved a budget totalling \$7,617,708 to cover expenses of ILO during 1957. The main details of the expenditures covered by this budget (in U. S. dollars) are as follows:

Ordinary Budget

Sessions of the Conference and the Governing Body and other conferences	\$ 362,085
General services of the International Labour Office	6,189,307

Profit and loss on exchange	—
Permanent equipment, library, etc.	115,500
Capital expenditure	100
Unforeseen expenditure	—
Total	\$6,666,992

Staff Pension Funds and Related Provisions	634,786
Working Capital Fund	—
Building Fund—Annuity	28,780
Facilities in Additional Languages	236,150
Supplementary Operational Activities	150,000
Total Gross Expenditure Budget	\$7,716,708
<i>Deduct:</i> Miscellaneous income	99,000
Total Net Expenditure Budget	\$7,617,708

For details of contributions due from Member States for 1957, see Annex I below.

ANNEX I. MEMBERSHIP AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as of 31 December 1956; contributions as due for 1957)

Member	Percentage	Gross Contribution (in U.S. dollars)	Member	Percentage	Gross Contribution (in U.S. dollars)
Afghanistan	0.12	\$ 9,141.25	Iceland	0.12	9,141.25
Albania	0.12	9,141.25	India	3.38	257,478.53
Argentina	1.61	122,645.10	Indonesia	0.43	32,756.14
Australia	1.92	146,259.99	Iran	0.31	23,614.89
Austria	0.35	26,661.98	Iraq	0.13	9,903.02
Belgium	1.42	108,171.45	Ireland	0.30	22,853.12
Bolivia	0.12	9,141.25	Israel	0.12	9,141.25
Brazil	1.61	122,645.10	Italy	2.48	188,919.16
Bulgaria	0.21	15,997.19	Japan	2.00	152,354.16
Burma	0.16	12,188.33	Jordan	0.12	9,141.25
Byelorussian SSR	0.45	34,279.69	Lebanon	0.12	9,141.25
Canada	3.60	274,237.49	Liberia	0.12	9,141.25
Ceylon	0.13	9,903.02	Libya	0.12	9,141.25
Chile	0.37	28,185.52	Luxembourg	0.12	9,141.25
China	3.04	231,578.32	Mexico	0.79	60,179.89
Colombia	0.41	31,232.60	Morocco	0.14	10,664.79
Costa Rica	0.12	9,141.25	Netherlands	1.24	94,459.58
Cuba	0.32	24,376.67	New Zealand	0.51	38,850.31
Czechoslovakia	0.95	72,368.22	Norway	0.53	40,373.85
Denmark	0.80	60,941.66	Pakistan	0.73	55,609.27
Dominican Republic	0.12	9,141.25	Panama	0.12	9,141.25
Ecuador	0.12	9,141.25	Paraguay*	—	—
Egypt	0.49	37,326.77	Peru	0.21	15,997.19
El Salvador	0.12	9,141.25	Philippines	0.37	28,185.52
Ethiopia	0.12	9,141.25	Poland	1.24	94,459.58
Finland	0.30	22,853.12	Portugal	0.33	25,138.44
France	6.18	470,774.35	Romania*	—	—
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	4.35	331,370.30	Spain*	—	—
Greece	0.21	15,997.19	Sudan	0.12	9,141.25
Guatemala	0.12	9,141.25	Sweden	1.78	135,595.20
Haiti	0.12	9,141.25	Switzerland	1.49	113,503.85
Honduras	0.12	9,141.25	Syria	0.12	9,141.25
Hungary	0.50	38,088.54	Thailand	0.22	16,758.96

Member	Percentage	Gross Contribution (in U.S. dollars)	Member	Percentage	Gross Contribution (in U.S. dollars)
Tunisia	0.12	9,141.25	Viet-Nam	0.21	15,997.19
Turkey	0.79	60,179.89	Yugoslavia	0.44	33,517.92
Ukrainian SSR	1.00	76,177.08			
Union of South Africa	0.95	72,368.22	Total	100.00	\$7,617,708.00
USSR	10.00	761,770.80			
United Kingdom	10.44	795,288.72			
United States	25.00	1,904,427.00			
Uruguay	0.19	14,473.65			
Venezuela	0.35	26,661.98			

* The contributions of Romania and Spain, which were not assessed in time for inclusion in the 1957 budget, were later established as follows: Romania, 0.50 per cent, \$38,088.54; Spain, 1.14 per cent, \$86,841.87. Paraguay's contribution had not been assessed at the end of 1956.

ANNEX II. OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS

(As of 31 December 1956)

MEMBERSHIP OF THE GOVERNING BODY

Chairman: Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans.

Vice-Chairmen: Pierre Waline, Sir Alfred Roberts.

REGULAR MEMBERS

GOVERNMENT GROUP

Argentina	Raúl C. Migone
Australia	Patrick Shaw
Burma	Sein Myint
Canada	George V. Haythorne
China	Yu Tsunc-chi
Colombia	Luis González Barros
Cuba	Guillermo de Blanck
Egypt	H. M. Asfahany
France	Paul Ramadier
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Maximilian Sauerborn
India	S. T. Merani
Italy	Roberto Ago
Japan	Keiichi Tatsuke
Netherlands	A. A. van Rhijn
Norway	K. J. Oksnes
Turkey	Necdet Azak
USSR	A. A. Arutunian
United Kingdom	Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans
United States	J. Ernest Wilkins
Uruguay	Julián Nogueira

EMPLOYERS' GROUP

Luis Alcalá Sucre (Venezuelan), G. A. Allana (Pakistani), Gullmar Bergenstrom (Swedish), Pietro Campanella (Italian), William Gemmill (South African), William L. McGrath (United States), Julio B. Pons (Uruguayan), Sir Richard Snedden (United Kingdom), Naval H. Tata (Indian), Pierre Waline (French).

WORKERS' GROUP

Aftab Ali (Pakistani), Robert Bothereau (French),

Angel Coffío García (Cuban), George P. Delaney (United States), Albert E. Monk (Australian), Einar Nielsen (Danish), Syndulpho de Azevedo Pequeno (Brazilian), Willi Richter (German), Sir Alfred Roberts (United Kingdom), K. P. Tripathi (Indian).

DEPUTY MEMBERS

GOVERNMENT GROUP

Ceylon*	—
Chile	Fernando Donoso Silva
Indonesia	Iman Soepomo
Liberia	Kolli S. Tamba
Mexico	Emilio Calderón-Puig
Portugal	Manuel A. Fernandes
Sweden	Per Eckerberg
Switzerland	Max Kaufmann
Syria*	—
Venezuela	Víctor Montoya

EMPLOYERS' GROUP

Harry Taylor (Canadian), Massoud Ghayour (Iranian), Fritz Faubel (German), Fernando Yllanes Ramos (Mexican), Antony G. Fennema (Netherlands), Akio Mishiro (Japanese), Charles Kuntchen (Swiss), F. A. P. Muro de Nadal (Argentine), John O'Brien (Irish), Abdel-Rahman Hamada (Egyptian).

WORKERS' GROUP

Claude Jodoin (Canadian), Jean Möri (Swiss), Alfonso Sánchez Madariaga (Mexican), S. Thondaman (Ceylonese), Andreas Kyriakopoulos (Greek), Giulio Pastore (Italian), Martin Ruppert (Netherlands), Johann Böhm (Austrian), Nathalie de Bock (Belgian), Aron Becker (Israeli).

* No permanent representative had been appointed by the end of 1956.

OFFICIALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Director-General: David A. Morse (United States).

Deputy Director-General: Jef Rens (Belgium).

Assistant Directors-General: Raghunath Rao (India), C. W. Jenks (United Kingdom), Luis Alvarado

(Peru), William Yalden-Thomson (Canada), Abbas Ammar (Egypt), Francis C. Blanchard (France).

Treasurer: Frederick H. Wheeler (Australia).

HEADQUARTERS, LIAISON, BRANCH AND FIELD OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

International Labour Office
Geneva, Switzerland

Cable Address: INTERLAB GENEVE

LIAISON OFFICE WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

International Labour Office
345 East 46th Street
New York 17, N. Y., U. S. A.

Cable Address: INTERLABOR NEWYORKNY

BRANCH OFFICES

International Labour Office
Edifício do Ministério do Trabalho
2º Andar, Sala 216 a 220
Avenida Presidente Antonio Carlos
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Cable Address: INTERLAB RIODEJANEIRO

International Labour Office
95 Rideau Street
Ottawa, Canada

Cable Address: INTERLAB OTTAWA

International Labour Office
205 Boulevard St. Germain
Paris 7*, France

Cable Address: INTERLAB PARIS

International Labour Office
Kölner Strasse 64a
Bad Godesberg, Fed. Rep. of Germany

Cable Address: INTERLAB BONN

International Labour Office
1—Mandi House
New Delhi, India

Cable Address: INTERLAB NEWDELHI

International Labour Office
Villa Aldobrandini
Via Panisperna 28
Rome, Italy

Cable Address: INTERLAB ROMA

International Labour Office
c/o Chuo Rodo Kaikan
6-gochi, Shiba-Koen
Minato-ku
Tokyo, Japan

Cable Address: INTERLAB TOKYO

International Labour Office
38 Parliament Street
London, S.W.1, England

Cable Address: INTERLAB LONDON

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917 Fifteenth Street N. W.
Washington 5, D. C., U. S. A.

Cable Address: INTERLAB WASHINGTON

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P. O. Box 4
Bangalore, Mysore State, India

Cable Address: INTERLAB BANGALORE

CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

International Labour Office
Edificio "América" "B" 10º Piso
Avenida Juarez No. 42
Mexico 1, D.F., Mexico

Cable Address: CEDEAC MEXICO

LATIN AMERICA

International Labour Office
Avenida Arequipa 173
Lima, Peru

Cable Address: CENTRAC LIMA

NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

International Labour Office
Luleciler caddesi No. 26
Tophane
Istanbul, Turkey

Cable Address: INTERLAB ISTANBUL

CHAPTER II

THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)

Two major considerations affected the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)⁴ during 1956. One factor was the continuing existence of surpluses

of certain key agricultural products, with continued low levels of production and consumption in many countries. The idea of "selective expansion of production and consumption",

⁴ For further information, particularly about FAO's functions and organization, and activities prior to 1956, see previous volumes of the *Yearbook*; FAO

reports to the United Nations; reports of the Director-General to the Conference; reports of the Conference; FAO *Catalogue of Publications*.

which had influenced many action programmes during the previous two years, was now seen as a process of economic planning rather than as an end in itself. It became apparent that the greatest immediate need was for increased productivity, especially in the less developed countries.

The other main factor affecting FAO's work was the reorganization and consolidation at Headquarters, approved at the 1955 FAO Conference and aimed at closer co-ordination of programmes under the regular and technical assistance budgets. In particular, a central programming and budgetary service was set up, with smaller parallel units in each of the technical divisions. New services were established for liaison with Member governments of FAO and with international agencies and similar organizations. Steps were also taken for strengthening regional field staffs.

Morocco and Sudan were admitted as Members of FAO on September 13, bringing the total number of Members to 74.

In February, the Director-General, Dr. P. V. Cardon resigned on account of ill health, B. R. Sen (from India) being elected in September to succeed him. Sir Herbert Broadley, the Deputy Director-General, was Acting Director-General prior to Mr. Sen's election.

Regional conferences, held at Bandung, Indonesia (for Asia and the Far East), and at Santiago, Chile (for Latin America), in the latter part of the year, indicated a greatly increased interest in FAO's work on the part of Member countries, as well as determination to work towards mutual discussion and solution of common problems within their respective regions.

A start was made on the projected world survey of natural resources with the selection of three pilot areas, one each in the Far East, Middle East and Latin America. Arrangements were made for a field team to visit the first of these regions early in 1957.

Work on the application of atomic energy culminated in a meeting of a European Contact Group at Wageningen, the Netherlands, to consider the uses of isotopes and radiation in agricultural research.

During the year, the Organization operated on a regular programme budget of \$6,600,000. The budget for 1957 was set at \$6,800,000.

ACTIVITIES UNDER EXPANDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

There were slightly more funds available for technical assistance in 1956 than in 1955. Technical aid expenditures in 1956 came to about \$8 million. Over 1,300 assignments had been completed between the time the Expanded Programme started and the end of 1956, when there were 467 technicians out on field assignments. In November, FAO awarded its thousandth fellowship; 262 fellowships were granted during the year.

Among the operations in 1956 were the organization of a training centre in irrigation practices and a study tour of forest shelter belts, both in the USSR. These were results of an FAO mission which returned from a visit to that country at the beginning of the year. Another result was the purchase of varied types of equipment for various mechanization projects, particularly in Africa.

In 1956, it proved possible for the first time to implement the annual technical assistance plans fully by the end of the programme year.

In the earlier part of the year, an important meeting of the chiefs of missions in various countries was held in Rome, to devise ways of ensuring more co-ordination between the regular and technical assistance programmes in the field. A number of "country representatives", as the chiefs of missions were renamed, were appointed during the year with the same end in view and, also, to ensure closer co-operation with government authorities in the countries concerned.

AGRICULTURE

The year 1956 was also marked by efforts at closer co-operation at all levels with other United Nations agencies, international bodies and non-governmental organizations, especially in community development, agrarian reform, use of water resources, fundamental education and allied fields. In the Central American countries, exploratory work was carried out for better co-operation in research, in training of personnel and in improving relations between research teaching and extension.

International co-operation for checking certain pests and diseases was also intensified.

The international locust-control campaign in the Arabian peninsula, co-ordinated from a

centre at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, and staffed by FAO personnel, achieved considerable success. Plans for setting up a second co-ordinating centre in Addis Ababa, to cover Ethiopia and surrounding territories, were also well advanced by the end of the year. In December, there took place in Ankara, Turkey, the first meeting on control of the senn pest—in Near Eastern countries—an insect pest which causes very large cereal losses in the region in certain years. In the Far East, a regional plant protection agreement was signed in July, and in December nine countries took part in the first meeting of the Plant Protection Committee for South-East Asia and the Pacific. Two important meetings were held in co-operation with the International Office of Epizootics; one, on tickborne diseases of livestock, marked FAO's entry into a new field; the other was the third of a series of meetings on animal epizootics. The European Foot-and-Mouth Disease Commission had a special meeting to consider the duration of immunity provided by certain vaccination treatments.

Animal disease control projects in individual countries under the technical assistance programme were marked by two important achievements. The first was the virtual completion of work by a team doing research in Syria on equine encephalomyelitis. The second was the satisfactory termination of a project in Thailand for the control of ranikhet (Newcastle disease) in poultry; this was ready to be handed over to the Government, to be continued by local technicians.

Steady progress was also made with several co-operative plant production activities. One of these was the hybrid maize programme, which entered a new phase, namely, the regional testing of the in-bred lines developed in the co-operating countries. Hitherto, work had been concentrated on producing these lines from the original hybrids introduced in the early years of the programme. The regional wheat and barley breeding project in the Near East continued, paving the way for well-organized and efficient breeding programmes; the need for properly trained and well-paid personnel, however, remained great.

Among the large-scale technical assistance projects, the Ganges-Kobadak scheme in East

Pakistan reached a stage where the first pilot area became operational and farm management studies were carried out. In Tanganyika, where FAO is advising on the basic planning of a very large scheme in the Rufiji Basin, small pilot farms also began operating, although work was to some extent delayed by serious floods; survey work on the identification of possible dam sites was continued. In Iran, work began on the important Khuzistan development project being carried out in co-operation with an American group. An irrigation training centre, organized in Chile with the co-operation of the Organization of American States and the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, was attended by 25 trainees from five countries.

Other agricultural training centres arranged during the year dealt with farm mechanization and workshop problems, rural sociology, extension and vocational training, biologics production and other veterinary matters.

FAO continued to co-operate also with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on "more - milk - and - better - child - nutrition" projects.

ECONOMICS

Over-all surplus disposal problems occupied a good deal of attention during the year, not only in the special sub-committee on this subject, meeting in Washington, but also at Headquarters in Rome.

A new phase of practical activity began with the establishment of international study groups under the Committee on Commodity Problems, which itself met twice during the year. The first two of these new groups were concerned with rice and with cocoa, their particular aim being to promote an expansion of consumption in relation to real needs, and the establishment of more stable trade conditions. The rice group met in Rome in October, the cocoa group in Brussels the following month. The advisability of setting up similar groups for grains and for coconuts was also considered.

In July, a report on *Functions of a World Food Reserve* was presented to the United Nations Economic and Social Council, at the request of the United Nations General Assembly. The annual FAO report on *The State of Food and Agriculture* contained special sections

on factors influencing the growth of international trade in agricultural products, and on the general trends and outlook in the world fisheries trade.

The basic work of reporting on world production and trade within FAO's fields of competence was continued. Reports on the 1950 *World Census of Agriculture* were completed, and Member governments were aided in preparing for the census planned for 1960. A number of papers on census techniques and allied subjects appeared during the year.

Other publications included the first of a new series on marketing, *The Marketing of Fruit and Vegetables*. Another new departure was research on the practicability of livestock and crop insurance schemes in under-developed countries; in this sphere, too, several governments asked for technical assistance. Towards the end of the year an important meeting of experts from 15 countries was held in Rome to make a critical examination of the advantages and disadvantages of current price support systems. Earlier in the year, a survey of price support systems was carried out in Latin America.

Training centres organized during the year covered marketing, appraisal of development plans, experimental design and agricultural financing and credit, all subjects in which the less developed countries especially were considerably interested.

FISHERIES

Important progress was made with fundamental studies for the fisheries section of the survey of the world's natural resources. In June food technology matters were examined at a meeting of food-processing technologists, at Rotterdam, where much attention was given, among other things, to the use of antibiotics in fish preservation.

During the year there also appeared the first of a series of publications on *Fishing Boat Tank Tests*; this consisted of some 150 data sheets to guide naval architects and builders of fishing boats in designing more efficient and safer craft. Advice was given also to the Government of the Union of South Africa on the design and construction of several fisheries research vessels.

The Yearbook of Fisheries Statistics appeared in two parts, one dealing with production and fishing craft, and the other with international fisheries trade. Marketing problems attracted increased attention, and in South-East Asia a series of surveys on the respective functions of co-operative organizations of middlemen and fishermen were started.

Over fifty technical assistance experts in various facets of the fisheries industry were engaged during the year. There were large teams of experts at work in India, mostly on fishing craft and other technological subjects, and in Brazil, on survey and fishing techniques.

FORESTRY

One of the highlights of the year was the first World Eucalyptus Conference, held at Rome in October, with 90 participants from 26 countries. Among the matters dealt with at the conference were the use of eucalyptus trees, recommended practices for their cultivation, and areas in which further research was necessary.

The Mediterranean Sub-Commission of the European Forestry Commission, meeting at Nice in May, asked that FAO promote the study of the possible contribution of forestry to the economic and social advancement of all the Mediterranean countries, in accordance with a previous recommendation of the Economic Commission for Europe. At Bangkok, the first meeting of a sub-commission on teak, newly formed under the Forestry Commission for Asia and the Far East, was held. An outstanding development in connection with the activities of the Latin American Forestry Commission was the establishment of the Forest Research and Training Institute for the region, at Merida, Venezuela. The Latin American Regional Popular Conference was held in co-operation with the Argentine Government in November.

Training activities under the technical assistance programme included study tours in Czechoslovakia and USSR, in which representatives from all regions took part. The first tour was concerned with silviculture and management problems of mixed and pure forests, methods for preventing or curing the bad effects of monoculture. The second tour, starting with a week's seminar in Moscow, was concerned with

the protective role of forests, especially through shelter belts and similar plantations, in semi-arid and arid zones, and with the integration of forestry and other land use practices in such areas.

Publications in 1956 included volumes on tree-planting practices in tropical Africa and temperate Asia, a comprehensive monograph on poplars, and an economic report on *Pulp and Paper Prospects in Latin America*.

NUTRITION

During 1956 the emphasis in nutrition work was on the steady development of existing programmes rather than new activities. These were concerned with the nutritional aspects of food policies, dietary needs and food technology. Also continued were the programmes on supplementary feeding (in co-operation with UNICEF), and on education and training in nutrition (in co-operation with the World Health Organization). Home economics was again stressed in technical assistance field work. A nutrition officer was appointed for Africa, and also a liaison officer to work with UNICEF. New stress was placed on food consumption and planning in the Near East. Work on problems of protein malnutrition continued in co-operation with UNICEF and WHO, increasing attention being given to the production of protein-rich foods in countries where protein deficiency is common and where prospects for developing milk production are not encouraging.

Technical meetings included that of an expert committee on calorie requirements, which reviewed the findings of a similar committee of 1950, in the light of knowledge and experience gained since then, and a joint meeting with WHO on food additives. The fourth meeting of the Regional Nutrition Committee for South and South-East Asia was held in September in Tokyo, the scene also of the first regional con-

ference on home economics to be held in Asia. Both of these meetings reflected the increased importance now given to nutrition work in the less developed regions. Technical assistance projects included a number of dietary surveys, notably in the Far East and in Latin America.

BUDGET

Of the \$6,800,000 budget set for 1957, \$6,620,000 consists of contributions from Member governments, the remainder (\$180,000) being met from miscellaneous income. The budget for 1957 provides for the following expenses (in U. S. dollars):

Conference and Council	\$ 264,700*
Office of the Director-General	360,100
Information ^b	584,300
Administration and Finance	424,400
Common Services	578,400
Technical Divisions	
Agriculture	1,212,900
Economics	1,248,100
Fisheries	558,300
Forestry	549,200
Nutrition	411,250
Fellowships	55,000
Total	\$6,246,650
Regional Offices	\$ 502,350
Miscellaneous Expenditure	34,000
Contingencies	17,000
Total	\$ 553,350
Grand Total	\$6,800,000

* In addition, \$50,000 has been carried forward from 1956 towards 1957 Conference expenses.

^b Includes Library, Legislative and Headquarters, and regional information services.

The expenses of the organization are met by contributions from Member States in proportions determined by the Conference. The scale of contributions for 1957 (in U. S. dollars), as determined by the eighth session of the Conference, is given in Annex I below.

ANNEX I. MEMBERSHIP AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(Membership as of 31 December 1956; contributions as set for 1957)

Member	Scale of Contributions	Contribution (in U.S. dollars)	Member	Scale of Contributions	Contribution (in U.S. dollars)
Afghanistan	0.08	\$ 5,296	Bolivia	0.06	3,972
Argentina*	1.63	107,906	Brazil*	1.52	100,624
Australia*	2.29	151,598	Burma	0.14	9,268
Austria	0.49	32,438	Cambodia	0.04	2,648
Belgium*	1.75	115,850	Canada*	4.61	305,182

<i>Member</i>	<i>Scale of Contributions</i>	<i>Contribution (in U.S. dollars)</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Scale of Contributions</i>	<i>Contribution (in U.S. dollars)</i>
Ceylon	0.15	9,930	Nepal	0.04	2,648
Chile	0.42	27,804	Netherlands	1.59	105,258
Colombia*	0.52	34,424	New Zealand	0.61	40,382
Costa Rica*	0.04	2,648	Nicaragua	0.04	2,648
Cuba	0.38	25,156	Norway	0.69	45,678
Denmark	0.91	60,242	Pakistan	0.76	50,312
Dominican Republic	0.06	3,972	Panama	0.06	3,972
Ecuador	0.06	3,972	Paraguay	0.04	2,648
Egypt*	0.51	33,762	Peru	0.20	13,240
El Salvador	0.08	5,296	Philippines*	0.57	37,734
Ethiopia	0.15	9,930	Portugal	0.34	22,508
Finland	0.52	34,424	Saudi Arabia	0.09	5,958
France*	7.91	523,642	Spain*	1.59	105,258
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	5.85	387,270	Sudan	†	11,240†
Greece	0.28	18,536	Sweden*	2.02	133,724
Guatemala	0.09	5,958	Switzerland*	1.60	105,920
Haiti	0.04	2,648	Syria*	0.10	6,620
Honduras	0.04	2,648	Thailand*	0.23	15,226
Iceland	0.04	2,648	Tunisia	0.06	3,972
India*	4.13	273,406	Turkey*	0.88	58,256
Indonesia*	0.71	47,002	Union of South Africa*	0.99	65,538
Iran*	0.38	25,156	United Kingdom	10.87	719,594
Iraq	0.16	10,592	United States*	31.50	2,085,300
Ireland	0.27	17,874	Uruguay	0.23	15,226
Israel	0.22	14,564	Venezuela	0.60	39,720
Italy*	2.88	190,656	Viet-Nam	0.22	14,564
Japan	2.73	180,726	Yemen	0.04	2,648
Jordan	0.04	2,648	Yugoslavia	0.51	33,762
Korea, Rep. of	0.11	7,282			
Laos	0.04	2,648	Total	100.00	\$6,620,000
Lebanon	0.06	3,972			
Liberia	0.04	2,648			
Libya	0.04	2,648			
Luxembourg	0.08	5,296			
Mexico*	0.98	64,876			
Morocco	†	11,240†			

* Members of FAO Council.

† Contributions of Morocco and Sudan were not on official scale of contributions set by FAO Conference in 1955 as these States did not become Members until 1956. The contribution of each, however, has been fixed at \$11,254 for 1957.

ANNEX II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES

(As of 31 December 1956)

OFFICERS OF THE STAFF

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Director-General: B. R. Sen (India).

Deputy Director-General: Sir Herbert Broadley (United Kingdom).

Secretary-General: Marc Veillet-Lavallée (France).

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

Regional Representative of the Director-General for North America: Harold Vogel (United States).

Regional Officer for Latin America: W. G. Casseres (Costa Rica).

Regional Representative of the Director-General for the Near East: M. T. Hefnawy (Egypt).

Regional Representative of the Director-General for Asia and the Far East: W. H. Cummings (United States).

DIVISION DIRECTORS

Administration and Finance: Frank Weisl (United States).

Agriculture: F. T. Wahlen (Switzerland).

Economics: A. H. Boerma (Netherlands).

Fisheries: D. B. Finn (Canada).

Forestry: Marcel Leloup (France).

Information: Duncan Wall (United States).

Nutrition: W. R. Aykroyd (United Kingdom).

HEADQUARTERS AND REGIONAL OFFICES

FAO HEADQUARTERS

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla

Rome, Italy

Cable Address: FOODAGRI ROME

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE NEAR EAST

Box 2223

Cairo, Egypt

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

Maliwan Mansion
Phra Atit Road
Bangkok, Thailand

REGIONAL INFORMATION CENTRE AND OFFICE OF THE
FAO REPRESENTATIVE

21 Curzon Road,
New Delhi, India

REGIONAL OFFICES FOR LATIN AMERICA

Escritorio Regional de la FAO
Rua Jardim Botânico, 1008
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Oficina Regional de la FAO
Apartado 10778
Mexico 1, D.F., Mexico

Oficina Regional de la FAO
Casilla 10095
Santiago de Chile

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR NORTH AMERICA

1325 C Street S.W.
Washington 25, D. C., U. S. A.

FAO GENEVA OFFICE

Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland

FAO LIAISON OFFICE WITH UNITED NATIONS

United Nations, Room 2245
42nd Street and First Avenue
New York, N. Y., U. S. A.

SPECIAL INFORMATION LIAISON OFFICE WITH UNITED
NATIONS

United Nations, Room 372
42nd Street and First Avenue
New York, N. Y., U. S. A.

CHAPTER III

THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC
AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)

In the year 1956, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)⁵ celebrated the tenth anniversary of its founding, when, on 4 November 1946, UNESCO's constitution was formally accepted by 20 of its signatories. By the end of 1956, the process of steady growth over ten years had produced a burgeoning of realistic, long-range plans aimed as far as ten years ahead.

The Organization's main event of 1956 was the ninth session of its General Conference, held at New Delhi from 5 November to 5 December 1956.

Several developments distinguished this General Conference — apart from the fact that it was the first to be held east of the Mediterranean. It saw UNESCO's membership rise, with the admission of Bulgaria, Finland, Morocco, Romania, Sudan and Tunisia, to a total of 79 Member States by the end of 1956.⁶ It saw

the voting of the highest budget in UNESCO's history, a total of \$22,679,638 to finance the Organization's activities in 1957 and 1958 — \$2,073,808 or 10.06 per cent more than the budget for the two preceding years. And it saw the adoption of three long-term plans as a new feature of UNESCO's programme.

MAJOR PROJECTS

These plans, known as "major projects", represent a concentration of UNESCO's efforts and resources on practical problems of concern to Member States, a process already begun in 1955 with the launching of a new programme of participation in Member States' activities. The three fields covered are scientific research on arid lands, the mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values, and the extension of primary education in Latin America. What is new about the projects is the long-term planning involved: six years in the case of the arid zone major project, and ten years each for the other two. They conformed to the

⁵ For further information, particularly about the functions and organization of UNESCO and its activities prior to 1956, see previous volumes of the *Yearbook*, reports of UNESCO to the United Nations and annual reports of the Director-General to the General Conference.

⁶ The Union of South Africa withdrew from UNESCO as of 1 January 1957.

criteria for "major" projects as laid down by the General Conference at New Delhi, namely: they should meet UNESCO's basic aims; they should be able to benefit from UNESCO's experience; they should fill urgent needs of Member States, and at the same time be of universal interest; they should have realistic goals adapted to the social and economic conditions of countries involved; and, finally, they should require active co-operation of Member States.

The major project on the extension of primary education in Latin America is based on the view that the tremendous task of building the schools and training the teachers required to make primary education available to all children is one which can be completed within the not-too-distant future if a strong collective effort is made. To carry out this project in 1957 and 1958, the General Conference voted a budget of \$601,895, to be concentrated mainly upon aiding Latin American countries to train teachers for rural schools in a variety of ways.

Sixteen Member States in all will be affected by the major project on arid lands research, for which \$486,632 in 1957-58 was voted by the General Conference. In scope, it covers the dry belt stretching from the eastern edge of Europe through the Middle East to South Asia. The organization of its activities will be in the hands of UNESCO's Advisory Committee on Arid Zone Research, made up of nine scientists from different countries. To lay the groundwork for this international campaign against one of the major causes of sub-standard living conditions in a vast region of the world, UNESCO will help set up national or local committees composed of panels of authorities on hydrology, climatology, biology and energy sources. Other activities include aid in training research workers, in forming research teams, in creating laboratories and in planning research programmes. Fellowships are to be awarded to scientists from the Middle East and South Asia to train potential staff members of research institutes. Two such institutes in the Middle East were scheduled to get special aid in 1957. In addition, three special tasks were laid down for this project: (1) the establishment of an information centre on the purification of saline water; (2) a large-scale education programme to support arid land research and to publicize its

results among the general public; and (3) a pilot project on the social adjustment of nomadic groups to develop practical methods of helping them to adapt themselves to a new life, technological progress having eliminated the economic basis of their old one.

A budget of \$839,209 for 1957 and 1958 was set for the third major project, that of promoting mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values. For technical and historical reasons the flow of information and ideas between the East and West has been mainly in one direction—from West to East. This, according to UNESCO, has produced two harmful results. First, the Occident knows very little about the Orient. Second, the nations of Asia and certain other regions have tended to receive an incomplete picture of Western civilization in which cultural subjects have been overshadowed by the impact of Western developments of a material and technical nature. Indirectly, there has been yet another result: the countless problems generated by misunderstanding based on distorted or incomplete notions. This third major project does not, therefore, set out merely to inform the West about Eastern cultural values. Western nations are also to be encouraged to give a better picture in the Orient of those aspects of their own civilization which may at present be inadequately presented in the Orient. At the same time, scholars from East and West will be encouraged to participate in common undertakings.

Among other things, the project calls for: international meetings for cultural exchanges between East and West; exchanges of scholars and lecturers, and the sending of research workers into foreign universities or institutes; preparation of major reference works, including a guide to Oriental research institutes and collections, an Asian encyclopedia, a history of Islamic art and a directory of world literature; UNESCO aid in preparing teaching materials and in devising new methods to improve teaching of Eastern and Western cultural values in schools.

Despite the importance which these major projects have now taken on in UNESCO's programme, UNESCO's continuing activities will not be affected. Main trends in these activities in 1956 are summarized below.

UNESCO'S WORK IN THE FIELD

Through the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, and through its own programme of participation in the activities of Member States (an operation previously known as "aid to Member States"), UNESCO has been able to meet requests from governments in virtually all of the fields in which it has been working, particularly since the "participation programme" has been designed to fill needs not covered by UNESCO's activities under the United Nations technical assistance programme.

UNESCO sent out its first mission under the United Nations technical assistance programme in 1951. By the end of 1956, 117 missions were being operated by UNESCO in 47 countries, 206 men and women were on mission assignments, and 367 more had completed their missions. UNESCO's share of Expanded Programme funds amounted to \$4,940,993 in 1956.

Demand for UNESCO technical assistance, however, outstripped the supply, the Organization being unable to meet all the 397 requests for aid received from 60 countries and territories.

UNESCO's programme of participation in the activities of Member States started from scratch in 1955, but by 31 December 1956, it was operating in nearly 20 countries with 39 experts on assignments in fields ranging from the teaching of sociology and the development of educational broadcasting to the improvement of printing methods and the restoration of art treasures. The total two-year budget for this programme in 1955 and 1956 was \$1,040,347, a sum which included provisions for fellowships, the supply of equipment and the organization of seminars.

Altogether, 141 fellowships were awarded under the participation programme in 1955 and 1956, and 389 under the technical assistance programme over the same period.

EDUCATION

The year 1956 was marked by two major conferences aimed at educational advancement. One was the XIXth International Conference on Public Education, jointly sponsored by UNESCO and the International Bureau of Education. It met in July in Geneva to review problems of school inspection and of mathe-

matics teaching in secondary schools. The other was a regional conference on free and compulsory education in Latin America, held in Lima from 23 April to 5 May, in co-operation with the Organization of American States. Adopted at this conference were resolutions for setting a minimum of six years for compulsory education, whether in rural or urban schools, and without discrimination as to race, language, colour, religion and economic or social status. The Lima Conference also came out in favour of UNESCO's major project on the extension of primary education in Latin America.

Other international meetings in 1956 included three regional seminars on school curriculum improvement at Lima, Karachi and Geneva and a discussion of experts on causes and remedies of failure in school at the UNESCO Institute for Education in Hamburg, where it was concluded that as much as 40 per cent of school failures could be avoided.

The International Institute of Child Study, officially opened in Bangkok in 1955, selected its first group of students and launched its research and training programme.

UNESCO also continued its experiment in education for international understanding with nearly 100 schools in 31 countries and territories participating.

As in the past, UNESCO continued to render emergency educational assistance both in Korea and in Palestine refugee camps. During the school year 1955-56, it provided \$85,000 for Arab refugee education. The number of pupils at the 346 schools operated by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) and UNESCO reached 104,000. Pupils in UNRWA-UNESCO secondary school classes totalled 10,428. During the year 350 university fellowships were awarded. Fundamental education centres were operating in 40 refugee camps. In Korea, the construction of a national fundamental education centre at Suwon, near Seoul, was completed and courses were being offered.

A more precise definition of fundamental education was adopted at the General Conference. It stated in part: "Fundamental education aims to help people who have not obtained such help from established educational institutions to understand the problems of their environment and their rights and duties as

citizens and individuals, to acquire a body of knowledge and skill for the progressive improvement of their living conditions and to participate more effectively in the economic and social development of their community."

Fundamental education projects in 20 countries and territories were carried out by UNESCO in 1956 under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. National fundamental education centres, in addition to that in Suwon, Korea, were operated in Liberia and Thailand, and the establishment of a centre in India was studied. UNESCO also continued to operate its two regional fundamental education centres. The centre for Latin America at Patzcuaro, Mexico, graduated 296 students from 20 countries by the end of 1956, a year which also saw the first group of students from the United States complete their course of study there. The Arab States Fundamental Education Centre, at Sirs-el-Layyan, Egypt, graduated a total of 152 students by the end of 1956; an additional 120 trainees from nine countries and the Palestine refugee zones were in training.

NATURAL SCIENCES

The Australian Government and UNESCO jointly organized a symposium in October at Canberra on arid zone climatology, with special reference to microclimatology. This was held in connection with the eleventh session of UNESCO's Advisory Committee on Arid Zone Research.

Research projects also were completed on desert vegetation, dew and flora of India's Rajasthan Desert.

In March, a symposium on methods of study of tropical vegetation was held in Ceylon and, by the end of 1956, an International Advisory Committee for Humid Tropics Research had come into being.

Another international advisory committee — on the marine sciences — was also created in 1956. Its first meeting, held in Lima in October, was preceded by a round-table discussion on biological and physical oceanography problems especially in the South-East Pacific.

UNESCO began action, too, on the study of cell growth. In April, a group of scientists meeting in Paris recommended international co-operation to help solve one of the problems

faced by biologists in the field of cell growth: a shortage of laboratory animals which come up to their exacting requirements. In the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy, UNESCO laid the foundations for a conference on the uses of radio-isotopes in scientific research, to be held in 1957 in Paris, and expected to draw more than 1,000 scientists.

UNESCO continued its assistance to international scientific organizations, allotting in 1956 \$180,000 to the International Council of Scientific Unions, and 11 of its member unions, to assist in the organization of more than 50 meetings. UNESCO also was able to aid the Special Committee for the International Geophysical Year 1957-58.

UNESCO did not neglect the scientists of the future, either. Thus, it held a study conference on science teaching for South-East Asia at Bangkok, attended by participants from 15 countries.

As to popularization of science, a fifth travelling exhibition — on energy and its transformations — was added to UNESCO's series, which had been seen by 2,500,000 persons in 36 countries by the end of 1956.

Seventeen science missions under UNESCO's programme of participation in the activities of Member States were approved for 15 countries. Symposia and training courses were also organized by UNESCO's Science Co-operation Offices for Latin America, the Middle East, South Asia and South-East Asia.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

UNESCO continued its support for international social science organizations, giving them aid amounting to \$74,000 in 1956.

Conferences and other meetings of these bodies arranged with UNESCO aid included: the first congress of the International Economics Association, held in September in Rome on the theme of stability and world economic progress; the seminar held by the International Social Science Council in March at Rio de Janeiro under United Nations auspices to discuss population problems; the third world congress of the International Sociology Association in August at Amsterdam on problems of social change in the twentieth century; a Franco-Polish study seminar held in Paris in October, at the request of the Polish Government, to develop the ex-

change of social scientists between the two countries; a conference held in Havana in April on the cultural integration of immigrants; and a round-table conference in April in Zagreb, organized by the International Sociology Association, on the role of the middle class in the social and economic development of the Mediterranean area and the Middle East.

Inaugurated in 1955, the Research Centre on the social implications of industrialization in southern Asia started work in Calcutta in 1956. Subjects selected by its advisory committee for research included the social implications of the development of small industries in rural areas, the impact of electrification upon communities and the social, cultural, and psychological factors affecting the productivity of industrial labour.

Social science teaching in Latin America was the subject of a regional conference held in Rio de Janeiro in March which recommended the establishment of a regional social science faculty at Santiago in Chile, and a Latin American social science research centre at Rio de Janeiro. The UNESCO General Conference later approved UNESCO aid over a four-year period to cover one third of the costs of these projects, the rest to come from the Brazilian and Chilean governments.

In its work on human rights and minorities, UNESCO prepared studies on the teaching of race relations in Great Britain, on United States experience in inter-group education, on inter-group education in the schools of Hawaii, and on race problems as approached by schools in the Federal Republic of Germany. A study of *Buddhism and the Race Question* was also completed for publication.

Statistical work was continued. For the third issue of the *World Survey of Education*, returns from 105 countries and territories were received by the end of 1956. Two issues of *School Enrolment Statistics*, containing latest figures available from all countries, were published. So was a study of *World Illiteracy at Mid-Century*.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

UNESCO's work in the cultural activities field in 1956 reached its peak with International Museums Week (8-13 October) staged as part of UNESCO's international museum

campaign. Some 55 countries participated in the celebrations.

Other evidence of UNESCO's influence in the world of culture was the coming into force of the International Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. This Convention, known as the "cultural Red Cross", had been adopted by an international conference at The Hague, on 14 May 1954. It went into effect on 7 August 1956, after it had been ratified by five countries. By the end of 1956, nine countries had ratified the Convention or were adhering to it.

Also in 1956, the General Conference at New Delhi approved the establishment at Rome of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property. In Egypt, the documentation and study centre for the history of the art and civilization of ancient Egypt concentrated its work at Nubia, making a record of monuments condemned to disappear in an area which is to be flooded by a new dam.

Under UNESCO's programme of participation in the activities of Member States, missions of experts and fellowships were provided for 12 Member States in connection with the preservation of cultural property.

Six more countries ratified the Universal Copyright Convention, which came into force in 1955, bringing the total number of nations adhering to the Convention by the end of 1956 to 22.

As in the past, UNESCO also rendered assistance to international cultural organizations.

Some of UNESCO's main publications on cultural activities during 1956 were: the second edition of the *UNESCO Handbook on the International Exchange of Publications* (UNESCO is now in touch with 33 national exchange centres); the eighth volume of the *Index Translationum* with 24,275 listings of translations made in 52 countries in 1955; two new albums of art reproductions—on Persian miniatures and on the frescoes of Masaccio—in the *UNESCO World Art Series*, making a total of seven in all.

Persian miniatures were the theme of a UNESCO travelling exhibition, shown in 19 countries. A total of 147 of these travelling exhibitions has been prepared since 1947.

The year 1956 also saw the expansion of the

Medellin Public Library in Colombia, opened in 1954, the second pilot library set up with UNESCO aid (the first was in Delhi). In 1956, 200,000 books were borrowed from this library in Colombia—80,000 of them from its book-mobile serving country villages—and it was used by half a million readers. Its exhibits, "story-hours", concerts and film showings attracted 135,000 persons.

MASS COMMUNICATION

An important new activity undertaken in 1956 by UNESCO's Department of Mass Communication was to initiate international action for improving facilities for education and professional training for journalism. The first step was the convening of an international expert meeting on training for journalism, held at UNESCO House, Paris, in April. The unanimous recommendations of this meeting subsequently formed the basis for a world-wide campaign to enlist support for the aims laid down and for the long-term practical action suggested. This initiative was followed up later in the year by a concrete plan to create new facilities in Europe for training teachers of journalism, thanks to the active interest of the University of Strasbourg, which received financial assistance from UNESCO.

At the same time, discussions were pursued with governments, universities and leading professionals in continents other than Europe for the stimulation of similar projects in their respective regions, the shortage of qualified teaching personnel for this subject being practically a world-wide problem.

Efforts were also stepped up in 1956 to stimulate more systematic research on the role and effects of all media of information, measures being taken to promote the establishment of and co-operation between new national research institutes.

Also convened was a meeting of directors and producers of cultural radio programmes. The aim was to increase the proportional output of such programmes through discussion of the principles and techniques employed in each country, and to stimulate exchanges between as many national radio systems as possible of cultural programmes likely to create better understanding.

With UNESCO's advice and financial sup-

port, an Educational Film Institute was opened in Mexico in June.

The Department pursued its work, as in past years, to facilitate the free circulation of information and of all material of an educational, scientific or cultural nature, as well as of personnel engaged in related work. It also continued its endeavours to encourage the use of television and audio-visual methods for adult and rural education, notably by broadly based experimental projects as launched in France, Italy and Japan in co-operation with the respective governments and national radio systems.

The UNESCO Gift Coupon Scheme, enabling private groups and individuals to participate in UNESCO's educational work, continued to operate. Thirty countries and territories are benefiting from this scheme at the rate of over \$100,000 a year. The UNESCO Coupon Scheme, launched in 1948 to enable people in soft currency countries to purchase books, films and scientific apparatus in hard currency countries, also continued, coupons to the value of nearly \$15,000,000 having been issued by the end of 1956.

EXCHANGE OF PERSONS

Over the two-year period of 1955 and 1956, a total of 659 international fellowships was made available by UNESCO to nationals of 67 Member States and territories in 38 fields of study.

Publications issued by the Exchange of Persons service included: the eighth edition of *Study Abroad*; the eighth edition of *Vacations Abroad*; *Travel Abroad*; *Teaching Abroad*; and *Workers Abroad*.

In 1956, some 1,300 workers benefited from UNESCO travel grants for European workers.

BUDGET

The budget estimates for 1957, as voted by the ninth session of the General Conference in November-December 1956, were as follows (in U. S. dollars):

Part I. General Policy	\$178,661
Part II. Programme Operations and Services:	
1. Education	1,608,511
Major Project on Extension of Primary Education in Latin America	352,489

THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

2. Natural Sciences	952,419	Part III. General Administration	1,574,714
Major Project on Scientific Research on Arid Lands	252,952	Part IV. Common Service Costs	960,160
3. Social Sciences	742,410	Total, Parts I, II, III, and IV	\$11,259,464
4. Cultural Activities	1,140,282	Part V. Undistributed Appropriations	582,531
Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values	384,273	Total Appropriation	\$11,841,995
5. Mass Communication	1,182,821		
6. Exchange of Persons	585,373		
7. General Resolutions	164,212		
8. Documents and Publications Services	1,180,187		
Total, Part II	\$ 8,545,929		

The scale of contributions for 1957-58, as approved for the 79 Member States of UNESCO by the ninth session of the General Conference, is given in Annex I, below.

ANNEX I. MEMBERSHIP AND SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS
(Membership as of 31 December 1956; contribution percentages as set for 1957-58)

Member	Contribution Percentage	Member	Contribution Percentage	Member	Contribution Percentage	Member	Contribution Percentage
Afghanistan	0.06	Ecuador	0.05	Laos	0.04	Romania	0.47
Argentina	1.10	Egypt	0.34	Lebanon	0.05	Saudi Arabia	0.07
Australia	1.55	El Salvador	0.06	Liberia	0.04	Spain	1.07
Austria	0.34	Ethiopia	0.10	Libya	0.04	Sudan	0.10
Belgium	1.19	Finland	0.35	Luxembourg	0.06	Sweden	1.37
Bolivia	0.05	France	5.35	Mexico	0.66	Switzerland	0.95
Brazil	1.02	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	3.94	Monaco	0.04	Syria	0.07
Bulgaria	0.13	Greece	0.19	Morocco	0.11	Thailand	0.15
Burma	0.09	Guatemala	0.07	Nepal	0.04	Tunisia	0.05
Byelorussian SSR	0.45	Haiti	0.04	Netherlands	1.08	Turkey	0.59
Cambodia	0.04	Honduras	0.04	New Zealand	0.40	Ukrainian SSR	1.74
Canada	2.93	Hungary	0.43	Nicaragua	0.04	USSR	13.11
Ceylon	0.10	India	2.79	Norway	0.46	United Kingdom	7.33
Chile	0.28	Indonesia	0.48	Pakistan	0.52	United States	31.30
China	4.83	Iran	0.25	Panama	0.05	Uruguay	0.15
Colombia	0.35	Iraq	0.11	Paraguay	0.04	Venezuela	0.40
Costa Rica	0.04	Israel	0.15	Peru	0.14	Viet-Nam	0.14
Cuba	0.25	Italy	1.95	Philippines	0.38	Yugoslavia	0.34
Czechoslovakia	0.79	Japan	1.84	Poland	1.46		
Denmark	0.62	Jordan	0.04				
Dominican Republic	0.05	Korea, Rep. of	0.12				

NOTE: The Union of South Africa withdrew from UNESCO membership in December 1956.

ANNEX II. OFFICERS AND OFFICES
(As of 31 December 1956)

MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD*

Chairman: Dr. Vittorino Veronese (Italy).

Vice-Chairmen: Oscar Secco Ellauri (Uruguay), G. A. Raadi (Iran).

Members: Momtazzudin Ahmed (Pakistan), Georges Averoff (Greece), Mohamed Awad (Egypt), Rodolfo Baron Castro (El Salvador), Paulo E. de Berredo Carneiro (Brazil), Gardner Davies (Australia), Juan Estelrich y Artigues (Spain), Zakir Husain (India), Herman Johannes (Indonesia), Vladimir Kemenov (USSR), Julien Kuypers (Bel-

gium), Henri Laugier (France), Jean Maroun (Lebanon), José R. Martínez Cobo (Ecuador), Akira Matsui (Japan), Jakob Nielsen (Denmark), Dr. C. Parra-Perez (Venezuela), Maria Schlueter-Hermkes (Fed. Rep. of Germany), Athelstan F. Spilhaus (United States), Sir Ben Bowen Thomas (United Kingdom), Stefan Wierblowski (Poland).

* As constituted by the ninth session of the General Conference for 1957 and 1958.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Director-General: Luther H. Evans (United States).
Assistant Directors-General: Jean Thomas (France); Malcolm Adiseshiah (India).

Special Representative to the United Nations: René Maheu (France).

HEADQUARTERS

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19, avenue Kléber
Paris 16^e, France

Cable Address: UNESCO PARIS

NEW YORK OFFICE

UNESCO
c/o United Nations Headquarters
Room 2201
New York 17, N. Y., U. S. A.

Cable Address: UNESCOG NEWYORK

HAVANA REGIONAL OFFICE

Centro Regional de la UNESCO en el
Hemisferio Occidental
Calle 5a No. 306

entre C y D, Vedado
La Habana, Cuba

UNESCO SCIENCE CO-OPERATION OFFICES

Bulevar Artigas 1320
Apartado de Correos No. 859
Montevideo, Uruguay

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Garden City
Cairo, Egypt.

C.S.I.R. Building
21 Curzon Road
New Delhi 2, India

Djalan Diponegoro, 76
Djakarta, Indonesia

CHAPTER IV

THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

In 1956 the World Health Organization (WHO)⁷ had 84 full Members and four Associate Members, and operated on an effective working budget of \$10,203,084.

In addition to providing Central Technical Services at Headquarters (in Geneva), it assisted its Members directly by field demonstration projects to deal with specific diseases and health problems.

In May, the ninth World Health Assembly in Geneva approved an effective working budget for 1957 of \$10,700,000, and decided on an atomic energy programme which included the training of public health personnel, the development of standards and studies of various health risks connected with radiation, and the disposal of radioactive waste. Good progress in malaria eradication campaigns was reported by a number of countries. The Assembly also proposed that WHO intensify its work and studies on various heart diseases.

Pilot projects in Taiwan and Morocco, aided by WHO and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), showed that both the fre-

quency and the duration of treatment of trachoma could be reduced with a corresponding cut in cost, and that suitable training of school teachers and others could make mass treatment a practical proposition.

WHO has also been developing programmes to check leprosy in view of the discovery of sulfone drugs, as a result of which extensive and lengthy hospital treatment no longer appears necessary. There are prospects that, after the infectious period has been terminated by therapy, further treatment may safely be continued at home and normal family life preserved. During 1956, WHO was working on programmes to these ends and also on health education measures in order to overcome the age-old fear of leprosy.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MALARIA

Eradication of malaria was the main subject of the 1956 session of the Expert Committee on Malaria, held in Athens, which produced a report to serve as a guide on eradication planning and procedures.

An experimental study on the efficacy of either pyrimethamine or chloroquin, mixed with common salt, added to the diet, as a

⁷ For further information, in particular concerning WHO's functions and organization, and activities prior to 1956, see previous volumes of the *Yearbook*, also the *Official Records of the World Health Organization*, containing reports, with relevant documents, of the organization and its governing bodies.

protection against malaria infection, was undertaken in collaboration with the United States Public Health Service National Institutes of Health. Several laboratories in different parts of the world collaborated in the study of insecticide resistance in anophelines. The discovery of resistance to dieldrin among *Anopheles gambiae* in a small area covered by the WHO-assisted malaria control project in Birnin Kebbi (Northern Nigeria) contributed much to the knowledge of the genetics of this resistance.

During the year, WHO personnel were engaged in malaria projects in 34 areas in all WHO regions, including new projects in Ethiopia and Sudan. Three advisory teams were sent out, one being a research team on *Anopheles gambiae*, the other two assisting in eradication programmes in Iran and Afghanistan.

TREPONEMATOSES AND VENEREAL INFECTIONS

An enquiry by WHO into the serious and sometimes fatal hypersensitivity reactions to penicillin therapy, reported in some countries during the last few years, suggested that, while the incidence was not high, it might be increasing. Little or no evidence of these reactions, however, was reported in the endemic treponematoses mass campaigns (against endemic syphilis and yaws), aided by WHO and UNICEF, under which over 55 million people had been examined and 16 million treated by the end of 1956. That was probably because the campaigns mainly involved rural populations in under-developed areas, especially children not previously exposed to antibiotics. Serious penicillin reactions, however, were reported in urban populations in the same areas, where penicillin was used against adult syphilis and other infectious conditions. WHO is therefore co-ordinating laboratory and field research on the usefulness of penicillin preparations other than the type known as PAM and antibiotics other than penicillin, as public health weapons against the treponematoses.

Some 500 medical officers from all WHO regions participated in the International Symposium on Venereal Diseases and the Treponematoses held in May at Washington, D.C., and organized jointly by the United States Public Health Service and WHO. Stressed at the Symposium was the need for the maintenance

and close integration of a co-operative international long-range control programme of the venereal diseases and the treponematoses.

TUBERCULOSIS

WHO continued its studies of diagnostic and control procedures for anti-tuberculosis programmes in less developed areas. In Africa, tuberculosis survey teams studied diagnostic methods, and planning for pilot studies of certain aspects of control was further advanced.

Co-operative studies on the characteristics of tropical mycobacteria were further stimulated. WHO is co-ordinating the work of five bacteriological laboratories which agreed on an experimental protocol and consented to receive specimens of sputum collected under controlled conditions by WHO's field teams. Laboratory findings will be correlated with results of field investigations to obtain more information on the distribution of different types of organisms and on their pathogenicity.

The BCG assessment team for the Eastern Mediterranean Region had to end its work prematurely for lack of funds. Reports on its work in Cyprus, Iran, Libya and Pakistan were prepared by the Tuberculosis Research Office. A report on the assessment of BCG vaccination in seven Asian countries was also completed during the year.

ZOONOSES AND VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH

Experiments on vaccines for and on diagnosis of brucellosis in sheep and goats, it was decided in 1956, are to be conducted during 1957 in the laboratories of the FAO/WHO brucellosis centres in Tunis, Weybridge (England) and Montpellier (France) and in other laboratories.

Anti-rabies work co-ordinated by WHO included work on anti-rabies serum for prophylaxis, experiments on the local treatment of wounds, serum vaccine schedules for humans, rabies in wild animals, vaccines for animals, and biological standardization for rabies biological products. Assistance was given to the Institut Pasteur in Novi Sad, Yugoslavia, to encourage research on rabies in wild animals, including bats.

WHO/FAO Reference Leptospirosis Laboratories were designated in Australia, Japan, the

Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States to assist national and other leptospirosis laboratories in each region to carry out diagnostic procedures, to identify *Leptospira* strains, to make surveys in man and animals and to train laboratory workers.

Measures were taken to encourage research to confirm the recent observation that toxoplasmosis might be transmitted from animal to man through the ingestion of insufficiently cooked pork. Co-ordinated research was continued on the production and testing of various antigens for the complement-fixation test of toxoplasmosis in human beings and various animals.

Work was also carried out on Q-fever surveys in various countries, on anthrax and on bovine tuberculosis.

VIRUS AND RICKETTSIAL DISEASES

A seminar on virus public health laboratories was organized in Madrid.

A new strain of influenza A virus, detected first in the Netherlands and shortly afterwards in India, Tanganyika, Canada and Berlin, was incorporated in the laboratory reagents supplied to laboratories co-operating with WHO to ensure its rapid identification.

As recommended in a WHO review on poliomyelitis vaccination, several countries with a high incidence of this disease developed and extended vaccination programmes as more vaccine became available.

Reports of WHO-sponsored studies on dried smallpox vaccine were prepared for publication.

WHO also aided the second series of trials of pertussis vaccines conducted by the British Medical Research Council.

OTHER COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

WHO consultants conducted surveys on the distribution and the socio-economic importance of bilharziasis in Africa, and recommended methods of control.

A regional conference on bilharziasis was held in Africa to study bilharziasis problems and evaluate the control methods in use. Pilot projects were started to test various control methods such as the use of new molluscicides (in Iraq and Syria) and the modification of irrigation methods (in Iraq) and of agricultural practices (in the Philippines). The modification of rice-

growing practices in the Philippines was proved effective, the vector population being reduced by 80 per cent and the annual rice harvest doubled.

The first requests for assistance in the control of onchocerciasis were received by WHO during the year, and a start was made in co-ordinating the necessary research on some points of epidemiology and control.

A report was received from the Institut Pasteur at Tunis confirming the similarity of strains of *Borrelia recurrentis*, isolated in North Africa (during the epidemic which, in the Second World War, swept large areas of Africa, the Middle East and Eastern Europe) and others isolated in Ethiopia where the disease is endemic. The report suggested that the East African plateau might be an important reservoir of louse-borne relapsing fever infections.

The epidemiological research programme on wild rodent plague—co-ordinated by WHO, and completed in 1956—yielded new knowledge about the epidemiology of wild rodent plague in the Middle East, the ecology of rodents, their susceptibility to plague and their geographical distribution.

NURSING

Technical discussions at the ninth World Health Assembly on the education of nurses and their role in health programmes were followed by action for the improvement of nursing services and education.

WHO continued its assistance for training programmes in basic nursing, midwifery and auxiliary nursing. Basic programmes to prepare nurses for administrative and supervisory positions were extended. Nurses provided by WHO helped at the administrative level in creating or expanding nursing services.

During 1956 there were 191 WHO nurses at work in 43 countries, 21 of whom were recruited in the course of the year. The services of a consultant in psychiatric nursing were made available to five countries in the South-East Asia and Western Pacific Regions.

Three regional meetings on nursing were held. WHO was also represented at a Conference on Planning of Nursing Studies, sponsored by the International Council of Nurses and held at Sèvres in November 1956.

SOCIAL AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

The Expert Committee on Organization of Medical Care held its first session in June to discuss the role of the hospital in community health protection programmes.

WHO took steps in 1956 to help in the establishment of occupational health institutes in Egypt and, together with ILO, in the South-East Asia region and Turkey. It also carried out a survey in Turkey on occupational diseases of postal workers, in co-operation with UPU.

Further advice and assistance in planning and organizing rehabilitation services were given to Austria, Greece, Spain, Yugoslavia and Lebanon. Pakistan received help in establishing a school of physiotherapy.

A report on medical requirements for the licensing of motor vehicle drivers was transmitted to the United Nations, together with a set of guiding principles for the medical examination of applicants for motor vehicle driving permits.

The Expert Committee on Rheumatic Diseases, meeting in Geneva, reviewed the prevalence of rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease throughout the world, the relationship of streptococcal infection to rheumatic fever, and the basis for preventing rheumatic fever by controlling streptococcal infection with antibiotics and sulfonamides.

HEALTH EDUCATION OF THE PUBLIC

Health authorities of 18 countries and territories were helped by WHO in reviewing needs and resources for educational work with the public and in preparing plans for strengthening health education. WHO consultants in public health education continued to serve with national health ministries in Burma, Libya, Ceylon and Paraguay. At the request of the South Pacific Commission, the regional adviser on health education in the Western Pacific Region worked with national health authorities and the Commission on a comprehensive study of educational aspects of the health services in several Pacific islands and territories.

The Organization also co-operated in the further development of post-basic training courses in health education of the public at public health institutes or schools. Thus, it provided a lecturer for the School of Public

Health at the American University in Beirut, and gave expert advice to the Institute of Hygiene in the Philippines on training in health education for medical officers, nurses, health educators and others.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

The trend towards integrating health programmes for mothers and children into general health services has become more evident and widespread. This has been the case, for instance, in Latin America, notably in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. A similar trend was noted, too, in India, the Philippines, Taiwan and the Eastern Mediterranean Region.

A WHO medical officer was assigned to Thailand as adviser on maternal and child health. A request for similar help was received from Indonesia. Visiting professors of pediatrics were assigned by WHO to Indonesia and India, and many WHO personnel working on more general programmes devoted much of their time to helping medical and nursing-teaching institutions to develop or strengthen their teaching of pediatrics and child care.

MENTAL HEALTH

In the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, a WHO psychiatric consultant was joined by an architect to help modernize and improve the facilities at the psychiatric hospital. Training schemes for mental health workers and short courses for general nurses and others on the principles of mental health work were prolonged for a further year. Out-patient clinics in the principal towns were planned, the first being opened at the psychiatric hospital itself.

Further studies on the practical possibilities of carrying mental health work into the community were conducted by the WHO Expert Committee on Mental Health, which discussed the role of psychiatric hospitals as centres for preventive work in mental health and ultimately for the development of national mental health programmes.

To help meet the acute shortage of trained mental health workers of all kinds, WHO gave special attention to providing fellowships and improving national training facilities. This was done in Jordan and Thailand, where child psychology training programmes were intro-

duced with the help of a WHO consultant. WHO also aided the All-India Institute of Mental Health in setting up a post-graduate training programme in psychiatry and psychiatric nursing and a research programme in psychiatry, neurology and neurosurgery. A survey of training facilities of psychiatric nurses in Asia was also undertaken, and two psychiatric nurse consultants organized training courses at the All-India Institute.

In September, the Study Group on the Psychological Development of the Child had a general discussion on the factors involved in child development and their interactions.

A WHO consultant on alcoholism was sent to Chile for five months to advise the Government on the development of a programme for the treatment of alcoholics.

At the meeting of the Study Group on the Treatment and Care of Drug Addicts, in Geneva in November, specialists in psychiatry, pharmacology and public health from Africa, America, Asia and Europe considered new findings in the treatment of persons addicted to drugs of the opium and cannabis groups.

NUTRITION

A small advisory group, drawn from the Expert Advisory Panel on Nutrition, met twice in 1956 with staff members from WHO, UNICEF and FAO to prepare work programmes for further investigation on ways in which protein-rich foods, which children in many countries lack, can be processed or used in combination with other foods to provide an adequate diet for the young child. The Rockefeller Foundation set aside \$250,000 for grants to promote further research in this matter.

Extensive investigations have been carried out in India on various mixtures of readily available local foodstuffs, this programme of research becoming part of a large well-planned scheme for the prevention of malnutrition. In Uganda and Guatemala, mixtures of inexpensive local foodstuffs were evolved which could apparently maintain satisfactory growth, therefore offering hope for the development of preventive programmes. In the course of the work in Uganda it was found that vegetable oils, unlike animal fats, were well tolerated by children suffering from protein deficiencies, thus showing that a

diet rich in calories could be used for the treatment of young children in place of the low-calorie diet hitherto in use.

The Joint FAO/WHO Regional Nutrition Committee for South and East Asia, meeting in Tokyo, was attended by leading workers on beriberi—a disease which, because of the introduction of certain mechanical methods of milling, is increasing in some rice-growing areas and is a serious cause of infant mortality.

WHO also took part in the Third African Nutrition Conference of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara, at which topics relating to nutrition in public health were discussed.

ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

Early in the year WHO completed a world-wide survey of results of the work of some 100 laboratories on resistance to insecticides. The Expert Committee on Insecticides presented a number of recommendations on this matter to the tenth International Congress of Entomology in Montreal in August. A consultant was sent to Africa for first-hand examinations of instances of resistance to DDT and BHC in certain areas. In addition, a staff biologist at Headquarters was assigned to the work on resistance studies for the duration of the research programme.

Three seminars were held in 1956 for exchanging technical information on the various aspects of environmental sanitation. One, held in Lebanon on the general subject of sanitation, was attended by public health engineers and medical officers of health from most countries in the Eastern Mediterranean Region and from Turkey and Greece. Another, held in Taiwan, was concerned mainly with the collection, disposal and utilization of urban and rural organic wastes in Western Pacific countries and territories. The third was the European Seminar for Sanitary Engineers which dealt with the problems of water pollution and the disposal of industrial and radioactive wastes.

In collaboration with the Governments of Sweden and Denmark, a short training course was organized for municipal engineers responsible for environmental sanitation in the Scandinavian countries. Sanitary engineering courses were started at the Engineering School in Iraq.

The international study group on water standards met in Geneva in June to study the establishment of international standards of drinking water quality and standard methods of water examination.

WHO's work on milk hygiene continued during 1956, in collaboration with FAO and UNICEF.

In connection with the work of a snail ecology study group and a bilharziasis conference in Africa convened by WHO, information was collected on the effect of some environmental factors on snail ecology and on the alarming incidence of bilharziasis in certain areas of the world. Specially reviewed was the extent of present knowledge about the relationship between irrigation engineering and the spread of bilharziasis.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

During 1956, long-range development plans were formulated for medical schools in Costa Rica, Haiti, the Philippines and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, for auxiliary personnel in Ethiopia and Nigeria, and for medical social workers in Singapore. A number of discussions on the development of medical education were also held in Thailand, for instance, in Viet-Nam, Cambodia and Indonesia. In addition, a systematic regional study on medical education was undertaken for South-East Asia, and another was in preparation for the Eastern Mediterranean.

The fellowships programme entered its tenth year in 1956. There were 883 awards during the year 1 December 1955–30 November 1956. The programme continued to emphasize the preventive aspects of medicine and public health. The chief subjects of study were: control of communicable diseases (23 per cent), sanitation (12 per cent), public health administration (16 per cent), nursing (9 per cent), maternal and child health (9 per cent) and other specialized services (18 per cent). It was also standard practice, as far as possible, not to overlook prevention when planning programmes of studies in specialties other than those directly related to public health and the control of infectious diseases.

The 6,174 fellowships awarded since 1947 include 3,996 (65 per cent) for doctors, 730 (12 per cent) for nurses, 400 (6 per cent) for

sanitarians, the rest (17 per cent) being for statisticians, health educators, physical therapists, veterinarians, pharmacists and others from 150 countries and territories.

PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

The Study Group on Radiological Units and Radiological Protection, which met in April 1956, recommended that WHO continue and broaden its consultative services to governments on radiological protection and the disposal of radioactive waste. It suggested methods by which WHO could help in establishing adequate international facilities for standardization of X-rays and radio-isotopes, in collaboration with the International Commission on Radiological Units and Measurements, so that, for example, X-ray therapy doses given in different countries could be made properly comparable by measurement against a common standard. Consultations to this end were in progress for co-operation between WHO, UNESCO and other bodies.

An advanced course on radiation protection for public health officers, occupational health officers and public health chemists, organized by the French Government at the Centre d'Etudes nucléaires, Saclay, France, in November and December 1956, was aided by WHO in the form of fellowships for participants from other European countries and the provision of foreign lecturers.

A study group on the effect of radiation on human heredity, meeting at Copenhagen in August 1956, considered natural and man-made sources of ionizing radiation, the recording of radiation exposure in individuals and populations, and the training of experts and the education of the general public in the principles of genetics. It also drew up somewhat detailed recommendations for further types of research on the effect of radiation on human heredity.

A WHO entomologist was sent on a month's course to the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, England, to familiarize himself with isotope techniques to be used in ecological studies of *Anopheles gambiae* in Africa.

The International Commission on Radiological Protection and the International Commission on Radiological Units and Measurements were admitted to official relationship with WHO by the Executive Board in January 1956.

EPIDEMIOLOGY AND HEALTH STATISTICS

During 1956 preparations were made to issue revised English, French and Spanish editions of the *Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death*.

On 1 October 1956, which marked the completion of four years' existence of the International Sanitary Regulations, two sets of Additional Regulations entered into force, amending the yellow fever provisions and modifying the form of the international certificate of vaccination against smallpox. Further Additional Regulations, adopted by the Ninth World Health Assembly, withdrew, as from 1 January 1957, the special measures applying to pilgrims to Mecca.

By March 1956, WHO was informed of the establishment of direct transit areas at 37 airports in 24 countries. At the request of the Committee on International Quarantine, an inquiry was undertaken to determine whether these direct transit areas met the requirements of the International Sanitary Regulations as to the medical supervision of passengers and aircrews breaking their journey without leaving the airport.

BIOLOGICAL STANDARDIZATION

The standardization of pertussis vaccine was successfully completed in 1956—a unique achievement in that this was the first bacterial vaccine to be internationally standardized.

A very stable freeze-dried preparation of smallpox vaccine became available, a collaborative assay by different laboratories being organized.

The Expert Committee on Biological Standardization approved the establishment of international standards for erythromycin and tetracycline, replaced the existing standard for streptomycin and took steps to set international standards for neomycin, novobiocin and phenoxymethylpenicillin. As animal tests for persistence of penicillin in circulating blood after administration of long-acting penicillin preparations seemed to be practicable, steps were taken to establish an international reference preparation of procaine benzylpenicillin in oil with aluminium monostearate (PAM).

The international Salmonella and Shigella Centres and the International Blood Group Reference Laboratory continued their function of supplying reference materials and advice to national laboratories.

Work on the preparation of the second edition of *Pharmacopoeia Internationalis* proceeded during the year.

PUBLICATIONS

The *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* included special numbers in 1956 on the serology of syphilis, on water sanitation, epidemiology, malaria and treponematoses. Subjects dealt with in the *Monograph Series*, in the English editions, were yellow fever vaccination, composting, and training of sanitary engineers, and, in the French editions, chemotherapy of malaria and yellow fever vaccination.

A 400-page volume on *Specifications for Pesticides* was published in English.

The *Technical Report Series* included five reports of study groups on: poliomyelitis vaccination; veterinary public health; tuberculosis control; diagnosis and typing in leptospirosis; and toxic hazards of pesticides to man. The *Series* also carried expert committee reports on: drugs liable to produce addiction; food hygiene; psychiatric nursing; trachoma; biological standardization; professional and technical education of medical and auxiliary personnel; and insecticides. The *Series* carried reports, too, of the Malaria Conference for the Western Pacific and South-East Asia regions and the Joint FAO/WHO Conference on Food Additives.

Volume VII of the *International Digest of Health Legislation* was published during the year.

BUDGET

The eighth World Health Assembly approved the 1956 budget at \$12,074,144 giving an effective working budget of \$10,203,084 to be financed by casual income available for 1956 and assessments against active Members.

The ninth World Health Assembly appropriated \$13,265,420 for 1957 for organizational meetings, operating programs and administrative services, plus a supplemental amount of \$1,525,000 as follows (in U. S. dollars):

THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETINGS		Executive Board and its Committees	
World Health Assembly	\$ 203,220*	Regional Committees	1,800
Executive Board and its Committees	112,710*		400
Regional Committees	54,700*	Total	\$ 5,520
Total	\$ 370,630	OPERATING PROGRAMME	
OPERATING PROGRAMME		Central Technical Services	\$ 21,700
Central Technical Services	\$1,670,439*	Advisory Services	1,467,780
Advisory Services	5,850,646*	Regional Offices	30,000
Regional Offices	1,545,761*	Total	\$1,519,480
Expert Committees and Conferences	131,900	Grand Total	\$1,525,000
Total	\$9,198,746	* Reflecting transfers concurred in by the Executive Board.	
Administrative Services	\$1,130,624	Assessed membership contributions for 1957, after deduction of available amounts of Casual Income, are shown in Annex I below.	
Undistributed Reserve	\$2,565,420		
Grand Total	\$13,265,420		
Supplemental Amount			
ORGANIZATIONAL MEETINGS			
World Health Assembly	\$ 3,320		

ANNEX I. MEMBERS AND CONTRIBUTION ASSESSMENTS

(Members as of 31 December 1956; contributions as assessed for 1957)

Member	Contribution (in U.S. dollars)	Member	Contribution (in U.S. dollars)	Member	Contribution (in U.S. dollars)
Afghanistan	\$ 6,140	Gold Coast (Ghana)*†	3,070	Norway	61,370
Albania	5,160	Greece	23,530	Pakistan	77,740
Argentina	188,210	Guatemala	8,180	Panama	5,160
Australia	218,680	Haiti	5,160	Paraguay	5,160
Austria	17,390	Honduras	5,160	Peru	21,480
Belgium	161,620	Hungary	41,940	Philippines	43,980
Bolivia	7,160	Iceland	5,160	Poland	158,540
Brazil	185,140	India	388,700	Portugal	39,890
Bulgaria	17,390	Indonesia	53,190	Romania	54,210
Burma	6,140	Iran	42,960	Saudi Arabia	8,180
Byelorussian SSR	45,010	Iraq	16,360	Sierra Leone*	3,070
Cambodia	5,160	Ireland	33,750	Spain	141,150
Canada	382,940	Israel	18,410	Sudan	13,300
Ceylon	5,160	Italy	259,810	Sweden	193,500
Chile	46,030	Japan	232,190	Switzerland	125,620
China	693,510	Jordan	5,160	Syria	11,250
Costa Rica	5,160	Korea, Rep. of	5,160	Thailand	26,590
Cuba	34,780	Laos	5,160	Tunisia	5,160
Czechoslovakia	108,420	Lebanon	5,160	Turkey	94,110
Denmark	90,020	Liberia	5,160	Ukrainian SSR	168,780
Dominican Republic	5,160	Libya	5,160	Union of South Africa	112,520
Ecuador	5,160	Luxembourg	6,140	USSR	1,272,460
Egypt	71,600	Mexico	84,900	United Kingdom	1,205,980
El Salvador	6,140	Monaco	5,160	United States	3,867,610
Ethiopia	12,270	Morocco	16,360	Uruguay	21,480
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland*	3,070	Nepal	5,160	Venezuela	43,980
Finland	33,750	Netherlands	157,530	Viet-Nam	22,500
France	722,160	New Zealand	53,840	Yemen	5,160
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	460,300	Nicaragua	5,160	Yugoslavia	45,010
		Nigeria*	3,070	Total	\$12,909,620

* Associate Members.

† Together with former Trust Territory of British-administered Togoland, became independent state of

Ghana at midnight, 5-6 March 1957. Ghana was officially admitted to Membership in WHO on 8 April 1957.

ANNEX II. OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS (As of 31 December 1956)

EXECUTIVE BOARD

<i>Member</i>	<i>Designated by</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Designated by</i>
Professor G. A. Canaperia (Chairman)	Italy	Dr. N. A. Maung Maung Gyi	Burma
Dr. C. K. Lakshmanan (Vice-Chairman)	India	Professor J. Parisot	France
Dr. R. Pharaon (Vice-Chairman)	Saudi Arabia	Professor N. N. Pesonen	Finland
Dr. Ryutaro Azuma ^a	Japan	Dr. A. C. Regala	Philippines
Dr. L. A. Baquerizo Amador	Ecuador	Dr. A. Da Silva Travassos	Portugal
Dr. G. D. W. Cameron	Canada	Dr. L. Siri	Argentina
Sir John Charles	United Kingdom	Dr. E. Suárez	Chile
Dr. Dia E. El-Chatti	Syria	Dr. J. Zozaya	Mexico
Dr. J. J. Du Pré Le Roux ^b	Union of South Africa		
Dr. M. Jafar	Pakistan		

^a Replaced by his alternate, Dr. Masayoshi Yamaguchi, at the eighteenth session.

^b Replaced by his alternate, Dr. B. M. Clark, at the eighteenth session.

SENIOR OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Director-General: Dr. M. G. Candau (Brazil).

Deputy Director-General: Pierre Dorolle.

Assistant Director-General, Department of Advisory Services: P. M. Kaul.

Assistant Director-General, Department of Central Technical Services: H. S. Gear.

Assistant Director-General, Department of Administration and Finance: M. P. Siegel.

Director, Regional Office for Africa: F. J. C. Cambournac.

Director, Regional Office for the Americas (Pan American Sanitary Bureau): F. L. Soper.

Director, Regional Office for South-East Asia: C. Mani.

Director, Regional Office for Europe: P. J. J. van de Calseyde (as of 1 February 1957).

Director, Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean: A. T. Shousha.

Director, Regional Office for the Western Pacific: I. C. Fang.

HEADQUARTERS AND REGIONAL OFFICES

World Health Organization
Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland

Cable Address: UNISANTE GENEVA

World Health Organization
Liaison Office with United Nations
New York

Cable Address: UNSANTE NEW YORK

REGIONAL OFFICES

World Health Organization
Regional Office for Africa
P. O. Box 6
Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa

Cable Address: UNISANTE BRAZZAVILLE

Pan American Sanitary Bureau
World Health Organization
Regional Office for the Americas
1501 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Cable Address: OFSANPAN WASHINGTON

World Health Organization
Regional Office for South-East Asia
Patiala House, Princes Park
New Delhi, India

Cable Address: WORLDHELTH NEW DELHI

World Health Organization
Regional Office for Europe
Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland

Cable Address: UNISANTE GENEVA

World Health Organization
Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean
P. O. Box 1517
Alexandria, Egypt

Cable Address: UNISANTE ALEXANDRIA

World Health Organization
Regional Office for the Western Pacific
25th Street, Port Area
Post Box 2932
Manila, Philippines

Cable Address: UNISANTE MANILA

Epidemiological Intelligence Station
World Health Organization
8 Oxley Rise
Singapore 9

Cable Address: EPIDNATION SINGAPORE

World Health Organization Tuberculosis
Research Office
Scherfigsvej 8
Copenhagen, Denmark

Cable Address: UNIRESEARCH COPENHAGEN

CHAPTER V

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION
AND DEVELOPMENT

The Board of Governors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Bank)⁸ held its eleventh annual meeting in Washington, D.C., from 24 to 28 September 1956.

Argentina and Viet-Nam joined the Bank during the year, bringing the total membership to 60 countries. Also, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Ecuador and Nicaragua increased their subscriptions to the Bank's capital so that total subscribed capital was \$9,265,400,000 on 31 December 1956.

LENDING OPERATIONS

A record annual number of loans were granted in 1956, with 24 loans totalling \$507.4 million being made to 17 countries. This brought the total lent since the start of operations to \$2,977.8 million. Loans for the generation and distribution of electric power came to \$223 million, the largest amount provided for any single category of assistance. This reflects the world demand for power which in post-war years has risen at a rate of nearly 10 per cent per year and is expected to continue. A total of \$163 million was lent for the development of industry. The remainder was for transport and agriculture.

Two loans were made to Australia, bringing the total lent to it to \$317.73 million, the largest amount lent to any single country. One loan, for \$9.23 million, was part of a joint operation whereby the Australian Government simultaneously borrowed \$17.77 million from institutional investors in New York; this was to help pay for seven Boeing long-range jet aircraft and four Lockheed Super-Constellations and other flight equipment for Qantas Empire Airways, Australia's international airline. The second loan, for \$50 million, was to purchase equipment needed for the development or ex-

pansion of agriculture and forestry, road and rail transport, and industry and mining.

Austria received two loans for three electric power projects. One of the loans, for \$21 million, was for the Ybbs Persenbeug 192,000-kilowatt hydro-electric plant being constructed on the Danube about 80 miles from Vienna. The other loan, for \$10 million, was to increase the combined capacity of two thermal power plants in south-western Austria, one at Voitsberg and the other at St. Andrae, from 127,500 kilowatts to 292,500 kilowatts.

Burma received two loans to reconstruct transportation facilities damaged during the Second World War. One loan, of \$14 million, was for the reconstruction of three general cargo berths, with storage and service facilities, at the Port of Rangoon, and for the purchase of floating equipment. The project will increase the capacity of the port, facilitate the movement of freight and shorten the turn-around time of vessels. The other loan, of \$5.35 million, was for imported freight cars, diesel rail-cars and bridge construction materials, needed for a rehabilitation and development programme being carried out by the Burma Railways to improve efficiency and service, especially in the movement of rice, timber and minerals destined for export.

A loan of \$15 million was made in Chile to help finance new installations for increasing electric generating capacity by 166,000 kilowatts. Two new hydro-electric plants will be built and a third one will be expanded. The projects will increase the supply of power to the Santiago-Valparaiso area, the main concentration of Chilean industrial, commercial and agricultural activity, and to Concepcion, a growing industrial centre.

Colombia received a loan of \$16.5 million to complete a programme begun in 1951 to rehabilitate principal highways. It will be used to finance the additional foreign exchange costs involved in bringing the roads to higher standards of construction, and also to assist in building a new 40-mile road linking Barranquilla

⁸ For further information, particularly on the Bank's functions and organization, and activities prior to 1956, see previous volumes of the *Yearbook*, annual reports of the Bank to the Board of Governors and supplementary reports to the United Nations.

on the Caribbean coast with Cienaga, where it will meet the Atlantic Railroad being built with the assistance of other Bank loans.

A loan of \$3 million went to the Central Bank of Costa Rica to help carry on a lending programme, started in 1952, and operated through the banking system, whereby credits are extended to individuals and private enterprise for imported capital goods required for the development of agriculture and light industry.

Ecuador borrowed \$5 million for the construction of two electric power plants and improvements in the transmission system, which will nearly triple the power supply to the Quito area, one of Ecuador's main industrial regions.

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which has in recent years had one of the world's fastest growing economies, received \$80 million — the Bank's largest loan in Africa and the largest ever made by the Bank for a single project — to help finance the first stage of the Kariba hydro-electric power scheme which will ultimately generate and transmit 1,200,000 kilowatts of power. The first stage includes the construction of a dam at Kariba Gorge on the Zambesi River, a 500,000-kilowatt powerhouse and nearly 1,000 miles of transmission lines to the copper belt in Northern Rhodesia and the principal cities of Southern Rhodesia.

A loan of \$15 million was made to the Mortgage Bank of Finland, which will re-lend the proceeds to five public and private enterprises carrying out projects for the production and distribution of electric power. The projects include the construction of three hydro-electric power plants with a combined generating capacity of 242,000 kilowatts, the building of two thermal electric stations with a combined capacity of 102,000 kilowatts, and the completion of a transmission system to bring power from plants in northern Finland to the more populous and industrialized south.

Haiti received a loan of \$2.6 million for a three-year highway improvement programme to rehabilitate and repair 725 miles of primary and secondary roads and to provide continuing maintenance on all public roads.

Two privately owned steel companies in India received loans during the year. The Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., borrowed \$20 million to help increase the output of saleable steel products at its Burnpur plant

in West Bengal to 800,000 tons annually. The Tata Iron and Steel Company borrowed \$75 million to increase the annual productive capacity of its steel works in Jamshedpur to 2,000,000 long tons of ingots or 1,500,000 tons of finished steel.

In Italy, the Bank made its fourth loan, amounting to \$74,628,000, to the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno, for development work in southern Italy, Sardinia and Sicily; \$25.5 million of this was allocated for the Flumendosa project to irrigate some 123,500 acres of land in Sardinia; \$23.9 million will help to finance 10 industrial projects on the Italian mainland, in Sardinia and in Sicily; and \$25.2 million was granted for four electric power projects on the mainland and in Sicily, to increase installed capacity in the Cassa area by 217,000 kilowatts. The Bank has now lent nearly \$165 million for a 12-year, \$2-billion programme for the development of southern Italy, Sardinia and Sicily, administered by the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno.

Three loans totalling \$32.4 million were made in Japan. A loan of \$8.1 million is being used by four companies in the steel, ship-building and automotive industries to purchase more than 100 imported machines and machine tools for various modernization projects. Another loan, of \$20 million will assist the Kawasaki Steel Corporation in constructing a modern strip mill at its Chiba plant near Tokyo, to produce 400,000 tons of hot strip annually, the bulk of which will be processed into 300,000 tons of cold strip. The third loan in Japan amounted to \$4.3 million. Most of it will be used to import heavy earth-moving equipment for experimental pilot projects in large-scale land reclamation in three different areas of northern Japan. Part of the loan will be used to import breeding dairy cattle to meet Japan's increasing demand for dairy products. The reclamation projects are intended to bring an additional 54,000 acres into use for mixed farming.

Two loans went to Nicaragua. One, for \$1.6 million, was to supplement a Nicaragua \$7.1 million loan made in 1955 to finance the foreign exchange costs of constructing a 30,000-kilowatt thermal power plant and expansion of the distribution system in Managua, and transmission lines to 15 outlying towns. The project will double Nicaragua's electric generating capacity. The second loan, for \$3.2

million, was to help increase the capacity of the Port of Corinto, Nicaragua's only deep-water port on the Pacific, to handle both ships and cargo. This includes the construction of a 1,200-foot concrete wharf and two transit sheds, the acquisition of cargo-handling equipment and installation of rail, road and service facilities.

Norway received a loan of \$25 million for the construction of a 400,000-kilowatt hydro-electric power plant at Dalen, 100 miles west of Oslo. The project is the first stage of a scheme to develop the power potential of the Tokke and Vinje River system in southern Norway. Also included is the construction of a transmission system to feed power from the new plant into the grid that supplies southeastern Norway, an area which consumes 55 per cent of Norway's power output.

The Port Authority of Thailand borrowed \$3.4 million for three dredges and auxiliary equipment for use in the channel leading to the port and harbour of Bangkok.

A loan of \$25.5 million in Uruguay will help to finance the construction of a 103,000-kilowatt hydro-electric power plant at Rincon de Baygorria on the Rio Negro, additional transmission lines and improved distribution facilities in Montevideo. The project will increase Uruguay's generating capacity by about one quarter.

ADVISORY ASSISTANCE

Apart from loans, the Bank continued to give assistance on other problems of development at the request of its Member countries, the type of aid in each case being worked out to meet the special needs of the country concerned. The Bank made greater use than in earlier years of resident representatives stationed in particular countries to advise and help governments on economic development matters. Resident representatives continued to be stationed in Colombia, Ecuador and Honduras in 1956. Representatives were sent to Pakistan and Thailand, and it was agreed that representatives be posted in Peru and Haiti as of January 1957.

The Bank also assigned a staff member to Colombia in July 1956, for a year to help the Government carry out the recommendations made in June by a Bank agricultural mission. In mid-1956, a staff member was sent to Panama to handle Bank operational matters and advise on development problems, follow-

ing the return of two other staff members stationed in Panama since 1955.

Bank operational missions devoted more attention in 1956 to general development programming. One mission re-appraised Pakistan's development plans, financial position and credit worthiness. Another studied India's current economic situation and prospects, with particular reference to India's accomplishments under the First Five-Year Plan and the targets of the Second Five-Year Plan. A third mission prepared detailed recommendations for a public investment programme in Colombia with emphasis on the next one to two years.

A mission to study the economic problems and prospects of the Italian-administered Trust Territory of Somaliland made its field studies from March to May, and completed its report by the end of the year. The general survey mission to Jordan which had made its field studies in 1955 also completed its report by the end of 1956.

As in past years, the Bank helped Member countries in recruiting experts required for their economic development. They included economic and financial advisers and experts on banking legislation, development banking, railway and port administration, coal production and other specialized subjects.

A staff member on leave from the Bank continued to serve as the Director of the Ceylon Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research, and another staff member continued to serve in Iran as chief of a bureau responsible for a group of technical experts recruited by the Bank on behalf of Iran's Plan Organization.

The Bank also continued to collaborate with India and Pakistan in advising on ways to increase the use of the Indus system of rivers for irrigation. An inter-governmental agreement was reached in September, covering the crop season of October 1956 to March 1957. At the end of 1956, discussions on an over-all plan for the use of the Indus Basin waters were continuing with the understanding that they would be concluded by the end of March 1957.

The Economic Development Institute, a new kind of international staff college, was started by the Bank in 1956 on an experimental basis. The Institute provides study courses for a small selected group of experienced administrators from under-developed countries whose work involves decisions on economic policy and

the formulation and administration of development programmes or projects. The first course, lasting from January through June 1956, was attended by 14 officials from 14 Member countries. The second six-month course began on 1 October 1956, with 18 full-time participants. A third course was to begin in October 1957.

FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES AND RESOURCES

All interest and principal repayments have been made on the Bank's loans, and its operating income has fully covered costs and also yielded surpluses which have been added to the reserves. During the calendar year 1956, the Bank's net income was \$33.5 million. Disbursements at the end of the year amounted to \$2,108 million and repayments to \$279 million. Reserves, derived both from the Bank's operating income and from a commission charged on all loans, amounted to almost \$254 million.

Funds for the Bank's operations are obtained, apart from the income on operations, from capital paid in by Member countries and from the sale of bonds and other obligations. Funds available from capital subscriptions by 31 December 1956 totalled \$1,132.6 million and funds from sales of bonds amounted to \$848 million.

During the year, the Bank sold one bond issue—a \$75 million issue of 3½ per cent two-year bonds of 1956, due 1958. All these bonds were placed privately by the Bank with purchasers outside the United States.

Private investors continued to participate in Bank lending both by taking up parts of new loans as they were made and through the purchase of earlier loans. At the end of the year, sales of principal amounts of loans totalled \$296.5 million, of which \$227.5 million was without the Bank's guarantee.

FUNDED DEBT OF THE BANK (as of 31 December 1956)

\$ 60,000,000 2% serial bonds of 1950, due 1957-62.
\$ 75,000,000 3½% 2-year bonds of 1956, due 1958.
\$ 50,000,000 2½% 5-year bonds of 1954, due 1959.
\$ 98,245,000 3½% 15-year bonds of 1954, due 1969.
\$ 59,685,000 3½% 19-year bonds of 1952, due 1971.
\$ 150,000,000 3% 25-year bonds of 1947, due 1972.
\$ 50,000,000 3¾% 23-year bonds of 1952, due 1975.
\$ 50,000,000 3% 25-year bonds of 1951, due 1976.
\$ 100,000,000 3¾% 30-year bonds of 1951, due 1981.
Can. \$15,000,000 (\$13,636,363) 3¼% 10-year bonds of 1955, due 1965.

Can. \$25,000,000 (\$22,727,273) 3½% 15-year bonds of 1954, due 1969.
fl. 40,000,000 (\$10,526,316) 3½% 15-year bonds of 1954, due 1969.
fl. 40,000,000 (\$10,526,316) 3½% 20-year bonds of 1955, due 1975.
£ 4,796,761 (\$13,430,931) 3½% 20-year stock of 1951, due 1971.
£ 5,000,000 (\$14,000,000) 3½% 20-year stock of 1954, due 1974.
Sw. fr. 50,000,000 (\$11,634,671) 3½% 10-year bonds of 1952, due 1962.
Sw. fr. 50,000,000 (\$11,634,671) 3½% 12-year bonds of 1951, due 1963.
Sw. fr. 50,000,000 (\$11,634,671) 3½% 15-year bonds of 1953 (Nov. Issue), due 1968.
Sw. fr. 50,000,000 (\$11,634,671) 3½% 15-year bonds of 1953 (Nov. Issue), due 1968.
Sw. fr. 50,000,000 (\$11,634,671) 3½% 18-year bonds of 1954, due 1972.
Sw. fr. 50,000,000 (\$11,634,671) 3½% 20-year bonds of 1955, due 1975.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND FUNDS AVAILABLE ON 31 DECEMBER 1956

Capital Stock	(In U.S. dollars)
Authorized (100,000 shares)	\$10,000,000,000
Subscribed (92,654 shares)	9,265,400,000
Paid in:	
2% in gold or U.S. dollars	\$ 182,648,000
18% in the currencies of the respective Members	1,667,772,000
Total paid in	\$ 1,850,420,000
Payment deferred	2,660,000
Subject to call only to meet obligations of the Bank (80%)	7,412,320,000
	<hr/> \$ 9,265,400,000

SUMMARY OF LENDABLE FUNDS (Cumulative Totals)

2% paid-in portion of subscriptions of all Members	\$ 182,648,000
18% portion of subscription of the United States	571,500,000
18% portion of subscriptions made available by other Members	378,452,000
Total available capital subscriptions	<hr/> \$ 1,132,600,000
From operations and exchange adjustments	177,900,000
From sale of bonds	847,585,000
From principal repayments	14,261,000
From loans sold or agreed to be sold:	
Effective loans	289,219,000*
Non-effective loans	3,233,000
	<hr/> 292,452,000
Gross total available funds	\$ 2,624,798,000
Loans disbursed	<hr/> 2,107,922,000
Excess of Available Funds over Loan Disbursements	<hr/> \$ 516,876,000

* Of this amount, \$101,074,000 has been repaid to purchasers of loans.

THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

*STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 1956*

Income from investments	U.S.\$ 9,585,407
Income from loans:	
Interest	50,123,943
Commitment charges	3,863,589
Commissions	14,747,349
Service charges	303,843
Other Income	4,088
Gross Income	\$78,628,219
Deduct: Amount equivalent to commissions appropriated to Special Reserve	14,747,349
Gross Income Less Reserve Deduction	\$63,880,870
Administrative expenses:	
Personal services	4,131,105
Fees and compensation	598,234
Representation	69,078
Travel	1,003,303
Supplies and material	63,820
Rents and utility services	636,620
Communication services	198,238
Furniture and equipment	92,916
Books and library services	74,996
Printing	102,527
Contributions to staff benefits	426,766
Insurance	30,079
Other expenses	8,363
Total Administrative Expenses	7,436,045
Interest on bonds	26,547,315
Bond issuance and other financial expenses	744,232
Gross Expenses	\$34,727,592
Net Income: Appropriated to Supplemental Reserve against losses on loans and guarantees	\$29,153,278

ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET

Outlined below is the Administrative Budget for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1957.

Board of Governors	\$ 214,000
Executive Directors	420,000
Staff	
Personal services	\$3,811,500
Staff benefits	432,500
Travel	608,000
Consultants	200,000
Representation	53,000
	5,105,000
Other Administrative Expenses:	
Fees and compensation	120,000
Supplies and materials	60,000
Rents and maintenance	625,000
Communications	186,000
Furniture and equipment	65,000
Printing	78,000
Books and library service	77,500
Insurance	23,000
Other	10,000
	1,244,500
Contingency	100,000
Total	\$7,083,500
Services to Member Countries	687,000
Grand Total	\$7,770,500

*ANNEX I. MEMBERS OF THE BANK, THEIR
SUBSCRIPTIONS AND VOTING POWER*

(As of 31 December 1956)

Member	SUBSCRIPTION	VOTING POWER		Member	SUBSCRIPTION	VOTING POWER	
	Amount (in millions of U.S. dollars)	Number of Votes	Per cent of Total		Amount (in millions of U.S. dollars)	Number of Votes	Per cent of Total
Afghanistan	10.0	350	.33	Costa Rica	2.0	270	.25
Argentina	150.0	1,750	1.63	Cuba	35.0	600	.56
Australia	200.0	2,250	2.09	Denmark	68.0	930	.86
Austria	50.0	750	.70	Dominican Republic	4.0	290	.27
Belgium	225.0	2,500	2.32	Ecuador	6.4	314	.29
Bolivia	7.0	320	.30	Egypt	53.3	783	.73
Brazil	150.0	1,750	1.63	El Salvador	1.0	260	.24
Burma	15.0	400	.37	Ethiopia	3.0	280	.26
Canada	325.0	3,500	3.25	Finland	38.0	630	.59
Ceylon	15.0	400	.37	France	525.0	5,500	5.11
Chile	35.0	600	.56	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	330.0	3,550	3.30
China	600.0	6,250	5.81	Greece	25.0	500	.46
Colombia	35.0	600	.56	Guatemala	2.0	270	.25

<i>Member</i>	<i>SUBSCRIPTION Amount (in millions of U.S. dollars)</i>	<i>VOTING Number of Votes</i>	<i>POWER Per cent of Total</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>SUBSCRIPTION Amount (in millions of U.S. dollars)</i>	<i>VOTING Number of Votes</i>	<i>POWER Per cent of Total</i>
Haiti	2.0	270	.25	Panama	.2	252	.23
Honduras	1.0	260	.24	Paraguay	1.4	264	.25
Iceland	1.0	260	.24	Peru	17.5	425	.39
India	400.0	4,250	3.95	Philippines	15.0	400	.37
Indonesia	110.0	1,350	1.25	Sweden	100.0	1,250	1.16
Iran	33.6	586	.54	Syria	6.5	315	.29
Iraq	6.0	310	.29	Thailand	12.5	375	.35
Israel	4.5	295	.27	Turkey	43.0	680	.63
Italy	180.0	2,050	1.90	Union of South Africa	100.0	1,250	1.16
Japan	250.0	2,750	2.55	United Kingdom	1,300.0	13,250	12.31
Jordan	3.0	280	.26	United States	3,175.0	32,000	29.72
Korea, Rep. of	12.5	375	.35	Uruguay	10.5	355	.33
Lebanon	4.5	295	.27	Venezuela	10.5	355	.33
Luxembourg	10.0	350	.33	Viet-Nam	12.5	375	.35
Mexico	65.0	900	.84	Yugoslavia	40.0	650	.60
Netherlands	275.0	3,000	2.79				
Nicaragua	3.0	280	.26				
Norway	50.0	750	.70	Total	9,265.4	107,654	100.00
Pakistan	100.0	1,250	1.16				

ANNEX II. BOARD OF GOVERNORS
(As of 31 December 1956)

<i>Member</i>	<i>Governor</i>	<i>Alternate</i>
Afghanistan	Abdul Malik*	Abdul Karim Hakimi
Argentina	Eduardo Laurencena	Adolfo Vicchi*
Australia	Sir Arthur Fadden*	Sir Roland Wilson
Austria	Reinhard Kamitz	Wilhelm Teufenstein
Belgium	Henri Liebaert	Maurice Frère†
Bolivia	Miguel Gisbert	Fernando Pou Munt
Brazil	José Maria Alkmim*	Eurico de Aguiar Salles
Burma	Boh Khin Maung Gale	U Kyaw Nyun
Canada	Walter E. Harris*	A. F. W. Plumptre
Ceylon	Stanley de Zoysa*	R. S. S. Gunewardene
Chile		Felipe Herrera*
China	Peh-Yuan Hsu*	Tse-kai Chang
Colombia	Luis Angel Arango	Eduardo Arias Robledo
Costa Rica	Angel Coronas*	Mario Fernández*
Cuba		Joaquin E. Meyer
Denmark	Svend Nielsen*	Hakon Jespersen
Dominican Republic	Milton Messina*	Eudaldo Troncoso Pou*
Ecuador	Luis Ernesto Borja	Guillermo Pérez-Chiriboga†
Egypt	Ahmed Zaki Saad	Albert Mansour
El Salvador	Catalino Herrera*	Luis Escalante-Arce
Ethiopia	Menasse Lemma	
Finland	Klaus Waris	Ralf Torngren
France	Minister of Finance	Pierre Mendès-France†
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Ludwig Erhard	Fritz Schaeffer
Greece	Demetrios Chelmis	Ioannis Paraskevopoulos
Guatemala	Gustavo Mirón Porras*	Gabriel Orellana*
Haiti	Alain Turnier	Christian Aime†
Honduras	Guillermo López Rodezno	Rafael Callejas H.
Iceland	Petur Benediktsson	Vilhjalmur Thor
India	Benegal Rama Rau*	B. K. Nehru
Indonesia	Jusuf Wibisono	Lockman Hakim
Iran	Ali Asghar Nasser*	Djalaleddin Aghili
Iraq	Sayid Khalil Kenna	Mudhaffer H. Jamil
Israel	David Horowitz*	Martin Rosenbluth*
Italy	Donato Menichella	Giorgio Cigliana-Piazza

THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

<i>Member</i>	<i>Governor</i>	<i>Alternate</i>
Japan	Hayato Ikeda	Masamichi Yamagiwa
Jordan	Hamad Farhan	Yacoub Iwais
Korea, Rep. of	Yu Taik Kim	Byung Kyu Chun
Lebanon	Andre Tuani	Raja Himadeh
Luxembourg	Pierre Werner*	Rene Franck
Mexico	Antonio Carrillo Flores*	José Hernández Delgado
Netherlands	H. J. Hofstra	A. M. de Jong
Nicaragua	Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa*	Enrique Delgado
Norway	Arne Skaug	Carsten Nielsen
Pakistan	Syed Amjad Ali	Vaqar Ahmad
Panama	Ricardo N. Arias Espinosa	
Paraguay	Osvaldo Chaves	Federico Mandelburger
Peru	Fernando Berckemeyer	Emilio Foley
Philippines	Miguel Cuadernc, Sr.*	Eduardo Z. Romualdez
Sweden	N. G. Lange	A. Lundgren
Syria	Husni A. Sawwaf	Sadek Ayoubi
Thailand	Serm Vinichayakul	Puey Ungphakorn*
Turkey	Adnan Menderes	Sait Naci Ergin
Union of South Africa	Jozua Francois Naude*	M. H. de Kock
United Kingdom	Harold Macmillan*	Sir Leslie Rowan
United States	George M. Humphrey*	Herbert V. Prochnow*
Uruguay	Nilo Berchesi	Roberto Ferber
Venezuela	José Joaquín González-Gorronda, Jr.*	Alejandro J. Huizi-Aguilar
Viet-Nam	Tran Huu Phuong*	Vu Quoc Thuc*
Yugoslavia	Avdo Humo	Vojin Guzina

* Denotes similar position in Fund.

† Denotes Governor of Fund.

ANNEX III. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

(As of 31 December 1956)

<i>Executive Director</i>	<i>Alternate</i>	<i>Appointed by</i>
Andrew N. Overby	John S. Hooker	United States
Viscount Harcourt	David B. Pitblado	United Kingdom
Kan Lee	—	China
Maurice Perouse	Jean-Maxime Leveque	France
V. Narahari Rao	P. J. J. Pinto	India
Thomas Basyn	Andre van Campenhout	Belgium, Austria, Turkey, Korea, Luxembourg
(Belgium)	(Belgium)	
Soetikno Slamet	Carlo Gragnani	Italy, Indonesia, Greece, Afghanistan
(Indonesia)	(Italy)	
Mohammad Shoaib	Ali Akbar Khosropur	Pakistan, Egypt, Iran, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Ethiopia,
(Pakistan)	(Iran)	Jordan
P. Lieftinck	J. Smole	Netherlands, Yugoslavia, Israel
(Netherlands)	(Yugoslavia)	
Takeshi Watanabe	U Thet Tun	Japan, Burma, Ceylon, Thailand
(Japan)	(Burma)	
L. H. E. Bury	B. B. Callaghan	Australia, Union of South Africa, Viet-Nam
(Australia)	(Australia)	
Luis Machado	Jorge A. Montealegre	Mexico, Cuba, Peru, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Guate-
(Cuba)	(Nicaragua)	mala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama
Sven Viig	Torfinn Oftedal	Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland, Iceland
(Norway)	(Norway)	
Jorge Mejia-Palacio	—	Brazil, Colombia, Philippines, Ecuador, Dominican
(Colombia)		Republic, Haiti
Otto Donner	Karl-Heinz Drechsler	Germany, Fed. Rep. of
(Germany, Fed. Rep. of)	(Germany, Fed. Rep. of)	
Louis Rasminsky	J. H. Warren	Canada
(Canada)	(Canada)	
Victor A. Pane	—	Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Bolivia, Paraguay
(Paraguay)		

THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION
ANNEX IV. OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS
(As of 31 December 1956)

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OFFICERS

President: Eugene R. Black.
Vice-President: W. A. B. Iliff.
Vice-President: J. Burke Knapp.
Vice-President and General Counsel:
Davidson Sommers.

Treasurer: Henry W. Riley.
Secretary: M. M. Mendels.
Director, Legal Department: A. Broches.
Director, Economic Staff: Leonard B. Rist.
Director, Technical Assistance and Liaison Staff:
Richard H. Demuth.

Director of Operations—Europe, Africa and Australasia: S. R. Cope.
Director of Operations—Asia and Middle East:
Joseph Rucinski.
Director of Operations—Western Hemisphere:
Orvis A. Schmidt.
Director of Technical Operations: Simon Aldewereld.
Director of Marketing: George L. Martin.
Director of Administration: William F. Howell.
Director of Information: Harold N. Graves, Jr.

HEADQUARTERS AND REGIONAL OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.
Cable Address: INTBAFRAD WASHINGTON

OTHER OFFICES

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
Marketing Department
33 Liberty Street
New York 5, N. Y.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
European Office
67 rue de Lille
Paris 7^e, France

CHAPTER VI

THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (IFC)

The International Finance Corporation (IFC), an affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, was established in July, 1956, as an international financial institution with the purpose of encouraging the growth of productive private enterprise, particularly in the less developed areas of the world.⁹ Membership in IFC is open to countries which are Members of the International Bank. The Corporation began operations on 24 July 1956, with 31 Members subscribing \$78,366,000 of the authorized capital of \$100 million. Sixteen additional countries became Members by 31 December 1956, bringing the total subscribed capital to \$90,396,000. An agreement on the relationship between the

United Nations and IFC was approved by the United Nations General Assembly on 20 February 1957.¹⁰

The International Finance Corporation will invest in productive private undertakings, in association with private investors, in cases where sufficient private capital is not available on reasonable terms. Investments will be made by IFC without governmental guarantee. It is not itself authorized to invest in capital stock but, apart from this one restriction, it can make its investments in any form it considers appropriate. It will not assume responsibility for managing enterprises in which it invests.

IFC will seek to revolve its funds by selling

⁹ For further information, particularly about origins of the International Finance Corporation, see previous volumes of the *Yearbook*.

¹⁰ See PART ONE, ECONOMIC and SOCIAL QUESTIONS, CHAPTER XV, "Questions Relating to Co-ordination and Relations of United Nations with Specialized Agencies," above.

its investments to private investors whenever it can appropriately do so on satisfactory terms. It is authorized to raise additional funds by selling its own obligations in the market, but it is not likely to do so in the early years of its operations.

Governors of the Bank¹¹ from countries which are also Members of IFC are Governors of IFC. The inaugural meeting of the Board of Governors was held in Washington, D.C., in September, 1956, in conjunction with the eleventh annual meeting of the Bank's Board of Governors.

The Corporation's Board of Directors is composed of those Executive Directors of the Bank who represent at least one government which is also a Member of the Corporation. At their inaugural meeting on 24 July 1956, the Directors appointed Robert L. Garner,

¹¹ See Annex II in chapter on International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, above.

formerly Vice-President of the Bank, to serve as President of the Corporation. Mr. Garner appointed J. G. Beevor as Vice-President, Richard H. Demuth as Assistant to the President, and Davidson Sommers as General Counsel. The two latter are also officers of the International Bank. The Corporation expects to make extensive use of the experience and other personnel of the Bank. The Bank's Treasurer, Secretary, Director of Administration and Director of Information have been appointed to similar positions in IFC.

Between July and December 1956, the Corporation established a working organization, adopted operating policies for the initial stage of its activities, developed working procedures and recruited staff. While it had not completed any financing operations by the end of December, it had under consideration a variety of proposals for investment in numerous Member countries.

ANNEX. MEMBERSHIP, SUBSCRIPTIONS, HEADQUARTERS

(As of 31 December 1956)

<i>Member</i>	<i>Capital Subscription (in U.S. dollars)</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Capital Subscription (in U.S. dollars)</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Capital Subscription (in U.S. dollars)</i>
Australia	2,215,000	Finland	421,000	Luxembourg	111,000
Austria	554,000	France	5,815,000	Mexico	720,000
Belgium	2,492,000	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	3,655,000	Netherlands	3,046,000
Bolivia	78,000	Guatemala	22,000	Nicaragua	9,000
Brazil	1,163,000	Haiti	22,000	Norway	554,000
Burma	166,000	Honduras	11,000	Pakistan	1,108,000
Canada	3,600,000	Iceland	11,000	Panama	2,000
Ceylon	166,000	India	4,431,000	Paraguay	16,000
Colombia	388,000	Indonesia	1,218,000	Peru	194,000
Costa Rica	22,000	Iran	372,000	Sweden	1,108,000
Denmark	753,000	Iraq	67,000	Thailand	139,000
Dominican Republic	22,000	Israel	50,000	Turkey	476,000
Ecuador	35,000	Italy	1,994,000	United Kingdom	14,400,000
Egypt	590,000	Japan	2,769,000	United States	35,168,000
El Salvador	11,000	Jordan	33,000	Venezuela	116,000
Ethiopia	33,000	Lebanon	50,000		
				Total	\$90,396,000

HEADQUARTERS

International Finance Corporation

1818 H Street, N. W.

Washington 25, D. C.

Cable Address: CORINTFIN WASHINGTON

CHAPTER VII

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

A \$1.3 billion assistance arrangement with the United Kingdom in December 1956 completed a year of increased financial activity for the International Monetary Fund (Fund).¹² Other developments included the admission of Argentina and Viet-Nam to bring the Fund's Membership up to 60 countries and the appointment of Per Jacobsson, of Sweden, as Managing Director of the Fund, to succeed Ivar Rooth, also a Swedish national.

The Fund's arrangement with the United Kingdom, its largest to date, was a two-fold one. It provided for immediate drawings of U.S. \$561,500,000, and for a stand-by line of credit under which the United Kingdom could draw up to \$738,500,000 in currencies held by the Fund within a period of 12 months. Previously, in 1947 and 1948, the United Kingdom Government had drawn \$300 million, but had restored its position with the Fund in 1954.

Five other Members entered into stand-by arrangements with the Fund during the year, as follows: Bolivia, \$7,500,000; Chile, \$35,000,000; Cuba, \$12,500,000; France, \$262,500,000; and Nicaragua, \$3,750,000. The Fund extended the stand-by arrangements previously in effect for Belgium (\$50,000,000) and Peru (\$12,500,000), each for a further period of 12 months. Its total stand-by commitments on 31 December 1956 amounted to \$1,117,400,000. At that date, too, the Fund's resources included \$8.9 billion in gold and various national currencies.

Eleven Members purchased foreign exchange from the Fund in 1956, in accordance with the practice whereby a Member drawing foreign exchange from the Fund pays in an equivalent amount of its own currency and undertakes to repurchase its currency within three to five years, paying gold or convertible currency to reduce the Fund's holdings of its own cur-

rency. All but one of the 11 transactions in 1956 involved drawings of U. S. dollars, the one exception being for Canadian dollars. The Fund's currency sales in 1956 totalled \$692,547,648.76, repurchases amounting to \$153,752,876.25. As of 31 December, Members' purchases since the Fund began financial operations in March 1947 totalled the equivalent of \$1,909 million, total repayments coming to \$1,095.5 million.

During 1956 the Fund concurred in a new currency par value for Paraguay, and in measures aimed at simplifying the exchange systems of Paraguay, Bolivia and Chile. The new par value agreed for Paraguay was 60 guaranies per U. S. dollar, instead of the previous par value of 21 guaranies per U. S. dollar.

The Fund conducted a fifth annual round of consultations with individual Members which continued to employ exchange controls and discrimination. These consultations provided an opportunity for countries maintaining restrictions to explain the need for them against the background of balance-of-payments problems and other considerations. At the same time, they afforded an opportunity for examination of the role of fiscal and monetary policy in the exchange problems of Members, and for an enquiry as to the plans of their governments looking towards the reduction of restrictive practices. The consultations, and the Executive Board's decisions in individual cases, were confidential. The Fund, however, summarized recent developments in that field and described the restrictive systems in its *Seventh Annual Report on Exchange Restrictions*, published in June.

Technical co-operation was again extended by the Fund; other advisory services were provided through the assistance of Fund technicians, and the collection and analysis of statistical information continued. Training programmes on the work of the Fund and in balance-of-payments techniques and economic problems were conducted for staff members of central banks and ministries of finance.

The Fund has published 11 annual reports

¹² For further information, particularly about the Fund's functions and organization, and activities prior to 1956, see previous volumes of the *Yearbook*, annual reports of the Executive Directors, summary proceedings of the annual meetings of the Board of Governors, schedules of par values, and quarterly financial statements.

THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

(1946-56) and seven annual reports on exchange restrictions (1950-56). Other publications include: *International Financial Statistics*, a monthly statistical bulletin; *International Financial News Survey*, distributed weekly; *Staff Papers* (published two or three times a year); and a *Balance of Payments Yearbook*. *Direction of International Trade*, a monthly, is compiled by the Fund and published jointly by the Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the United Nations.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Fund's Board of Governors was convened in Washington, D.C., on 24 September 1956, under the chairmanship of Antonio Carillo Flores, of Mexico. The Governors elected Miguel Cuaderno, of the Philippines, as chairman for their twelfth annual meeting, to be held in Washington in September 1957.

fiscal year ending 30 April 1957, as approved by the Executive Board, is as follows (in U. S. dollars):

Board of Governors	\$ 177,800
Office of Executive Directors	
Salaries	\$ 574,000
Other compensations and benefits	84,700
Travel	93,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 751,700
Staff	
Salaries	\$2,700,400
Other compensations and benefits	655,700
Travel	305,000
	<hr/>
	\$3,661,100
Other Administrative Expenses	
Communications	\$ 124,000
Office occupancy expenses	402,500
Books and printing	99,900
Supplies and equipment	67,000
Miscellaneous	46,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 739,400
Total	<hr/>
	\$5,330,000

ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET

The Fund's Administrative Budget for the

CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS: PURCHASES AND REPURCHASES

(For Calendar Year 1956)

PURCHASES

Member	U.S. Dollars	Member	U.S. Dollars
Bolivia	\$ 3,000,000.00	Iran	19,700,000.00
Burma	15,000,000.00	Nicaragua	1,877,648.76
Cuba	12,500,000.00	Paraguay	1,500,000.00
Egypt (Can. \$14,646,090.00)	15,000,000.00	Philippine Republic	5,000,000.00
El Salvador	2,500,000.00	United Kingdom	561,470,000.00
Indonesia	55,000,000.00		
		Total	<hr/>
			\$692,547,648.76

REPURCHASES

Member	Total (in U.S. Dollars)	U.S. Dollars	U.S. Dollars Equivalent	Gold (f. oz.)
Brazil	\$ 27,987,654.91	27,987,654.91		
Ceylon	832,000.00	832,000.00		
Chile	169,608.91	169,527.34	81.57	2.331
Finland	5,392,500.00	2,308,408.14	3,084,091.86	88,116.910
France	67,910,551.23	67,910,551.23		
India	12,500,000.00	12,500,000.00		
Indonesia	27,000,505.93	—	27,000,505.93	771,443.026
Iran	11,960,055.27	4,968,460.72	6,991,594.55	199,759.845
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$153,752,876.25	\$116,676,602.34	\$37,076,273.91	1,059,322.112

**ANNEX I. MEMBERS OF THE FUND, THEIR QUOTAS,
BOARD OF GOVERNORS, AND VOTING POWER**
(As of 31 December 1956)

MEMBER	QUOTA		GOVERNOR	ALTERNATE	VOTES	
	Amount (in millions of U.S. Dollars)	Per cent of Total			Number of Votes†	Per cent of Total
Afghanistan	\$ 10.0	0.11	Abdul Malik*	Mohammad Sarwar	350	0.34
Argentina	150.0	1.68	Eugenio Blanco	Adolfo Vicchi*	1,750	1.68
Australia	200.0	2.24	Sir Arthur Fadden*	Sir Percy Claude Spender	2,250	2.16
Austria	50.0	0.56	Eugen Margaretha	Franz Stoeger- Marenpach	750	0.72
Belgium	225.0	2.52	Maurice Frère	Joseph Vanheurck	2,500	2.40
Bolivia	10.0	0.11	Franklin Antezana Paz	Guillermo MacLean	350	0.34
Brazil	150.0	1.68	José Maria Alkmim*	Octavio Paranagua	1,750	1.68
Burma	15.0	0.17	Kyaw Nyein	Tu Maung	400	0.38
Canada	300.0	3.36	Walter Edward Harris*	James Elliott Coyne	3,250	3.12
Ceylon	15.0	0.17	Stanley de Zoysa*	Sir Arthur Ranasinha	400	0.38
Chile	50.0	0.56	—	Felipe Herrera*	750	0.72
China	550.0	6.16	Peh-Yuan Hsu*	Pao-hsu Ho	5,750	5.51
Colombia	50.0	0.56	Carlos Villaveces	Gabriel Betancur	750	0.72
Costa Rica	5.0	0.06	Angel Coronas*	Mario Fernández*	300	0.29
Cuba	50.0	0.56	J. Martínez Sáenz	Bernardo Figueredo Antúnez	750	0.72
Denmark	68.0	0.76	Svend Nielsen*	Einar Dige	930	0.89
Dominican Republic	10.0	0.11	Milton Messina*	Eudaldo Troncoso Pou*	350	0.34
Ecuador	10.0	0.11	Guillermo Pérez- Chiriboga	Clemente Vallejo	350	0.34
Egypt	60.0	0.67	Abdel Moneim El Kaissouni	Ahmed Nabih Younis	850	0.82
El Salvador	2.5	0.03	Catalino Herrera*	Manuel Meléndez-Valle	275	0.26
Ethiopia	6.0	0.07	Makonnen Habte- Wolde	Stanislaw Kirkor	310	0.30
Finland	38.0	0.43	R. V. Fieandt	Reino Rossi	630	0.60
France	525.0	5.88	Pierre Mendès-France	Wilfrid Baumgartner	5,500	5.27
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	330.0	3.70	Wilhelm Vocke	Hans Karl von Mangoldt- Reiboldt	3,550	3.40
Greece	40.0	0.45	Xenophon Zolotas	John S. Pasmazoglu	650	0.62
Guatemala	5.0	0.06	Gustavo Mirón Porras*	Gabriel Orellana*	300	0.29
Haiti	2.0	0.02	Christian Aime	Edmond Policard	270	0.26
Honduras	2.5	0.03	Pedro Pineda Madrid	Roberto Ramírez	275	0.26
Iceland	1.0	0.01	Bjorn Olafsson	Thor Thors	260	0.25
India	400.0	4.48	Benegal Rama Rau*	H. M. Patel	4,250	4.08
Indonesia	110.0	1.23	Sjafruddin Prawiranegara	H. Soegiarto	1,350	1.29
Iran	35.0	0.39	Ali Asghar Nasser*	Ahmad Majidian	600	0.57
Iraq	8.0	0.09	Abdulilah Hafidh	Saleh Kubba	330	0.32
Israel	4.5	0.05	David Horowitz*	Martin Rosenbluth*	295	0.28
Italy	180.0	2.02	Adone Zoli	Ugo La Malfa	2,050	1.97
Japan	250.0	2.80	Hisato Ichimada	Eikichi Araki	2,750	2.64
Jordan	3.0	0.03	Izzeddin Mufti	Abdul Karim Humud	280	0.27
Korea, Rep. of	12.5	0.14	Tai Shik In	Yong Chan Kim	375	0.36
Lebanon	4.5	0.05	Nasr Harfouche	Farid Solh	295	0.28
Luxembourg	10.0	0.11	Pierre Werner*	Hugues Le Gallais	350	0.34
Mexico	90.0	1.01	Antonio Carrillo Flores*	Rodrigo Gómez	1,150	1.10
Netherlands	275.0	3.08	M. W. Holtrop	E. van Lennep	3,000	2.88
Nicaragua	7.5	0.08	Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa*	León DeBayle	325	0.31
Norway	50.0	0.56	Erik Brofoss	Christian Brinch	750	0.72

MEMBER	QUOTA		GOVERNOR	ALTERNATE	VOTES	
	Amount (in millions of U.S. Dollars)	Per cent of Total			Number of Votes†	Per cent of Total
Pakistan	100.0	1.12	Abdul Qadir	M. A. Mozaffar	1,250	1.20
Panama	0.05	0.01	Roberto M. Heurtematte	José D. Crespo	255	0.24
Paraguay	3.5	0.04	Gustavo F. A. Storm	Pedro R. Chamorro	285	0.27
Peru	25.0	0.28	Andrés F. Dasso	Emilio G. Barreto	500	0.48
Philippines	15.0	0.17	Miguel Cuaderno, Sr.*	Eduardo Z. Romualdez*	400	0.38
Sweden	100.0	1.12	Per V. Asbrink	T. L. Hammarskiöld	1,250	1.20
Syria	6.5	0.07	Rafic Sioufi	Awad Barakat	315	0.30
Thailand	12.5	0.14	Prince Viwat	Puey Ungphakorn*	375	0.36
Turkey	43.0	0.48	Adnan Menderes	Memduh Aytur	680	0.65
Union of South Africa	100.0	1.12	Jozua Francois Naude*	Daniel Hendrik Steyn	1,250	1.20
United Kingdom	1,300.0	14.56	Harold Macmillan*	Sir George Bolton	13,250	12.71
United States	2,750.0	30.80	George M. Humphrey*	Herbert V. Prochnow*	27,750	26.61
Uruguay	15.0	0.17	Carlos Sapelli	Carlos Sanguinetti	400	0.38
Venezuela	15.0	0.17	J. J. González-Gorron dona*	Francisco Alfonso Ravard	400	0.38
Viet-Nam	12.5	0.14	Tran Huu Phuoc*	Vu Quoc Thuc*	375	0.36
Yugoslavia	60.0	0.67	Nenad Popovic	Rosko Tonev	850	0.82
	<u>\$8,926.5</u>	<u>100.00†</u>			<u>104,285</u>	<u>100.00†</u>

* Denotes similar position in Bank.

† Figures given do not add up to 100 per cent

† Voting power varies on certain matters with
use by members of the Fund's resources.

because of rounding.

ANNEX II. EXECUTIVE BOARD

(As of 31 December 1956)

<i>Appointed Director</i>	<i>Alternate</i>	<i>Casting Votes of</i>
Frank A. Southard, Jr. (United States)	John S. Hooker (United States)	United States
Viscount Harcourt (United Kingdom)	R. E. Heasman (United Kingdom)	United Kingdom
Beue Tann (China)	Ching-Yao Hsieh (China)	China
Jean de Largentaye (France)	Jean-Maxime Leveque (France)	France
P. S. Narayan Prasad (India)	P. J. J. Pinto (India)	India
<i>Elected Director</i>	<i>Alternate</i>	<i>Casting Votes of</i>
Ahmed Zaki Saad (Egypt)	Albert Mansour (Egypt)	Afghanistan, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Pakistan, Philippines, Syria
André van Campenhout (Belgium)	Maurice Toussaint (Belgium)	Austria, Belgium, Korea, Luxembourg, Turkey
Pieter Liefstinck (Netherlands)	H. M. H. A. van der Valk (Netherlands)	Israel, Netherlands, Yugoslavia
Carlo Gragnani (Italy)	Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Greece, Indonesia, Italy
Takeshi Watanabe (Japan)	Prayad Buranasiri (Thailand)	Burma, Ceylon, Japan, Thailand
Rodolfo Corominas Segura (Argentina)	Julio González del Solar (Guatemala)	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay
L. H. E. Bury (Australia)	B. B. Callaghan (Australia)	Australia, Union of South Africa, Viet-Nam
Octavio Paranagua (Brazil)	Helvecio Xavier Lopes (Brazil)	Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Panama, Peru

<i>Elected Director</i>	<i>Alternate</i>	<i>Casting Votes of</i>
Torben Friis (Denmark)	Jouko Voutilainen (Finland)	Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden
Jorge Sol (El Salvador)	Vacant	Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Venezuela
Otmar Emminger (Germany, Fed. Rep. of)	Wilhelm Hanemann (Germany, Fed. Rep. of)	Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Louis Rasminsky (Canada)	J. H. Warren (Canada)	Canada

ANNEX III. OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS (As of 31 December 1956)

OFFICERS

<i>Managing Director:</i> Per Jacobsson.	<i>Director, Office of Administration:</i> Phillip Thorson.
<i>Deputy Managing Director:</i> H. Merle Cochran.	<i>Secretary:</i> Roman L. Horne.
<i>Director, Asian Department:</i> James Samuel Raj.	<i>Treasurer:</i> Y. C. Koo.
<i>Director, European Department:</i> Gabriel Ferras.	<i>Chief Editor:</i> A. G. B. Fisher.
<i>Director, Exchange Restrictions Department:</i> Irving S. Friedman.	<i>Information Officer:</i> Jay Reid.
<i>General Counsel:</i> James E. S. Fawcett.	<i>Internal Auditor:</i> A. G. P. Dewing.
<i>Director, Middle Eastern Department:</i> Anwar Ali.	<i>Personal Assistant to the Managing Director:</i> Guy L. L. de Moubay.
<i>Director, Research and Statistics Department:</i> E. M. Bernstein.	<i>Special Representative to the United Nations:</i> Gordon Williams.
<i>Acting Director, Western Hemisphere Department:</i> Jorge Del Canto.	<i>Director, European Office—Paris:</i> J. V. Mladek.

HEADQUARTERS

International Monetary Fund
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.
Cable Address: INTERFUND WASHINGTON

CHAPTER VIII

THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (ICAO)

The pending introduction of jet aircraft on the world's airways has created an acute problem for the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)¹⁸. The year 1956 saw the beginning of international preparations for the use of this new type of aircraft, the size, speed and operating characteristics of which will raise problems whose solutions will tax, and in some cases exceed, the potentialities of present-day

air navigation practices and installations. The tenth session of the ICAO Assembly, held in Caracas, Venezuela, in June and July 1956, and attended by representatives of 58 Member States, recognized that many of the facilities and services recommended by ICAO regional plans had not yet been introduced by Member nations, and that the lack of these would become even more critical with the introduction of new aircraft.

¹⁸ For further information, particularly about ICAO's functions, organization and activities prior to 1956, see previous volumes of the *Yearbook*. See also *Memorandum on ICAO*; reports of the Council to the Assembly on the activities of the organization; ICAO budget estimates; and the ICAO *Bulletin*, July 1947, *et seq.*

The Assembly considered the situation to be serious and urgent enough to warrant extraordinary steps and directed the ICAO Council to give immediate attention to the need for implementing existing regional plans, to a

satisfactory degree, and to planning for future requirements and assisting States to solve their implementation problems. In accordance with another Assembly recommendation, the Council set up a special implementation panel to assist it, consisting of the Council President as its head and six other members with high qualifications and wide competence in aviation matters. At its first session, the panel decided to make a general survey on implementation throughout the world so as to identify a very limited number of the most critical problems or those for which solutions were most urgently needed.

During 1956, ICAO's membership rose to 70 with the admission of Cambodia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Morocco and the Sudan.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Thirty-eight States received technical assistance from ICAO in 1956. Twenty-three of them had resident missions for part or all of the year, varying in size from one expert to twelve. The other fifteen received assistance in the form of fellowships or scholarships. Experts employed totalled 102, drawn from 23 countries; 71 of these were still in the field at the end of the year.

A new regional project was instituted for the Middle East, in the form of a three-man mission consisting of an airline pilot examiner, a personnel licensing expert and an aircraft inspection and maintenance expert, to go to various countries in the region. Missions were set up, too, for the Dominican Republic and for Greece. Other missions sent out to various areas prior to 1956 continued to provide aid in the installation, operation and maintenance of ground facilities, and in the training of personnel to man these facilities. Developments in the Middle East during 1956 resulted in the temporary withdrawal of the missions in Egypt and Syria at the end of October, and raised new problems for civil aviation authorities in some neighbouring countries, in the solution of which the ICAO missions were able to be of some assistance.

The Aviation Training Centre in Mexico City was confirmed as a regional centre by a new technical assistance agreement signed with the Mexican Government in 1956.

ICAO received \$1,256,000 in 1956 as its share of the funds available under the Expanded

Technical Assistance Programme of the United Nations and specialized agencies, the largest amount the Organization has had since the Expanded Programme was launched. Of this amount, \$181,000 came from the Contingency Fund of the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board.

AIR NAVIGATION

In the air navigation field, ICAO's interest was again particularly focused on the introduction of turbine-engined aircraft. A special Jet Operations Requirements Panel was established, to draw up a statement of operational requirements of world-wide application in all sections of the air navigation field. This statement will provide not only the basic technical criteria for regional planning, but also much of the basis for the revision of ICAO's international standards, recommended practices and procedures.

There were eight formal air navigation meetings in 1956 — an air navigation conference, a full-scale regional air navigation meeting for the Caribbean, two special limited regional meetings and four panel meetings (including the first of the Jet Operations Requirements Panel) — as well as three sessions of the Air Navigation Commission.

At the beginning of the year, 14 international standards and recommended practices on the technical aspects of international civil aviation were in effect as Annexes to the Convention on International Civil Aviation. Some of these standards were amended during the year to keep abreast of technological developments, amendments being made to Annex 1 (Personnel Licensing), Annex 2 (Rules of the Air), Annex 3 (Meteorology), Annex 6 (Operation of Aircraft), Annex 10 (Aeronautical Telecommunications), Annex 11 (Air Traffic Services), Annex 12 (Search and Rescue) and Annex 15 (Aeronautical Information Services).

The third Air Navigation Conference, held in Montreal in September-October, 1956, had as its main task the revision of the airworthiness standards of Annex 8 and the supplementary specifications for operating limitations in Annex 6. In this, the Conference followed very closely the draft prepared by the Airworthiness Panel which provided for broad qualitative standards, supplemented, where necessary, by more detailed specifications called "Acceptable Means

of Compliance" (AMC's), illustrating, by example, the level of airworthiness intended. As the AMC's are based on experience and therefore do not reflect the latest thinking in the rapidly developing art of aircraft design, the Conference proposed the preparation of more up-to-date guidance material called *Provisional Acceptable Means of Compliance* which States would be urged to try out in their national regulations or practices. The second major task of the Conference was to try to eliminate uncertainties in regard to operational control.

One of the chief functions of the third Caribbean Regional Air Navigation Meeting, held in Ciudad Trujillo in April, was to plan for the needs of turbine-engined aircraft, some of which are already operating in the region, with many more expected in the next few years. A new aerodrome plan was drawn up involving considerable expansion of aerodrome facilities in certain locations to meet the needs of turbo-jet operation. The meeting also revised the navigational aids plan and made some additions to the plan for basic meteorological observations. It also revised the structure of the flight information regions, providing for the creation of an upper-flight information region of considerable magnitude, with its lower limit at 17,000 feet.

A special North Atlantic Regional Air Navigation Meeting was called in Paris in February-March 1956, to recommend measures to expedite the safe and orderly flow of air traffic in a region where traffic congestion, particularly in the peak season (May-September), has resulted in delays inconvenient for passengers and costly for the airlines. Among the measures proposed were: the reporting of aircraft position at fixed geographical lines, instead of at hourly intervals, to lighten the load on area control centres; close adherence by pilots to planned routes and schedules to permit air traffic services to make more effective use of available air-space; the maximum possible use of the half-hourly "VOLMET" broadcasts and the elimination of unnecessary duplication in the air-ground transmission of meteorological data, to reduce the volume of messages between air and ground which was contributing to the overtaxing of communication facilities; and more efficient use of the various radiotelephony frequency families.

AIR TRANSPORT

A general review of the Organization's work in the air transport field was carried out by the tenth session of the ICAO Assembly. The Assembly agreed that the general direction of ICAO's work in this field required no important change, but it did add, as another subject for study, the economic implication of the introduction of long-range jet aircraft. The Assembly also made it clear that the Organization should study any forms of multilateralism in the field of exchange of commercial air rights that showed signs of yielding useful results.

In November 1956, a Conference on Airport Charges, held in Montreal, considered the general economic position of international airports in the light of assessments based chiefly on cost and revenue statistics for some 70 airports. It found that the revenues of airports did not in general cover their maintenance and operating expenses. It did not, however, draw any conclusions from this with respect to the levels of airport charges because of the incompleteness of the figures and the great variations between different airports. The Conference agreed on the principles that should determine the level of airport charges and on the principles applicable to the choice of a suitable system of landing charges at international airports. In the light of these principles, it endorsed the widely used weight-scale type of landing charge which bases the payment to be made by each carrier on the number of landings made and the maximum take-off weight of the aircraft used, and recommended including the use of as many facilities as possible in a single comprehensive landing charge. On the question of passenger service charges, the Conference concluded that there were strong practical objections to any arrangement involving the collection of a charge directly from the passenger, and both airport authorities and airlines were urged to avoid it.

On 17 May, the ICAO Council adopted a series of amendments to Annex 9 (Facilitation) to the Convention on International Civil Aviation. These amendments were concerned with such matters as the simplification and eventual elimination of the embarkation-disembarkation card, the early elimination of the passenger manifest, the easing of passport and visa formalities for tourists, the simplification of air

cargo clearance procedures in line with the recommendations of the seventh session of GATT and the simplification of existing requirements for non-scheduled aircraft to give advance notice of arrival in foreign countries and to receive prior permission for their flights. Other recommendations of the Facilitation Division were acted upon by the Council in February. These dealt with such matters as the fuller application of the provisions of Annex 9, the encouragement of national facilitation committees and of facilitation meetings of groups of States the elimination of visas for tourists, the simplification of quarantine clearance formalities and further studies on free airports and free zones, reduction of ground-stop time and helicopter and jet operations.

JOINT FINANCING

A conference of States contributing to the support of the services covered by the joint financing arrangements with Denmark and Iceland was held in Geneva from 6 to 24 September. The conference agreed to continue the joint financing of all the facilities and services covered by the old agreement except one, which was eliminated by common consent, and added a substantial number of new ones. The new Danish Agreement provided for meteorological services at nine points in Greenland, aeronautical telecommunications services at four points in Greenland, and radio navigation aids (two "LORAN" stations and one beacon) in Greenland and the Faroes, at a total annual cost of about \$1,250,000. The new Icelandic Agreement provided for air traffic services at Reykjavik, meteorological services at Keflavik and eight other points, aeronautical telecommunications services at three points and a "LORAN" station at Vik, at a total annual cost of about \$1,100,000. One important advance made by the conference was the introduction of a provision permitting the inclusion of new services in the Agreements with the consent of States responsible, in the aggregate, for not less than 90 per cent of the total assessments for the last calendar year for which assessments have been made. This provides a means by which the services covered by the Agreements can be changed to meet changing requirements without the consent of all contributing States.

The countries participating in these arrange-

ments are Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany (for the first time), Iceland, Israel, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The North Atlantic Ocean Stations Agreement also continued in effect during 1956. The only change was the accession to this agreement by the Federal Republic of Germany.

LEGAL QUESTIONS

During 1956 five more States signed, and four (Egypt, El Salvador, Laos and Poland) ratified, the Protocol Amending the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to International Carriage by Air (the "Warsaw Convention"), opened for signature at The Hague on 28 September 1955. Twenty-six more ratifications are necessary to bring the Protocol into force. The number of States parties to the Convention on the International Recognition of Rights in Aircraft, opened for signature at Geneva on 19 June 1948, increased by two, with the deposit of an instrument of ratification by Sweden and an instrument of adherence by Laos; this Convention is in force for the States that have ratified or adhered to it, now eight in number. Canada, the second State to do so, deposited an instrument of ratification of the Convention on Damage Caused by Foreign Aircraft to Third Parties on the Surface, opened for signature at Rome on 7 October 1952; three more ratifications are required to bring this Convention into force.

Concerned about the slow progress in ratification of these three instruments, the Assembly expressed the hope that States would participate as soon as possible. With the approval of the Council, a letter was sent in December to contracting States and non-contracting States invited to the Rome and The Hague Conferences, asking them whether they intended to ratify and, if so, whether they could give any indication of when they expected to do so.

During the year the Federal Republic of Germany became a party to the International Air Services Transit Agreement at the same time as to the Convention, being the forty-fourth State to accept this Agreement. Ten States remained parties to the International Air Transport Agreement.

PUBLICATIONS

ICAO publishes complete documentation on its work. Public information material on ICAO available in English, French and Spanish includes: *Memorandum on ICAO*, a complete summary of the aims, history and work of the organization; *Winged World*, a detailed report of the ICAO technical assistance programme; and the *ICAO Bulletin*, a precise account of the activities of the organization and information of general interest to contracting States and the aeronautical world.

BUDGET

A net budget of \$2,826,971 (Canadian) for the calendar year 1956 was approved by the ICAO Assembly at its ninth session in June 1955. The tenth session approved a net budget of \$3,066,727 (Canadian) for the calendar year 1957, as follows:

Meetings	\$ 145,301
The Secretariat	2,773,480
General Services	494,251

Equipment	49,100
Other budgetary provisions	105,600
	<hr/>
	\$3,567,732
Less miscellaneous income	501,005
	<hr/>
Net Budget	\$3,066,727

In apportioning the expenses of ICAO among Member States, the Assembly takes into consideration their relative capacity to pay, relative interest in international civil aviation and war damage suffered. It follows the principle that in no case should contributions fall below a minimum or exceed a maximum percentage of the total budget. Between sessions of the Assembly, the Council, on the recommendation of its Finance Committee, fixes the amount of contribution of any Member brought into the organization during that period, and the Council may increase the budget to the extent of that contribution.

The scale of contributions, by units, as fixed for the 1957 budget by the tenth session of the Assembly is given in the Annex below.

ANNEX. MEMBERS, CONTRIBUTIONS, OFFICERS, AND OFFICES
(As of 31 December 1956)

Member	Units	Member	Units	Member	Units	Member	Units
Afghanistan	2	Ecuador	2	Italy*	38	Philippines	8
Argentina*	21	Egypt*	6	Japan*	35	Poland	25
Australia*	36	El Salvador	2	Jordan	2	Portugal*	4
Austria	4	Ethiopia	2	Korea, Rep. of	2	Spain*	20
Belgium*	23	Finland	7	Laos	2	Sudan	2
Bolivia	2	France*	111	Lebanon*	2	Sweden*	25
Brazil*	29	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	68	Liberia	2	Switzerland	20
Burma	2	Greece	4	Libya	2	Syria	2
Cambodia	2	Guatemala	2	Luxembourg	2	Thailand	3
Canada*	63	Haiti	2	Mexico*	23	Turkey	9
Ceylon	2	Honduras	2	Morocco	2	Union of South	
Chile	6	Iceland	2	Netherlands*	40	Africa*	12
China	10	India*	43	New Zealand	7	United Kingdom*	145
Colombia	13	Indonesia	11	Nicaragua	2	United States*	500
Cuba	6	Iran	3	Norway	11	Uruguay	3
Czechoslovakia	13	Iraq	2	Pakistan	9	Venezuela*	11
Denmark	14	Ireland*	5	Paraguay	2	Viet-Nam	2
Dominican Republic	2	Israel	4	Peru	2	Total Units	<hr/> 1,504

* Members of the ICAO Council. Council President: Dr. Edward Warner (until 18 April 1957, when he was succeeded by Walter Binaghi).

OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: Carl Ljungberg.

Assistant Secretary-General for Air Navigation: Air Vice-Marshal A. Ferrier.

Assistant Secretary-General for Air Transport: E. M. Weld.

Director, Legal Bureau: P. K. Roy.

Director, Administration and Services Bureau: J. F. Berrier.

Director, Technical Assistance Bureau: E. R. Marlin.

HEADQUARTERS AND REGIONAL OFFICES

HEADQUARTERS

International Civil Aviation Organization
International Aviation Building
Montreal, Canada.

Cable Address: ICAO MONTREAL

REGIONAL OFFICES

North American and Caribbean Office*
540 Avenida Chapultepec
Apartado Postal 32346
México 7, D. F., México

Cable Address: ICAOREP MÉXICO

Far East and Pacific Office
Sala Santitham
Rajadamnoen Avenue
Bangkok, Thailand

Cable Address: ICAOREP BANGKOK

Middle East Office
Wadie Saad Building
Sharia Salah El Dine
Zamalek
Cairo, Egypt

Cable Address: ICAOREP CAIRO

South American Office
Apartado 680
Lima, Peru

Cable Address: ICAOREP LIMA

European and African Office
60 bis, avenue d'Iéna
Paris 16°, France

Cable Address: ICAOREP PARIS

* Transferred from Montreal Headquarters to Mexico in April 1957.

CHAPTER IX

THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION (UPU)

Membership of the Universal Postal Union (UPU)¹⁴ rose to 96 countries in 1956. Sudan was admitted to Membership on 27 July and Nepal on 11 October. Morocco's emergence as an independent sovereign State was reflected in that country being registered as a UPU Member in place of those listed previously as "Morocco (excluding the Spanish zone)" and "Morocco (Spanish zone)". Similarly registered was the emergence of Tunisia as an independent State. The changes in the status of Morocco and Tunisia took effect in UPU's Membership list on 11 October.

During the year, UPU continued to pursue its aim of assuring the organization and improvement of the various postal services and of promoting the development of international collaboration in this sphere.

The Executive and Liaison Committee met at Berne, from 30 April to 11 May, under the presidency of J. B. L. Lemmens (Belgium). Nineteen of the 20 countries which are members of the Committee were represented at the

session. Among the main items considered were: relations with the United Nations and certain specialized agencies; problems referred to the Committee by the 1952 Brussels Congress; air mail; and general revision of the Universal Postal Convention—a subject proposed by the United States. (Opinions on whether it was opportune to split the Convention up into different parts were very divided and the Committee decided to reconsider the question at its next session.)

Co-operation between the United Nations and UPU was even closer in 1956 than in the past on such matters as technical assistance to under-developed countries, the international control of narcotic drugs, the transport of dangerous goods and international co-operation on cartography.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) was represented at meetings of the Executive and Liaison Committee and of the Sub-Committee charged with the study of variations in basic air transport rates. ICAO provided the Sub-Committee with documentation, explanatory comments and extensive data

¹⁴ For further information about UPU, see *L'Union postale universelle: Sa fondation et son développement, 1874-1949; Mémoire* (Berne, Bureau international de l'Union, 1950); annual reports of UPU and previous volumes of the *Yearbook*.

on the financial position of air transport companies and operating costs for the financial years 1947-54.

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) and UPU co-operated on solving questions of common interest. As a result of exchanges of views at meetings of a contact committee at Rome from 13 to 16 February and at Berne on 23 and 24 April, the possibility of simplifying administrative methods for air mail is being examined. In response to a request by UPU, IATA agreed to consider the question of recurrent changes of time-tables, in view of the fact that unduly frequent changes over a given route continually oblige postal services to review postal routings. Certain aspects of the question of transport of dangerous goods were dealt with, too, the Executive and Liaison Committee considering both the Regulations for air cargo drawn up by IATA and the latter's request that the postal provisions of the Universal Postal Convention be brought into line with the IATA Regulations. The Committee felt that no amendment of the Convention was necessary.

The World Health Organization (WHO) formulated twelve proposals relating to the Acts of the Universal Postal Union, in the light particularly of the replies received by UPU's International Bureau to enquiries about the dispatch of perishable biological materials by post. The Executive and Liaison Committee forwarded these proposals to all governments for comment.

WHO and the International Labour Organization (ILO) were kept informed of developments in the enquiry on occupational diseases of postal workers; representatives of WHO and ILO met with UPU representatives on 16 October to discuss the conclusions to be drawn from the enquiry.

The Executive and Liaison Committee also took note of a series of proposals for facilitating the free circulation of information, particularly of printed matter, submitted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

WORK OF SUB-COMMITTEES

The Sub-Committee on the Film Library met at Berne on 28 April and examined information from postal administrations on the or-

ganization of their film services, on methods of creating and producing films, on the uses to which films are put and on the kinds of apparatus used. It also considered the production of film strips and slides on certain subjects dealt with in the Postal Studies Series.

The Universal Decimal Classification Sub-Committee, meeting at Berne from 14 to 18 May and at Rome from 24 to 27 October, considered an extract from the Universal Decimal Classification system (UDC) consolidating the many scattered references in the UDC to various matters and activities related to postal services, and decided that it would be useful to append this consolidated excerpt as an annex to the draft extension to the postal part proper of the UDC, which the Sub-Committee had previously prepared.

A new Sub-Committee, on Technical Studies, was set up by the Executive and Liaison Committee, and examined the possibility of setting up a body to consider technical problems connected with the postal service. It also decided to continue its enquiries on the work done in connexion with various mechanical installations and procedures for determining the effectiveness of mechanized methods in the postal services.

The Sub-Committee on Costs of Postal Operations, meeting at Berne from 11 to 14 April, examined the information from various countries, and asked the French Postal Administration for a general statement on methods of calculating the cost of postal operations. This statement, examined and slightly amended by the Sub-Committee when it met at Rapallo from 12 to 17 November, is to be published in the Postal Studies Series.

A Sub-Committee on the Organization of the Rural Postal Service was set up to examine information collected by the International Bureau, and co-ordinate this with the information in detailed studies which UPU Members have offered to undertake with a view to the publication of a brochure in the Postal Studies Series.

The Sub-Committee dealing with questions of the multilingual vocabulary of postal terms continued its work of drawing up such a vocabulary. As the result of a meeting in Brussels of the working group on the French language, which was empowered to select the terms to be published in the vocabulary, approximately

1,300 words and phrases were embodied in a list entitled *Vocabulaire polyglotte du service postal international* and transmitted to the other Members for translation.

The Sub-Committee on Containers slightly amended the draft brochure prepared by the International Bureau on the use of containers and pallets for postal transport. The Sub-Committee's draft was endorsed by the Executive and Liaison Committee.

The Air Mail Sub-Committee (Expanded) met in April and continued its study of ways and means of simplifying air-mail accounting and its enquiry on the introduction of a new method of calculating remuneration for the conveyance of air mail.

The Sub-Committee on Variations in Basic Rates for Conveyance by Air, after considering a detailed study prepared by its Chairman, data supplied by the Governments consulted and statistical data prepared by ICAO, laid down general principles and procedures for the establishment of fair rates for the conveyance of mail by air. The Executive and Liaison Committee later adopted a recommendation leaving it to Governments to determine their positions on the question of air-mail rates and to consider the reports to and records of the Sub-Committee's meetings.

The Sub-Committee on Instruments of Monetary Transfer submitted to the Executive and Liaison Committee the revised drafts of four Agreements and their detailed Regulations on instruments of monetary transfers. These texts were adopted with slight amendments, and will be submitted in the form of proposals to the fourteenth Universal Postal Congress scheduled to open at Ottawa on 14 August 1957.

The Sub-Committee on Post Office Savings Banks prepared a draft Agreement and Regulations on an international post office savings-bank system. Accepted, with certain additions, by the Executive and Liaison Committee, these, too, will be submitted to the Ottawa Congress.

Through its International Bureau, UPU also published and sent to postal administrations a total of 231 circulars, 55 circular letters, 85 bulletins, 3,924,000 international reply coupons and 541,290 identity cards.

It also edited, or re-edited, and transmitted reports, lists and other documents to postal ad-

ministrations, including: a compendium of reduced fees and charges; a report on UPU's work for 1955; abridged postal statistics for 1954; a list of the addresses of postal administrations; a list of the heads and senior officials of postal administrations; a world map of surface postal communications (with an annex); and a list of the names and geographical positions of the countries, territories, etc., of the world.

In addition, the International Bureau distributed 2,591 kinds of postage stamps and sample cancellations, comprising 2,124 ordinary stamps of all kinds, 36 blocks or miniature sheets, 428 articles of stamped stationery and 3 sample cancellations. The total number of postage stamps distributed to postal administrations during 1956 came to 958,235.

BUDGET

Expenses of the International Bureau of UPU are met in common by all UPU Members. For this purpose, Members are divided into seven classes, each of which contributes to the expenditures in the following proportions:

CLASS OF CONTRIBUTION		CONTRIBUTORY SHARES	
<i>Class</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Gold Francs</i>	<i>Swiss Francs</i>
First	25	33,442.50	47,775.00
Second	20	26,754.00	38,220.00
Third	15	20,065.50	28,665.00
Fourth	10	13,337.00	19,110.00
Fifth	5	6,688.50	9,555.00
Sixth	3	4,013.10	5,733.00
Seventh	1	1,337.70	1,911.00

(See Annex below for classification of UPU members for apportionment of contributions as of 31 December 1956.)

In case of a new accession to the Convention, the Government of the Swiss Confederation determines, in agreement with the Government of the Member concerned, the contributions class to which it will belong.

The financial ceiling of 1,300,000 gold francs (1,857,143 Swiss francs) for the ordinary expenses of the Union is fixed by Article 110, paragraph 1, of the Regulation of the Brussels Convention of 1952.

The Swiss Government supervises the expenses of the International Bureau and advances the necessary funds. These sums must be repaid by the debtor Governments as quickly as possible and, at the latest, before the end of the year in

which the account is rendered. If this time-limit is not met, the sums due are charged interest at the rate of 5 per cent per year, from the date of expiration of the period.

Receipts and expenditures for the year 1956 may be summarized as follows:

RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURES	
<i>Ordinary</i>	<i>Swiss Francs</i>	<i>Ordinary</i>	<i>Swiss Francs</i>
Sale of documents and other receipts	118,468.34	Personnel	1,054,486.38
<i>Extraordinary</i>		Premises	102,519.05
Sale of documents and other receipts	7,743.50	Supplies	376,885.10
Contributions from Members	1,761,942.00	Miscellaneous	225,107.33
Total Receipts	1,888,153.84	Total Ordinary Expenditures	1,758,997.86
		<i>Extraordinary</i>	
		Special work	99,957.68
		Congress and Conferences	29,198.30
		Total Extraordinary Expenditures	129,155.98
		Total of Ordinary and Extraordinary Expenditures	1,888,153.84

ANNEX. MEMBERS, CLASS OF CONTRIBUTION, OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS (As of 31 December 1956)

MEMBERS OF UPU AND CLASS OF CONTRIBUTION

Member	Class of Contribution	Member	Class of Contribution	Member	Class of Contribution	Member	Class of Contribution
Afghanistan	6	Finland*	4	Mexico*	3	Spanish Colonies*	7
Albania*	6	France*	1	Monaco†	7	Sudan†	7
Algeria*	3	French Overseas Territories and Territories administered as such*	3	Morocco*	4	Sweden*	3
Argentina*	1	Germany, Fed. Rep. of†	1	Nepal†	6	Switzerland*	3
Australia*	1	Greece*	5	Netherlands*	3	Syria*	7
Austria*	5	Guatemala	6	Netherlands Antilles and Surinam*	6	Thailand*	6
Belgium*	3	Haiti	6	New Zealand*	1	Tunisia*	5
Belgian Congo*	6	Honduras	6	Nicaragua	6	Turkey*	3
Bolivia	6	Hungary*	4	Norway*	4	Ukrainian SSR*	3
Brazil	1	Iceland*	7	Pakistan*	1	Union of South Africa*	1
Bulgaria*	5	India*	1	Panama	6	USSR*	1
Burma*	6	Indonesia*	3	Paraguay	6	United Kingdom*	1
Byelorussian SSR*	5	Iran	5	Peru	5	United Kingdom Overseas Colonies, Protectorates and Territories under Trusteeship*	3
Cambodia*	7	Iraq	7	Philippines*	7	United States*	1
Canada*	1	Ireland*	4	Poland*	3	United States Territories*	3
Ceylon*	5	Israel*	6	Portugal*	4	Uruguay	6
Chile*	5	Italy*	1	Portuguese Provinces of West Africa	4	Vatican City*	7
China*	1	Japan*	1	Portuguese Provinces of East Africa, Asia and Oceania*	4	Venezuela*	6
Colombia	5	Jordan†	7	Romania*	3	Viet-Nam*	6
Costa Rica	6	Korea, Rep. of*	4	San Marino*	7	Yemen	7
Cuba*	6	Laos*	7	Saudi Arabia†	7	Yugoslavia*	3
Czechoslovakia*	3	Lebanon*	7	Spain*	1		
Denmark*	4	Liberia	7				
Dominican Republic	6	Libya†	7				
Ecuador	6	Luxembourg*	6				
Egypt*	3						
El Salvador	6						
Ethiopia	6						

NOTE: The UPU official nomenclature differs from that of the United Nations.

* Members who had deposited their instruments of ratification of the Universal Postal Convention of Brussels, 1952, by 31 December 1956.

† Countries which acceded to the Convention after the Congress of Brussels, by 31 December 1956.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE AND LIAISON COMMITTEE

President: Belgium (J. B. L. Lemmens).

Vice-Presidents: (1) USSR, (2) United States, (3) Australia, (4) Egypt.

Secretary-General: Dr. Fritz Hess (Switzerland),
Director of the International Bureau.

Members: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Denmark, Egypt, France, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Pakistan, Poland, Switzerland, Syria, Union of South Africa, USSR, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

OFFICERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF UPU

Director: Dr. Fritz Hess (Switzerland).

Deputy Director: Fulke Radice (United Kingdom).

Senior Counsellor: F. Deprez (Switzerland).

Counsellors: E. Kern (Switzerland), M. Parra (Chi-

le), A. Boënnec (France), A. Vuilleumier (Switzerland), M. Rahi (Egypt).

First Secretaries: M. Schläefli (Switzerland), M. Piguet (Switzerland).

HEADQUARTERS

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CHAPTER X

THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (ITU)

At the end of 1956, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU)¹⁵ had 91 Members and 5 Associate Members.

During the year, 24 signatories to the International Telecommunication Convention (signed at Buenos Aires on 22 December 1952) ratified that Convention and two countries acceded to it.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

The eleventh session of the Administrative Council was held from 21 April to 19 May 1956. Subject to review at its 1957 session, it decided that the Plenipotentiary Conference and the Administrative Radio Conference should both be held at the same place during the latter half of 1959, and that the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference should meet in Geneva towards the end of 1958. The Council gave special attention to the

progress of ITU activities in connexion with the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, and decided to make available the full co-operation of ITU in all matters requiring telecommunication experience to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. It again devoted much attention to the problem of implementing the whole of the Atlantic City Table of Frequency Allocation.

Resuming discussions on the possibility of concluding an agreement with ICAO on traffic to be routed over the aeronautical fixed telecommunication network, the Council instructed the Secretary-General of ITU to send a revised draft agreement to the Members of the Union to ascertain whether they wished it to be concluded. In drawing up the budget for 1957, the Council was obliged to invoke the Buenos Aires Protocol IV authorizing it to use credits not more than 3 per cent above the limits established for the ordinary budget for each of the years 1954 to 1958. This was to meet exceptional non-recurrent expenses. The Council found, however, that the finances of the Union were sound. The Council also considered two offers for housing the Union's permanent or-

¹⁵ For further information about ITU, in particular about its functions and organization, see previous volumes of the *Yearbook*; reports of ITU to the United Nations; Final Acts of the International Telecommunication and Radio Conferences, Atlantic City, 1947, and of the Plenipotentiary Conference of Buenos Aires, 1952; and the *Telecommunication Journal*.

gans in a new building, one from the United Nations and the other from the Canton of Geneva. Deciding to accept the second offer, purely for reasons of economy, it directed the Secretary-General to pursue negotiations for erecting the new building within about three years.

INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (CCIT)

The Committee, seven of whose study groups met during 1956, held its eighth and final Plenary Assembly in Geneva from 8 to 14 December.

Among its major decisions were those concerning the following matters: establishment of basic telegraph definitions; standardization of frequency-modulation voice-frequency telegraphy; co-operation between synchronous and start-stop systems; signalling in the international telex service; revision of the telegraph statistics; collection of different service codes; determination of the maximum rate of error; standardization of telegram page lay-out; establishment of principles for the gentex telegraph network and first operational rules for that network; establishment of costs of telegraph circuits, telex calls and routing of telegrams; revision of the telex regulations; determination of performance ratings for telex traffic; and operational rules for phototelegraphy.

It was proposed that the study of telegraph distortion be continued. Other important questions proposed for study included: practical application of the notion of error rate; continued standardization of voice-frequency telegraph equipment; standardization of direct recording facsimile telegraph equipment; facsimile switched networks; recording of facsimile telegraph signals; standardization of signalling in the telex and gentex networks for fully automatic switching; European dialling and call-sign plan; draft revision of the Telegraph Regulations; the European tariff and word count; and the preparation of a new telegraph alphabet.

The study of these matters was entrusted to the new International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee resulting from the amalgamation of the CCIT and the International Telephone Consultative Committee.

INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (CCIF)

The Plenary Assembly of CCIF, all of whose study groups met during the year, held its eighteenth and final session in Geneva from 3 to 14 December. Among the major matters dealt with at this session were the following:

Protection against disturbance. Principles upon which line protection should be based.

Protection against corrosion. The following works were brought up to date: *The Recommendations for the protection of underground cables against corrosion* (Paris, 1949) and *The Recommendations for the protection of underground cables against currents from electric traction systems* (Florence, 1951).

Line transmission. Definition of articulation references circuits for telephony and admissible noise on telephone circuits, systems affording more than 960 telephone channels in one single coaxial pair, specification of carrier systems, television transmissions on metallic lines.

Transmission (apparatus). Assembly of information on methods followed in various countries for the establishment of plans for local and trunk networks conforming to certain performance standards.

Symbols and Vocabulary. Amendments and additions to the list of graphical symbols for telecommunications, and a new Recommendation on diagrams showing the operation of relays in switching circuits.

Other decisions dealt with: insertion of radio relay links in the general telecommunication networks; operation and tariffs; signalling and switching; and maintenance.

The Assembly also proposed a number of questions for study by the new International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (CCITT)

The first Plenary Assembly of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee, known provisionally as the CCITT, was held in Geneva from 15 to 22 December. Jean Raymond Rouvière (France) was elected Director of the Committee, to take office on 1 March 1957. The Assembly agreed to working methods proposed by a meeting of group chairmen and vice-chairmen of CCIT and CCIF

held in February-March 1956. It also set up study groups, to which it assigned the matters for study proposed by CCIT and CCIF.

INTERNATIONAL RADIO CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (CCIR)

The eighth Plenary Assembly of CCIR, meeting in Warsaw from 9 August to 13 September, decided that the number of CCIR study groups should remain at 14, and that the allocation of work to them should in general be the same as before. It was also decided that study group chairmen should arrange for more interim meetings to be held by study groups meeting jointly at dates as close as possible to the following Plenary Assembly. It was further resolved that preliminary documentation for future Plenary Assemblies be confined to the reports (with annexes) of the 14 study group chairmen and the Director's report.

The Assembly issued 83 Recommendations, 58 Reports, 19 Resolutions, 41 Questions and 34 Study Programmes. It elected Dr. Ernst Metzler (Switzerland) as Director to replace Dr. Balth. van der Pol (Netherlands) who retired at the end of 1956.

Study Group XI (Television) undertook visits from 5 March to 11 April to colour television stations in operation or planned in the United States, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and France. In August, all 14 study groups of CCIR met in Warsaw.

INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD (IFRB)

The Board is responsible for compiling and maintaining the Master Radio Frequency Record and the Supplementary Information to the Record (which together form a compendium of the radio communications of the entire world), and for incorporating into the record changes resulting from the technical examination of frequency assignment notices received from governments.

Developments since 1954 in the use of radio frequencies and progress in the implementation of plans adopted by Members of the Union have involved continual additions to and changes in the frequency assignments of Administrations, with the result that 127,912 frequency assignment notices were handled during 1956.

The fifth stage¹⁶ in the implementation of the plans adopted for the Maritime Mobile Service were marked by the introduction, on 1 January 1956, of the frequency bands allocated to coast radiotelephone stations. During the year, preparatory measures were taken to bring such frequency bands into use on 1 January 1957. Implementation of the plans adopted for coast stations continued during 1956.

Considerable progress had been made, in previous years, in bringing into force the allotment plan adopted for the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service (i. e., for communications with civil aircraft flying international or national routes). Programmes to this end had been prepared in collaboration with the International Civil Aviation Organization. Early in 1956, it appeared to the Board that sufficient progress had been achieved to warrant efforts to complete the clearance of the specific frequency bands required for the effective operation of civil aviation services. Clearance of the bands for the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service was recommended for 1 October 1956. The remainder of the frequency bands exclusively allocated to the Aeronautical Mobile (OR) Service were put into use on 1 January 1956.

Progress in transferring high frequency broadcasting services into their proper bands was not so satisfactory owing to the heavy congestion in these bands. Work advanced, however, on the Board's preparation of draft plans for the use of the bands exclusively allocated for high frequency broadcasting services. By the end of the year, the revised draft plan for Phase June 70 was almost completed and a start had been made on the preparation of a draft plan for Phase December 70.

A start was made, too, on preparatory work for the Final Adjustment Period as envisaged in Article 16 of the Agreement of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference (EARC) held in Geneva in 1951. Each government was asked for a careful review of the lists of all assignments recorded on its behalf in the Master Radio Frequency Record and the Supplementary Information to the Radio Frequency Record on frequencies below 27.5

¹⁶ For information on previous stages, see *Yearbooks* for 1953, 1954 and 1955.

megacycles. They were also asked to make every effort to cancel or transfer out-of-band assignments as soon as possible and to amend particulars of other assignments no longer operating in accordance with the recorded information. The number of new and amended frequency assignment notices in the bands covered both by Article 11 and the Interim Procedures increased greatly in comparison with previous years, and a considerable number of out-of-band assignments were cancelled in all frequency bands.

The Board continued its work on the further refinement of the IFRB Technical Standards, which are based on technical principles adopted by ITU Conferences or recommended by the CCIR. The first edition of these Technical Standards was published during the year, but revision and expansion on some of these standards was deemed necessary in the light of further guidance from the CCIR.

Summaries of monitoring information, prepared by IFRB from frequency monitoring observations from governments in many parts of the world, continued to be published quarterly through 1956. As the monitoring observations received had risen from some 9,000 per month in 1954 to about 35,000 per month in 1956, active consideration was given to methods of handling monitoring data more expeditiously. While the global coverage of monitoring services participating in the International Monitoring System increased, there were still important gaps. These were called to the attention of governments, particularly those which might be able to help fill the gaps.

PUBLICATIONS

In 1956, the General Secretariat issued a large number of publications, generally in separate Spanish, English and French editions. Among them were:

- The Financial Operating Report, 1955.*
- Annual Report on the Activities of the International Telecommunication Union, 1955.*
- General Telegraph Statistics, 1955.*
- General Telephone Statistics, 1955.*
- General Telex Statistics, 1955.*
- General Radio Statistics, 1955.*
- Official List of Telegraph Offices, 20th edition.*
- Table A (telegraph rates in Europe), 2nd edition.*
- List of Special Service Stations, 15th edition.*
- List of Coast and Ship Stations, 28th edition.*

- Map of Coast Stations Open for Public Correspondence, 7th edition.*
- List of Aeronautical and Aircraft Stations, 24th and 25th editions.*
- List of Radiolocation Stations, 4th edition.*
- List of Fixed Stations, 14th edition, Volumes I and II.*
- Preface to the Radio Frequency Record, 3rd edition.*
- Supplementary Information to the Radio Frequency Record, 1st edition.*
- CCIF Green Book, Volume III, XVIIth Plenary Assembly, Geneva, 1954.*
- Maintenance (extract from the CCIF Green Book, Volume III).*
- CCIF Green Book, Volume V, XVIIth Plenary Assembly, Geneva, 1954.*
- Instructions for Staff (responsible for supervision of programme transmissions in the European System), 1954.*
- Atlas of Ground-Wave Propagation Curves (for frequencies between 30 and 300 Mc/s).*
- Summary of International Monitoring Information, Booklets 10, 11, 12 and 13.*
- IFRB Technical Standards, Groups B.2, A and C.*
- ITU Information Folders.*

Also published was ITU's trilingual monthly *Telecommunication Journal*, which provides general information and bibliographical data about telecommunication matters.

BUDGET

The ordinary expenses of the Union, borne by all Members and Associate Members, include the expenses pertaining to: the meetings of the Administrative Council; staff salaries; and other ordinary expenses of the General Secretariat, the International Frequency Registration Board, the international consultative committees, and the laboratories and technical installations set up by the Union.

The extraordinary expenses include all those pertaining to: plenipotentiary conferences, administrative conferences, and meetings of the international consultative committees. These are borne by the Members and Associate Members which have agreed to participate in these conferences and meetings. Private operating agencies and international organizations contribute to the extraordinary expenses of the administrative conferences and the meetings of the international consultative committees in which they participate, in proportion to the number of units corresponding to the class chosen by them. The Administrative Council may, nevertheless, excuse certain international organizations from contributing to these expenses.

The Buenos Aires Conference authorized the Administrative Council to approve up to 5,965,000 Swiss francs for ordinary expenses for 1956. The following revised budget for 1956 was adopted at the Council's tenth and eleventh sessions:

<i>Ordinary Budget</i>	<i>Swiss Francs</i>
Administrative Council	207,000
General Secretariat	2,312,670
IFRB	1,975,850
CCIF	467,200
CCIT	83,780
CCIR	463,400
Common Services	402,300
Total	5,912,200
<i>Extraordinary Budget</i>	<i>Swiss Francs</i>
CCIF Plenary Assembly	200,000

CCIT Plenary Assembly	245,000
New CCITT Plenary Assembly	65,000
CCIR Plenary Assembly	855,500
International Telegraph and Telephone Conference (Preliminary work)	13,000
International Administrative Radio Conference (Preliminary work)	106,000
Total	1,484,500

Each Member or Associate Member chooses the class of contribution in which it wishes to be included and pays in advance its annual contributory share to the ordinary budget calculated on the basis of the budgetary provisions. The classes of contributions for the various Members and Associate Members are listed in the Annex below. The total number of units is 614½.

ANNEX. MEMBERSHIP, OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS (As of 31 December 1956)

MEMBERS OF ITU

<i>Member</i>	<i>Contribution (unit class)</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Contribution (unit class)</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Contribution (unit class)</i>
Afghanistan ^a	1	and Territories administered as such ^b	20	Pakistan ^b	15
Albania ^a	½	Germany, Fed. Rep. of ^c	20	Panama	3
Argentina ^c	25	Greece ^c	3	Paraguay	1
Australia ^b	20	Guatemala	1	Peru ^a	2
Austria ^a	½	Haiti	1	Philippines ^c	1
Belgium ^c	8	Honduras	2	Poland ^a	10
Belgian Congo and Territory of Ruanda-Urundi ^a	2	Hungary ^a	1	Portugal ^a	8
Bolivia	3	Iceland ^a	½	Portuguese Overseas Provinces ^a	8
Brazil	25	India ^c	20	Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of ^d	½
Bulgaria ^a	1	Indonesia	10	Romania ^a	1
Burma	3	Iran ^a	1	Saudi Arabia ^a	1
Byelorussian SSR ^a	3	Iraq	1	Spain ^c	3
Cambodia ^a	1	Ireland ^b	3	Spanish Provinces in Africa ^c	1
Canada ^b	20	Israel ^b	1	Sweden ^a	10
Ceylon ^a	1	Italy ^b	20	Switzerland ^a	10
Chile	3	Japan ^a	25	Syria	1
China ^c	15	Jordan ^a	1	Thailand ^a	5
Colombia	3	Korea, Rep. of ^b	1	Tunisia ^a	1
Costa Rica	3	Laos ^a	½	Turkey ^c	5
Cuba ^b	2	Lebanon ^c	½	Ukrainian SSR ^a	5
Czechoslovakia ^a	8	Liberia	3	Union of South Africa and Territory of South West Africa ^b	13
Denmark ^a	5	Libya ^a	½	USSR ^a	30
Dominican Republic ^b	3	Luxembourg ^b	½	United Kingdom ^a	30
Ecuador	1	Mexico ^b	8	Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Territories under Mandate or Trusteeship of the United Kingdom ^d	8
Egypt ^b	5	Monaco ^b	½		
El Salvador ^a	3	Morocco ^c	1		
Ethiopia ^b	1	Netherlands, Surinam, Netherlands Antilles, New Guinea ^c	10		
Finland ^a	3	New Zealand ^c	5		
France ^b	30	Nicaragua	3		
Overseas Territories of the French Republic		Norway ^b	5		

<i>Member</i>	<i>Contribution (unit class)</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Contribution (unit class)</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>Contribution (unit class)</i>
United States ^a	30	Uruguay ^a	3	Viet-Nam ^c	1
Territories of United States ^a	25	Vatican City ^a	$\frac{1}{2}$	Yemen	1
		Venezuela ^a	10	Yugoslavia ^b	1

NOTE: The ITU official nomenclature differs from that of the United Nations.

^a Ratified in 1953.

^c Ratified in 1955.

^e Acceded in 1954.

^g Acceded in 1956.

^b Ratified in 1954.

^d Acceded in 1953.

^f Ratified in 1956.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF ITU

<i>Associate Member</i>	<i>Contribution (unit class)</i>	<i>Associate Member</i>	<i>Contribution (unit class)</i>
British West Africa ^a	$\frac{1}{2}$	Malaya-British Borneo Group ^a	$\frac{1}{2}$
British East Africa ¹	$\frac{1}{2}$	Somaliland under Ital- ian Administration, Trust Territory of ¹	$\frac{1}{2}$
Bermuda-British Caribbean Group ¹	$\frac{1}{2}$		

^a Accession deposited in 1953 by the Member responsible.

¹ Ratification deposited in 1953 by the Member responsible.

¹ Accession recorded on 16 November 1953, as part of the Member called: "Colonies, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and

Territories under Mandate or Trusteeship of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland", i.e., before the Bermuda-British Caribbean Group became an Associate Member.

^a A statement, recorded on 23 December 1953, by the Member

responsible, to the effect that its acceptance of the Convention was valid for this group of territories.

¹ A declaration of application, recorded on 9 September 1955, by the Member responsible.

MEMBERS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: Pakistan.

Vice-Chairman: Mexico.

Members: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China, Czecho-

slovakia, Egypt, France, India, Italy, Mexico, Pakistan, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD (IFRB)

Chairman: T. K. Wang.

Vice-Chairman: John H. Gayer.

Members: Alfonso Hernández Catá y Galt (Cuba), Fioravanti Dellamula (Argentina), John H. Gayer (United States), John A. Gracie (United Kingdom), Nicolas Krasnoselski (USSR), Boris A.

Iastrebov (USSR) (from 24 March 1956), René Petit (France), P. S. M. Sundaram (India), Noel Hamilton Roberts (Union of South Africa), J. J. Svoboda (Czechoslovakia), T. K. Wang (China), Sidney H. Witt (Australia).

OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: Dr. Marco Aurelio Andrada (Argentina).

Assistant Secretaries-General: Gerald G. Gross (United States); Hugh Townshend (United Kingdom).

OFFICERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES

Interim Director of the CCIT: The Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Telegraph and Telephone Division of the General Secretariat: Hugh Townshend (United Kingdom).

Director of the CCIF: Georges Valensi (France).

Director of the CCIR: Balth. van der Pol (Netherlands).

Vice-Director of the CCIR: L. W. Hayes (United Kingdom).

HEADQUARTERS

General Secretariat of the International Telecommunication Union

Palais Wilson, Geneva, Switzerland

Cable Address: BURINTERNA GENEVA

CHAPTER XI

THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION (WMO)

The year 1956 was a very active one for the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).¹⁷ Much of this was connected with preparations for the International Geophysical Year (IGY), a world-wide programme of scientific observations to be conducted during the period from 1 July 1957, to 31 December 1958. There was an increased interest in problems of hydrology and WMO also took on international responsibilities for the meteorological aspects of the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

The main technical strength of WMO lies in the national meteorological services of the Member countries who voluntarily enable the knowledge and experience of their meteorological experts to be made available to further the purposes of the Organization; this is done by nominating them to the Organization's Technical Commissions and Regional Associations and agreeing to their appointment to various small working groups and panels of experts created to study specialized problems. A few individual experts not employed by governments also assist the Organization in this way. Any increase in WMO's technical activities as a whole therefore involves an increase in this form of voluntary assistance to the Organization. The expansion in WMO's technical programme in 1956, reflected in the Secretariat's duties, was thus an indication of the continued good will and active co-operation of the directors of the national meteorological services and the governments they represented.

An interesting feature of WMO's technical work has been the demonstration of the valuable results achieved by working groups or expert panels when facilities can be provided for these bodies to meet. Practically all countries of the world are Members of WMO, which can thus obtain the services of persons who in most cases are acknowledged world experts on the particular subjects being studied by each work-

ing group. In 1956, meetings of three working groups were held, thanks to special budgetary provisions making this possible under certain conditions. The meetings were those of the working groups set up by the Executive Committee to deal with questions involving the International Geophysical Year, the development of water resources, and atomic energy.

In addition to making routine visits to many Member countries during the year, the Secretary-General of WMO also visited Canada, the United States, Cuba, Mexico, Venezuela, Peru, Chile, Argentina and Brazil and discussed matters bearing on: forthcoming sessions of WMO constituent bodies in the Americas; technical assistance in meteorology; and problems connected with meteorological station networks, both for general purposes and for purposes of the International Geophysical Year.

INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR

WMO has accepted responsibility for planning the meteorological programme in connexion with the International Geophysical Year (IGY), and for the collection, collation and publication of meteorological records so that they may be made quickly and economically available to all countries, scientific institutes and other bodies. By the end of the year, 79 meteorological services had indicated their readiness to participate in the IGY meteorological programme.

Replies from the meteorological services of the world about their national meteorological programmes for the IGY were summarized and published by WMO in *International Geophysical Year 1957-58, Meteorological Programme*.

On the recommendation of its working group on the IGY, WMO's Executive Committee approved changes in the radiation programme, and advocated the collection of evaporation measurements, as proposed by the International Association for Scientific Hydrology. It also set up a special IGY Meteorological Data Centre

¹⁷ For further information, particularly about the functions and organization of WMO and its activities prior to 1956, see previous volumes of the *Yearbook*.

within the Secretariat to collect world-wide data on standard forms and to reproduce and distribute this unique scientific information. A trial period (6-10 January 1957) was recommended to acquire practical experience in these procedures.

Meteorological services were asked to supply data from a selected number of surface synoptic stations, from as many ships as possible and from all aerological stations. A list of about 2,000 selected surface stations was drawn up in consultation with all the services. Index numbers were allocated to the temporary stations to be established in Antarctica, and the special regional codes for Antarctica were formulated and distributed. Seventy-five countries contributed to a survey of radiation measurements to be made during the IGY.

Arrangements were made for the observational data received at the Centre to be reproduced photographically on micro-opaque cards, to be made available to all requiring it.

WORLD COMPARISON OF RADIOSONDES

As part of the preparations for the IGY, the WMO sponsored an important meeting at Payerne, Switzerland, at which radiosondes (instruments used for measuring certain meteorological elements in the upper atmosphere) from 14 countries were simultaneously released over a period of several weeks, enabling comparisons to be made of the various types of instruments currently in use in different parts of the world.

DEVELOPMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

In accordance with policy laid down in 1955 by the second World Meteorological Congress, WMO continued to develop its activities on water resource problems. Thus, the WMO Secretariat is to assist in analysing replies to a questionnaire sent to governments by the United Nations Secretary-General on existing hydrologic services, plans for their extension and conditions for the execution of these plans. The analysis of replies is to go to the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

Important recommendations on WMO's future hydrology programme and policy were adopted at the first session of the WMO Panel

on Water Resource Development. Deeming technical assistance by WMO to be of the greatest value in helping to develop hydrologic services, the Panel proposed that a technical training seminar be held at which special attention should be given to hydrologic forecasting methods for the Mediterranean and South-West Asia regions. (The 1957 programme for WMO's participation in the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance provides for such a seminar towards the end of 1957.)

METEOROLOGICAL ASPECTS OF PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

WMO's policy on the meteorological aspects of the peaceful uses of atomic energy, as established in April 1956, by the Executive Committee in Resolution 22 (EC-VIII), provides for active co-operation with various bodies or committees established by or under the auspices of the United Nations, and includes examination of ways of using new techniques to assist the science of meteorology itself.

A panel of four experts appointed by the Executive Committee met later in the year and formulated a detailed plan for future activities in this field. The Panel endeavoured to formulate research projects which might lead to substantial advances in solving certain fundamental problems of meteorology. The projects discussed fell mainly under the following three headings: (a) the use of radioactive tracers to study atmospheric motions; (b) the use of radioactive tracers in hydrology and in the study of dew formation; (c) the use of radioactive techniques to measure the water equivalent of snowfall. The Panel also recommended a procedure to keep WMO Members currently informed about any new papers dealing with the use of atomic energy in meteorology, and decided to prepare a technical note on this subject. In addition, the Panel attached great importance to liaison between WMO and other international organizations and bodies working in the atomic energy field.

REGIONAL NETWORK CHARTS

An enlarged programme was approved by the WMO Executive Committee in 1956 for

the publication of regional charts showing existing and recommended networks of surface and upper-air charts, sets of these charts to be issued before and after each regional meeting of WMO and the International Civil Aviation Organization.

INTERNATIONAL CLOUD ATLAS

Work on the *International Cloud Atlas* was completed in 1956; the final volumes were to be published in 1957. The *Atlas* consists of three main publications: (a) a *Complete Atlas*, comprising two volumes, one a comprehensive text describing clouds and meteors and the techniques for observing and reporting them, and the other containing 224 carefully selected cloud photographs, 121 in black and white and 103 in colour; (b) an *Abridged Atlas*, intended to meet the day-to-day needs of weather observers; and (c) a *Cloud Album*, intended for the use of pilots and airborne observers.

Sets of plates contained in these volumes, but without printed legends, are being made available for those who wish to print the legends in languages other than French and English.

WORLD CLIMATIC ATLAS

A *World Climatic Atlas* is being developed by WMO to meet the needs of scientists, engineers, economists and others for an up-to-date climatic atlas covering the whole world. The only existing climatic atlas on a world scale dates back to 1898. A report has been prepared on comments of WMO Members on specifications of requirements to be met by national, sub-regional and regional climatic atlases, and on a provisional list of physical elements to be included in such atlases and some relevant guidance material. The report and specifications were prepared by an expert working group set up by the WMO Executive Committee, which was to consider the report at its ninth session.

A regional working group on the preparation of climatic atlases in Europe met in Vienna in October 1956 to consider similar problems at the national and regional level in Europe.

INTERNATIONAL ICE NOMENCLATURE

Preparation of an illustrated *International Ice Nomenclature*, including selected ice photographs, was started at the second session of the

Commission for Maritime Meteorology, all possible efforts being made to publish a provisional edition before the opening of the International Geophysical Year.

MARITIME METEOROLOGY

Recommendations made at the second session of the WMO Commission for Maritime Meteorology, held at Hamburg in October, dealt with the following subjects, among others: problems of cargo ventilation and other applications of meteorology to the carriage of goods by sea; collaboration with fishing fleets and with international fishery organizations; observation aboard whaling ships; and arrangements for increasing the number of ship weather reports in ocean areas where shipping is relatively sparse.

AERONAUTICAL METEOROLOGY

The introduction of high-altitude commercial flights has required WMO to take measures to obtain the regular inclusion of very high-level data (150 and 100 millibars) in weather reports.

New techniques for meteorological forecasts for future very high level flights are being actively developed by various meteorological services, and several regional associations are encouraging the exchange, on a regional basis, of the knowledge thus acquired.

SYNOPTIC METEOROLOGY

One of the important recommendations of the WMO Commission for Synoptic Meteorology was to change the standard hours for upper-air observations throughout the world from 0300, 0900, 1500 and 2100 GMT to 0000, 1200 and 1800 GMT. This recommendation, approved by the President of WMO as a matter of urgency, will become effective before the start of the International Geophysical Year.

METEOROLOGICAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Collaboration with the International Telecommunication Union continued on such subjects as the influence of certain meteorological parameters on radio propagation in the troposphere and the original distribution and nature of atmospheric noise; the facsimile transmission of weather charts was also studied in collabora-

tion with ITU, and the great increase in the number of meteorological observations to be exchanged between countries during the International Geophysical Year necessitated the preparation of revised transmissions. The WMO Secretariat has also prepared a plan for international dissemination, over meteorological telecommunication channels, of urgent messages connected with the "Special World Intervals" (SWI) during the IGY.

REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

The Secretariat continued its efforts to aid the six regional associations of WMO on technical activities, attention being directed mainly to networks of meteorological stations, the preparation of documents for the sessions of the associations and the co-ordination of WMO regional activities with those of the International Civil Aviation Organization. Foundations were also laid for a systematic programme for collecting of information on the implementation of regional resolutions, especially those concerning networks of basic meteorological stations.

Regional Association I (for Africa). Several working groups of the Association met during 1956 to draw up their final conclusions for the Association's second session to be held in January 1957, in Las Palmas, Canary Islands. The subjects dealt with were: solar radiation (comparison of standard instruments, publication of a quarterly radiation bulletin, etc.), preparation of a climatic atlas for Africa in collaboration with the Scientific Council for Africa South of the Sahara, and meteorological telecommunications.

Regional Association II (for Asia). This Association concentrated mainly on the implementation of the decisions of its first session on observations and networks, meteorological telecommunications and the exchange of publications.

Regional Association III (for South America). Discussions took place between the Secretary-General of WMO and several South American governments and other appropriate bodies on questions arising from gaps in the observation networks in several parts of South America, which seriously handicap weather forecasting in general and services to aviation in particular. In suggesting action to improve

the situation—a measure of increasing urgency in view of the approaching International Geophysical Year—the Secretary-General attached major importance to the possibility of a technical assistance programme.

Regional Association IV (for North and Central America). Recommendations aimed at improving the efficiency of hurricane warnings were adopted in April 1956, at the fourth session (held at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic) of the Eastern Caribbean Hurricane Committee, a working group of the Association. This meeting followed a seminar on hurricanes, held the previous February in the same city, at which specialists from 18 countries discussed ways to improve hurricane research and forecasting, hurricane warning systems and construction methods to minimize loss of life and property damage. (This seminar was the first instance of a WMO technical assistance project undertaken on a regional basis.)

Regional Association V (for the South-West Pacific). In January 1956, the Working Group on Meteorological Telecommunications studied the exchange of weather data within the region and with neighbouring regions and also the possibility of introducing radio-teletype transmissions.

Regional Association VI (for Europe). The second session of the Association, held at Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, in March 1956, dealt with many questions of regional interest including not only networks and telecommunications but also such items as weather forecasts for high-level flights, radioactivity of the atmosphere and weather forecasts for road users. Also discussed was a proposal to link the meteorological teleprinter systems of eastern and western Europe.

PUBLICATIONS

The quarterly *WMO Bulletin* carried a number of special articles on the International Geophysical Year.

A new edition of one of WMO's most important publications (Publication No. 9), which gives details of meteorological stations, their observational routines, meteorological codes and meteorological transmissions for all countries of the world, was almost completed during 1956. In view of this publication's importance for the daily operation of meteorological services, spe-

cial arrangements were made that the information was as complete as possible.

Other publications included a *Survey of Artificial Control of Clouds and Hydrometeors*, published by the working group established for the study of this problem.

METEOROLOGICAL ASSISTANCE IN LOCUST CONTROL

The WMO technical assistance mission in British East Africa studying meteorological assistance in locust control operations continued its work throughout 1956.

A WMO Working Group on Locust Control studied the suitability and practicability of establishing routine reporting procedures of locust breeding and migration for use at meteorological stations in locust areas.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

WMO gave aid to 23 countries in 1956 under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Assistance ranged from that of a highly technical nature to advice on the basic organization of national meteorological services.

Twenty-six fellowships or scholarships were granted in the fields of meteorology and hydrology, and there were 18 WMO experts in the field.

International events in the eastern Mediterranean region resulted in WMO's technical assistance programme in some countries in that region being disrupted towards the end of 1956.

BUDGET

The financial year 1956 was the first year of WMO's second financial period (1 January 1956 to 31 December 1959). A maximum expenditure of \$1,700,000 was set for this period by the second World Meteorological Congress. The 1956 budget amounted to \$399,026. That for 1957 was put at \$425,013 by the WMO Executive Committee in April 1956, as follows (in U.S. dollars):

REVENUE	
Contributions	\$411,513
Sale of publications	12,500
Advertising in the <i>WMO Bulletin</i>	1,000
Total	\$425,013
EXPENDITURE	
Meetings	\$ 47,887
Personal services	282,871
General services	37,225
Regular programme	51,030
Other budgetary provisions	6,000
Total	\$425,013

The proportional scale of contributions for 1957 is to be found in the Annex below.

ANNEX. MEMBERS, CONTRIBUTION UNITS, OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS (As of 31 December 1956; Contribution Units as set for 1957)

MEMBERS OF WMO

STATES

State	Contribution Units	State	Contribution Units	State	Contribution Units
Afghanistan	2	Denmark	11	Iraq	3
Argentina	22	Dominican Republic	2	Ireland	6
Australia	23	Ecuador	2	Israel	5
Austria	8	Egypt	12	Italy	28
Belgium	17	El Salvador	2	Japan	29
Bolivia	5	Ethiopia	3	Jordan	2
Brazil	22	Finland	8	Korea, Rep. of	2
Bulgaria	6	France	46	Laos	1
Burma	5	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	48	Lebanon	2
Byelorussian SSR	8	Greece	5	Libya	1
Cambodia	2	Guatemala	1	Luxembourg	2
Canada	27	Haiti	2	Mexico	13
Ceylon	5	Hungary	6	Netherlands	17
China	32	Iceland	2	New Zealand	10
Cuba	5	India	32	Norway	9
Czechoslovakia	10	Indonesia	13	Pakistan	14

<i>State</i>	<i>Contribution Units</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Contribution Units</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Contribution Units</i>
Paraguay	2	Sweden	19	USSR	68
Peru	8	Switzerland	18	United Kingdom	64
Philippines	10	Syria	3	United States	171
Poland	13	Thailand	6	Uruguay	8
Portugal	11	Turkey	13	Venezuela	7
Romania	8	Ukrainian SSR	17	Viet-Nam	3
Spain	16	Union of South Africa	17	Yugoslavia	8

TERRITORIES

<i>Territory</i>		<i>Territory</i>		<i>Territory</i>	
Belgian Congo	9	French Equatorial Africa	4	of Morocco*	2
Bermuda	1	French Oceania	1	Spanish Territories	
British Caribbean Territories	4	French Somaliland	1	of Guinea	1
British East African Territories and Indian Ocean Islands	7	French Togoland	1	Sudan†	4
British Malaya-Borneo Territories	8	French West Africa	7	Surinam	1
British West African Territories	7	Hong Kong	2	Tunisia†	3
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of	6	Madagascar	3		
French Cameroons	2	Morocco*	5		
		Netherlands Antilles	1		
		Netherlands New Guinea	1		
		New Caledonia	1		
		Portuguese East Africa	4		
		Portuguese West Africa	2		
		Spanish Protectorate			

NOTE: The WMO official nomenclature differs in some cases from that of the United Nations.
 * The status of these Members was changed early in 1957 from that of Member-Territories to that of the Member-State of Morocco.
 † Status changed early in 1957 to that of Member State.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

A. Viaut	A. Nyberg	M. F. Taha	A. Thomson
M. A. F. Barnett	F. W. Reichelderfer	J. Ravet	C. Del Rosario
H. Amorim Ferreira	A. A. Solotoukhine	S. Basu	J. Lugeon
L. de Azcárraga	G. Sutton	F. X. R. de Souza	

OFFICIALS OF WMO

<i>President:</i> A. Viaut.	<i>Deputy Secretary-General:</i> J. R. Rivet.
<i>First Vice-President:</i> M. A. F. Barnett.	<i>Chief of the Technical Division:</i> K. Langlo.
<i>Second Vice-President:</i> H. Amorim Ferreira.	<i>Chief of the Administrative Division:</i> H. Sebastian.
<i>Secretary-General:</i> D. A. Davies.	

PRESIDENTS OF REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS

REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

I. Africa	J. Ravet
II. Asia	S. Basu
III. South America	F. X. R. de Souza
IV. North and Central America	A. Thomson
V. South-West Pacific	C. Del Rosario
VI. Europe	A. Nyberg

TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS

Aerology	J. van Mieghem
Aeronautical Meteorology	A. H. Nagle
Agricultural Meteorology	J. J. Burgos
Bibliography and Publications	M. Mézin
Climatology	C. W. Thornthwaite
Instruments and Methods of Observation	A. Perlat
Maritime Meteorology	H. Thomsen
Synoptic Meteorology	W. Bleeker

HEADQUARTERS

World Meteorological Organization
 Avenue de la Paix
 Campagne Rigot
 Geneva, Switzerland
 Cable Address: METEOMOND GENEVE

CHAPTER XII

THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION AND
THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE*THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION (ITO)**(Not yet established)*

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, held in Havana from 21 November 1957 to 24 March 1948, drew up a Charter, known as the Havana Charter, for an International Trade Organization (ITO)¹⁸ and established an Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization (ICITO).

The main task of the Interim Commission was to prepare for the first session of ITO, including a plan of work for the first year of the proposed organization. This task, so far as events could be foreseen, was completed in

1949. Since that time the secretariat of ICITO has been occupied with the performance of duties for the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

As a result of the lack of acceptances of the Havana Charter it became evident that the establishment of ITO would be indefinitely postponed. In view of the decision of the Contracting Parties to GATT to provide for the establishment of an organization to administer GATT, there is tacit recognition that the proposal to establish ITO has been abandoned.

THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE (GATT)

While the Charter for ITO was in course of preparation, the members of the Preparatory Committee decided to proceed forthwith with tariff negotiations among themselves, and also held discussions leading to the formulation of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).¹⁹ On 30 October 1947, the 23 participating countries signed a Final Act which authenticated the text of GATT.

GATT is an international contract which contains provisions to protect the tariff concessions resulting from the 1947 and subsequent tariff conferences. These concessions are incorporated in the schedules of GATT. The Agreement also contains a set of rules to govern the commercial relations of the Contracting Parties. It provides that representatives of the Contracting Parties should meet from time to time to give effect to those provisions which require joint action. Up to the end of 1956, the Contracting Parties had held eleven regular sessions. At the end of 1956 there were 35 contracting parties.

¹⁸ For further information, see previous volumes of the *Yearbook*.

¹⁹ For a fuller description of the structure and functions of GATT, see *Yearbook*, 1953, pp. 836-37.

*FOURTH TARIFF
NEGOTIATING CONFERENCE*

The Contracting Parties to GATT held the fourth of a series of negotiating conferences for the reduction of customs tariffs at Geneva from 18 January to 23 May 1956. Twenty-two contracting parties completed some 60 pairs of negotiations for the stabilization or reduction of tariff barriers. The value of the import trade of the negotiating countries in the items affected by concessions granted in these negotiations was estimated at about \$2,500 million.

*ELEVENTH SESSION
OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES*

The eleventh session of the Contracting Parties was held at Geneva from 11 October to 17 November 1956. Main developments included the following:

(1) The Contracting Parties held consultations with several governments on the discriminatory aspects of the import restrictions which they apply for the purpose of safeguarding their balance-of-payments and monetary reserves. As required by the Agreement, the Contracting Parties drew up a seventh annual report on discriminatory restrictions, covering the restric-

tions applied by 23 contracting parties.

Individual contracting parties which are still restricting imports for balance-of-payments reasons were invited to enter into consultations, under the terms of Article XII: 4 (b), before the end of the twelfth session, i. e., before the end of November 1957. A Consultations Committee was appointed to conduct the consultations and a provisional time-table adopted to start in June and to end in October 1957. In carrying out this programme the Contracting Parties will consult with the International Monetary Fund.

(2) The Contracting Parties granted a waiver to allow the Brazilian Government to put into force its new customs tariff immediately following its enactment by the Brazilian Congress. The duration of this waiver is limited to the time needed for the completion of tariff negotiations to replace the present Brazilian schedules of tariff concessions annexed to GATT and for the entry into force of the resultant concessions. The Contracting Parties set up a Tariff Negotiations Committee to make arrangements for the conduct of these negotiations.

The Contracting Parties also agreed to a request of the Swiss Government to enter into tariff negotiations with a view to provisional accession. These negotiations will be based on the new Swiss tariff, when this is completed.

The Contracting Parties examined reports, too, from certain governments and from the European Coal and Steel Community on the operation of waivers from GATT obligations granted at earlier sessions.

(3) After a debate on proposals for closer economic integration in Europe, the six countries drawing up a treaty to establish a common market—Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy—gave an assurance that this treaty would be submitted to the Contracting Parties after its signature and before its submission to the respective parliaments for ratification.

Close collaboration was also established between the GATT secretariat and the Organization for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) in respect of the proposed European free-trade area.

(4) In the field of trade in primary com-

modities, the Contracting Parties decided not to proceed further with discussions relating to the proposed Special Agreement on Commodity Arrangements. In adopting an alternative approach to the problem they recognized that, under the terms of the relevant provisions of the Agreement, the Contracting Parties are competent to deal with special difficulties arising in connexion with international trade in primary commodities. They decided to review at every session the trends and developments in international commodity trade on the basis of a report to be submitted by the Chairman of the United Nations Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements (ICCICA). (During the session the Contracting Parties elected Sir Edwin McCarthy (Australia) as Chairman of ICCICA.)

(5) Discussed, too, were problems related to the disposal of surplus agricultural products, arising from a resolution on this subject adopted at the ninth session. It was made clear that there was continuing concern over the existence of large surpluses and the policies for their disposal, particularly in regard to consultation procedures between interested governments prior to the disposal of such stocks on world markets.

(6) The Contracting Parties also recommended an extension of the trainee programme operated in collaboration with the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, whereby officials of Member Governments are given training courses in the GATT secretariat.

As very few complaints of breaches of GATT obligations were brought before the Contracting Parties at the eleventh session, it was therefore not necessary to establish a panel on complaints. The main criticism was that levelled against the French Government for continuing the special compensation tax levied on imported products which are freed from quantitative restrictions when imported from Member countries of OEEC.

PUBLICATIONS

In 1956 the GATT secretariat published *International Trade 1955*, which presents the work of GATT against a comprehensive account of the main developments in international trade in 1954, with extensive statistical material. The secretariat also published the

Fourth Supplement to Basic Instruments which contains the Decisions and Resolutions and other documentation of the tenth session.

participate financially in accordance with a scale of contributions which is assessed on their share of foreign trade. The scale of contributions representing the assessments for 1957 is given in Annex I below.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

The governments which are party to GATT

ANNEX I. CONTRACTING PARTIES TO GATT AND SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

<i>Contracting Party</i>	<i>Contribution (in U.S. dollars)</i>	<i>Contracting Party</i>	<i>Contribution (in U.S. dollars)</i>	<i>Contracting Party</i>	<i>Contribution (in U.S. dollars)</i>
Australia	\$ 9,941	France	\$ 30,517	Pakistan	\$ 2,000
Austria	3,582	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	27,264	Peru	2,000
Belgium	14,363	Greece	2,000	Rhodesia and Nyasaland,	
Brazil	8,003	Haiti	2,000	Federation of	2,376
Burma	2,000	India	6,761	Sweden	9,246
Canada	25,839	Indonesia	4,203	Turkey	2,339
Ceylon	2,000	Italy	11,476	Union of South Africa	6,651
Chile	2,120	Japan	11,110	United Kingdom	68,124
Cuba	3,107	Luxembourg	2,000	United States	74,520
Czechoslovakia	5,483	Netherlands	19,115	Uruguay	2,000
Denmark	5,664	New Zealand	3,728		
Dominican Republic	2,000	Nicaragua	2,000	Total	\$383,500
Finland	3,655	Norway	4,313		

ANNEX II. OFFICERS AND HEADQUARTERS

OFFICERS

Chairman: Sir Claude Corea (Ceylon).

Vice-Chairmen: Andrés Vargas Gómez (Cuba),
Pierre A. Forthomme (Belgium).

OFFICERS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Executive Secretary: Eric Wyndham White.

Deputy: Jean Royer.

Head, Operations Unit: F. A. Haight.

Head, Trade Intelligence Unit: H. Staehle.

Information Officer: Richard Ford.

Languages Officer: Roger Glemet.

Officers: Philippe Carre, Lindsey Duthie, Gustav Hortling, F. K. Liebich, Paul Luyten, Giuseppe Maggio, O. P. Mathur, William E. Roth, Constant Shih.

Administrative Officer: Irina Tissot.

HEADQUARTERS

GATT Secretariat
Villa le Bocage
Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland
Cable Address: ICITO GENEVA

CHAPTER XIII

THE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME
CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION (IMCO)*(Not yet established)*

The United Nations Maritime Conference, called at the request of the Economic and Social Council, met in Geneva from 19 February to 6 March 1948. It drew up and opened for signature and acceptance on 6 March 1948 the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).

IMCO will come into being when 21 States, of which seven must each have a total tonnage of at least one million gross tons of shipping, have become parties to the Convention.²⁰

The purpose and functions of IMCO, as laid down in the Convention, are: (1) to provide machinery for co-operation among governments in the field of governmental regulation and practices relating to technical matters, including those concerning safety at sea; (2) to encourage the removal of discriminatory action and of unnecessary restrictions by governments; (3) to consider matters concerning unfair restrictive practices by shipping concerns; (4) to consider any matters concerning shipping that might be referred to it by any organ or specialized agency of the United Nations; (5) to provide for the exchange of information among governments on matters under consideration by the organization.

IMCO is also to provide for the drafting of conventions and agreements, to recommend these to governments and to inter-governmental organizations and to convene such conferences as may be necessary. The organization is to function in a consultative and advisory capacity.

To make the necessary preparations for the first session of the Assembly of IMCO, the Conference established a Preparatory Committee, which will cease to exist upon resolution of the first session of that Assembly.

²⁰ For further information, see the *Final Act and Related Documents of the United Nations Maritime Conference* (U.N.P., Sales No.: 1948.VIII.2), and the following documents which were before the Conference: E/CONF.4/1, 4. See also IMCO/PC/3, and previous volumes of the *Yearbook*.

The following States had accepted the Convention by the end of 1956: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Burma, Canada, Dominican Republic, Egypt, France, Haiti, Honduras, Ireland, Israel, Mexico, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. In addition, on 12 July 1956, Ecuador presented its instrument of ratification. As this included a "declaration", it was submitted by the Secretary-General to the governments of those countries which have ratified the Convention in order to ascertain their views. Notification was also sent to the governments of those countries qualified to ratify the Convention. On 26 March 1956, the Greek Government, which had previously ratified the Convention, informed the Secretary-General that it was withdrawing its ratification.

The Transport and Communications Commission, at its seventh session held in February 1955, had identical notes before it, presented by the Governments of Denmark, Norway and Sweden (E/CN.2/145), proposing amendments to the IMCO Convention with a view to limiting the scope of the purposes and functions of IMCO to technical matters in the field of shipping. The Commission also had before it a Norwegian draft resolution (E/CN.2/L.24) proposing that a conference be convened to examine amendments to the Convention designed to achieve wider participation than would seem possible under its present terms. The Commission, however, did not consider that the proposed step would be justified and maintained the standpoint expressed in its previous resolutions as to the desirability of the early establishment of IMCO.

A similar joint draft resolution was tabled by Norway and Yugoslavia (E/AC.6/L.121) at the resumed nineteenth session of the Economic and Social Council in May 1955. The question was discussed in the Council's Economic Committee, and some representatives considered that the slow pace of ratification could be

attributed to the structure and terms of reference of the new organization as foreseen in the Convention and felt that this would justify its revision. Others saw no need for any modifications at the current time and hoped that the Convention, as it stood, would soon be ratified by the requisite number of governments. The joint draft resolution was rejected by 10 votes to 3, with 5 abstentions.

This matter was also raised during the tenth session of the General Assembly in the Second (Economic and Financial) Committee. India and Norway favoured amending the IMCO Convention, but the United Kingdom did not. No formal proposal was made and the Committee took no action.

ANNEX. MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

MEMBERS OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

Argentina	France	Norway
Australia	Greece	Sweden
Belgium	India	United Kingdom
Canada	Netherlands	United States

OFFICERS OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

Chairman: Canada.
Executive Secretary: Branko Lukac, *Director, Division of Transport and Communications, United Nations Secretariat.*

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

ROSTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

(As of 31 March 1956)

COUNTRY	TOTAL AREA (square kilometres)	ESTIMATED POPULATION		DATE OF U.N. MEMBERSHIP
		Date	Total (in thousands)	
Afghanistan	650,000	1 July 1956	12,000	19 Nov. 1946
Albania	28,748	1 July 1955	1,394	14 Dec. 1955
Argentina	2,778,412	1 July 1956	19,470	24 Oct. 1945
Australia	7,704,159	30 Sep. 1956	9,479	1 Nov. 1945
Austria	83,849	31 Dec. 1955	6,976	14 Dec. 1955
Belgium	30,507	31 Dec. 1955	8,896	27 Dec. 1945
Bolivia	1,098,581	5 Sep. 1956	3,235	14 Nov. 1945
Brazil	8,513,844	1 Jan. 1957	60,553	24 Oct. 1945
Bulgaria	111,493	1 Dec. 1956	7,629	14 Dec. 1955
Burma	677,950	1 July 1956	19,856	19 Apr. 1948
Byelorussian SSR	207,600	1 Apr. 1956	8,000	24 Oct. 1945
Cambodia	175,000	1 July 1955	4,358	14 Dec. 1955
Canada	9,960,547	1 Jan. 1957	16,344	9 Nov. 1945
Ceylon	65,610	15 June 1956	8,783	14 Dec. 1955
Chile	741,767	31 Aug. 1956	6,972	24 Oct. 1945
China	9,736,288	1 July 1948	463,493	24 Oct. 1945
Colombia	1,138,355	5 July 1956	12,939	5 Nov. 1945
Costa Rica	50,900	31 Dec. 1956	1,013	2 Nov. 1945
Cuba	114,524	28 Jan. 1953	5,829	24 Oct. 1945
Czechoslovakia	127,819	1 July 1956	13,224	24 Oct. 1945
Denmark	42,936	1 July 1955	4,439	24 Oct. 1945
Dominican Republic	48,734	1 July 1956	2,608	24 Oct. 1945
Ecuador	270,670	1 July 1956	3,777	21 Dec. 1945
Egypt	1,000,000	1 July 1955	22,934	24 Oct. 1945
El Salvador	20,000	1 July 1956	2,268	24 Oct. 1945
Ethiopia	1,184,320	1955	20,000	13 Nov. 1945
Finland	337,009	31 Jan. 1957	4,315	14 Dec. 1955
France	551,208	1 Jan. 1957	43,787	24 Oct. 1945
Ghana	237,873	1 July 1956	4,691	8 Mar. 1957
Greece	132,562	31 Dec. 1955	8,007	25 Oct. 1945
Guatemala	108,889	31 Dec. 1955	3,303	21 Nov. 1945
Haiti	27,750	1 July 1955	3,305	24 Oct. 1945
Honduras	112,088	1 July 1956	1,711	17 Dec. 1945
Hungary	93,030	31 Dec. 1955	9,861	14 Dec. 1955
Iceland	103,000	31 Dec. 1955	159	19 Nov. 1946
India	3,288,375	1 July 1955	381,690	30 Oct. 1945
Indonesia	1,491,562	1 July 1955	81,900	28 Sep. 1950
Iran	1,630,000	1-15 Nov. 1956	18,945	24 Oct. 1945
Iraq	444,474	31 Dec. 1956	4,859	21 Dec. 1945
Ireland	70,283	1 July 1956	2,895	14 Dec. 1955
Israel	20,678	31 Dec. 1956	1,872	11 May 1949
Italy	301,226	30 Nov. 1956	49,400	14 Dec. 1955
Japan	369,813	1 Dec. 1956	90,400	18 Dec. 1956
Jordan	96,610	1 July 1956	1,471	14 Dec. 1955
Laos	237,000	1 July 1955	1,425	14 Dec. 1955
Lebanon	10,400	1 July 1956	1,450	24 Oct. 1945

APPENDIX I

COUNTRY	TOTAL AREA (square kilometres)	ESTIMATED POPULATION		DATE OF U.N. MEMBERSHIP
		Date	Total (in thousands)	
Liberia	111,370	1 July 1955	1,250	2 Nov. 1945
Libya	1,759,540	1 July 1955	1,105	14 Dec. 1955
Luxembourg	2,586	31 Dec. 1955	311	24 Oct. 1945
Mexico	1,969,367	1 July 1956	30,538	7 Nov. 1945
Morocco	410,805	1 July 1955	9,723	12 Nov. 1956
Nepal	140,753	15 July 1952 - 15 July 1954	8,432	14 Dec. 1955
Netherlands	40,893	1 Jan. 1957	10,956	10 Dec. 1945
New Zealand	267,995	31 Dec. 1956	2,209	24 Oct. 1945
Nicaragua	148,000	31 Dec. 1956	1,302	24 Oct. 1945
Norway	323,917	30 June 1956	3,462	27 Nov. 1945
Pakistan	944,824	1 July 1956	83,603	30 Sep. 1947
Panama	74,470	1 July 1956	934	13 Nov. 1945
Paraguay	406,752	1 July 1956	1,601	24 Oct. 1945
Peru	1,249,049	31 Dec. 1956	9,787	31 Oct. 1945
Philippines	299,404	1 July 1956	22,265	24 Oct. 1945
Poland	311,700	31 Mar. 1956	27,680	24 Oct. 1945
Portugal	92,200	1 Feb. 1957	8,879	14 Dec. 1955
Romania	237,502	21 Feb. 1956	17,490	14 Dec. 1955
Saudi Arabia	1,600,000	1 July 1952	7,000	24 Oct. 1945
Spain	503,486	30 June 1956	29,203	14 Dec. 1955
Sudan	2,505,825	17 Jan. 1956	10,210	12 Nov. 1956
Sweden	449,681	30 Sep. 1956	7,322	19 Nov. 1946
Syria	181,337	31 Dec. 1955	4,194	24 Oct. 1945
Thailand	514,000	1 July 1956	20,686	16 Dec. 1946
Tunisia	125,180	1 Feb. 1956	3,782	12 Nov. 1956
Turkey	776,980	1 Oct. 1956	24,797	24 Oct. 1945
Ukrainian SSR	576,600	1 Apr. 1956	40,600	24 Oct. 1945
Union of South Africa	1,223,409	30 June 1956	13,915	7 Nov. 1945
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	22,403,000	1 Apr. 1956	200,200	24 Oct. 1945
United Kingdom	244,016	30 June 1956	51,446	24 Oct. 1945
United States	7,827,976	1 Jan. 1957	169,661	24 Oct. 1945
Uruguay	186,926	31 Dec. 1955	2,632	18 Dec. 1945
Venezuela	912,050	31 Dec. 1956	6,039	15 Nov. 1945
Yemen	195,000	1 July 1949	4,500	30 Sep. 1947
Yugoslavia	255,395	30 Nov. 1956	17,932	24 Oct. 1945

APPENDIX II

STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly is composed of all the Members of the United Nations. (For delegations to the first and second emergency special sessions and the eleventh regular session, see APPENDIX IV.)

President, first and second emergency special sessions: Rudecindo Ortega (Chile).

Vice-Presidents, first and second emergency special sessions: China, Ethiopia, France, Luxembourg, USSR, United Kingdom, United States (the Chairmen of the respective delegations act as Vice-Presidents).

President, eleventh session: Prince Wan Waithayakon (Thailand).

Vice-Presidents,¹ eleventh session: China, El Salvador, France, India, Italy, USSR, United Kingdom, United States (the Chairmen of the respective delegations act as Vice-Presidents).

The Assembly has four types of committees: Main Committees, procedural committees, standing committees, and subsidiary and *ad hoc* bodies.

MAIN COMMITTEES

Seven Main Committees are established under the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

Political and Security Committee (including the regulation of armaments) (First Committee).

Special Political Committee.²

Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee).

Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee).

Trusteeship Committee (including Non-Self-Governing Territories) (Fourth Committee).

Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee).

Legal Committee (Sixth Committee).

Each Member may be represented by one person on each Main Committee.

¹ On 15 November 1956, the General Assembly decided to establish an eighth vice-presidency electing Italy as the eighth Vice-President.

² On 12 November 1956, the General Assembly established an Ad Hoc Political Committee. Later, however, by decisions taken on 15 November and 18 December 1956, the Assembly made this Committee one of its permanent and Main Committees, renaming it the "Special Political Committee" and thus bringing the number of Main Committees up to seven.

In addition to these seven Main Committees, the General Assembly may constitute other committees, on which all Members have the right to be represented.

At the Assembly's eleventh session the officers of the Main Committees were as follows:

FIRST COMMITTEE

Chairman: Victor A. Belaúnde (Peru).

Vice-Chairman: R. S. S. Gunewardene (Ceylon).

Rapporteur: Franz Matsch (Austria).

SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE

Chairman: Selim Sarper (Turkey).

Vice-Chairman: Sudjarwo Tjondronegoro (Indonesia).

Rapporteur: Sergije Makiedo (Yugoslavia).

SECOND COMMITTEE

Chairman: Mohammad Mir Khan (Pakistan).

Vice-Chairman: Tadeusz Lychowski (Poland).

Rapporteur: J. P. Bannier (Netherlands).

THIRD COMMITTEE

Chairman: Hermod Lannung (Denmark).

Vice-Chairman: Mohammad Ali Massoud-Ansari (Iran).

Rapporteur: Mrs. Graciela Quan (Guatemala).

FOURTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Enrique de Marchena (Dominican Republic).

Vice-Chairman: Mrs. Angie E. Brooks (Liberia).

Rapporteur: F. H. Soward (Canada).

FIFTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Omar Loutfi (Egypt).

Vice-Chairman: S. Calogeropoulos-Stratis (Greece).

Rapporteur: Francisco A. Forteza (Uruguay).

SIXTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Karel Petrzelka (Czechoslovakia).

Vice-Chairman: Jorge Castañeda (Mexico).

Rapporteur: Kenneth H. Bailey (Australia).

PROCEDURAL COMMITTEES

There are two procedural committees: the General Committee and the Credentials Committee.

GENERAL COMMITTEE

In accordance with the rules of procedure, the General Committee consists of the President of the

General Assembly, as Chairman, the eight Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

This Committee consists of nine Members appointed by the Assembly on the proposal of the President. Its membership for the first and second emergency special sessions consisted of the representatives of Afghanistan, Australia, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, France, Indonesia, Iraq, the USSR and the United States, with the representative of Iraq as Chairman. At the eleventh session it was composed of Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Iraq, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, the USSR and the United States, with the representative of New Zealand as Chairman.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Two standing committees are established by the rules of procedure: the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Committee on Contributions. Each consists of experts appointed in their individual capacities.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS

To serve until 31 December 1956: Rafik Asha (Syria), André Ganem (France), T. J. Natarajan (India).^{*}

To serve until 31 December 1957: Thanassis Aghnides (Greece), *Chairman*; Eduardo Carrizosa (Colombia); Igor V. Chechetkin (USSR).

To serve until 31 December 1958: Carlos Blanco (Cuba), Arthur H. Clough (United Kingdom), John E. Fobes (United States).

On 21 December 1956, the General Assembly, by resolution 1076(XI), re-appointed André Ganem and T. J. Natarajan, and appointed Kadhim M. Khalaf (Iraq), replacing Rafik Asha, for a three-year term beginning 1 January 1957.

COMMITTEE ON CONTRIBUTIONS

To serve until 31 December 1956: Ottolmy Strauch (Brazil)^{*}; Arthur H. Clough (United Kingdom); Klas Erik Book (Sweden), *Vice-Chairman*.

To serve until 31 December 1957: René Charron (France)^{*}; Arthur S. Lall (India), *Chairman*; Josué Sáenz (Mexico); G. F. Saksin (USSR).

To serve until 31 December 1958: Robert E. Merriam (United States), Jiri Nosek (Czechoslovakia)^{*}, Agha Shahi (Pakistan).

On 21 December 1956, the General Assembly (resolution 1077(XI)) re-appointed Arthur H. Clough and appointed Fernando A. Galvao (Brazil) and Sidney D. Pollock (Canada), replacing Ottolmy Strauch and Klas Erik Book, for a three-year term beginning 1 January 1957.

^{*} T. J. Natarajan was appointed on 1 January 1956 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of G. R. Kamat (India).

^{*} Ottolmy Strauch, René Charron and Jiri Nosek were unable to attend; the latter two were represented by Jean Turpin and Jaroslav Pscolka respectively.

SUBSIDIARY AND AD HOC BODIES

The following subsidiary and *ad hoc* bodies were in existence between 1 January 1956 and 8 March 1957, when the General Assembly's eleventh regular session was temporarily adjourned. Those marked † were created during this period and those marked * were discontinued. In the case of new and some other bodies, the terms of reference are given.

Interim Committee of the General Assembly

United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF)

Advisory Committee on the United Nations Emergency Force†

Committee on the Financing of the United Nations Emergency Force (as appointed under General Assembly resolution 1089(XI))†

United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine

Refugees in the Near East

Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary†

Disarmament Commission

Sub-Committee on Disarmament

Panel for Inquiry and Conciliation

Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy

Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

Peace Observation Commission

Balkan Sub-Commission

Collective Measures Committee

Panel of Military Experts

United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea

United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency

United Nations Commission to Investigate Conditions for Free Elections in Germany

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Ad Hoc Committee on a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development

Ad Hoc Commission on Prisoners of War

United Nations Advisory Council for Somaliland

United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner for the Trust

Territory of Togoland under British Administration*

United Nations Commission on Togoland under French administration†

Committee on South West Africa

Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

Sub-Committee on the Revision of the Questionnaire (relating to Trust Territories)

Advisory Committee for the United Nations Memorial Cemetery in Korea

Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds*†

Board of Auditors

United Nations Administrative Tribunal

United Nations Staff Pension Committee

Investments Committee

Committee to Review the Salary, Allowance and

Benefits System of the United Nations*

Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements

International Law Commission
Committee on Arrangements for a Conference for
the Purpose of Reviewing the Charter
Special Committee on Defining Aggression

INTERIM COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Each Member of the United Nations has the right
to be represented on the Interim Committee.
Chairman: Oscar Thorsing (Sweden).
Vice-Chairman: Tiburcio Carías, Jr. (Honduras).
Rapporteur: Mahmood Shafqat (Pakistan).

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE

The Committee was established by the first emergency special session of the General Assembly, on 7 November 1956 (by resolution 1001 (ES-I)), to undertake the development of those aspects of the planning for the United Nations Emergency Force and its operation not previously dealt with by the General Assembly and which did not fall within the area of the direct responsibility of the Chief of Command of the Force. The Committee was, in the performance of its duties, empowered to request, through the usual procedures, the convening of the General Assembly and to report to it whenever matters arose which, in its opinion, were of such urgency and importance as to require consideration by the General Assembly itself.

Members: Brazil, Canada, Ceylon, Colombia, India, Norway, Pakistan, with the Secretary-General as *Chairman*.

COMMITTEE ON THE FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE (As Appointed under General Assembly Resolution 1089(XI))

The General Assembly established this Committee, on 21 December 1956 (by resolution 1089(XI)), to examine the question of the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations Emergency Force in excess of \$10 million. It was directed to take into consideration, among other things, the discussions on this matter at the General Assembly, and to study the question in all its aspects, including the possibility of voluntary contributions, the fixing of maximum amounts for the expenses of the Emergency Force which, with prior approval by the General Assembly, could be established on each occasion, and the principle or the formulation of scales of contributions different from the scale of contributions by Member States to the ordinary budget for 1957. The Committee was to report thereon to the General Assembly as soon as possible.

Members: Canada, Ceylon, Chile, El Salvador, India, Liberia, Sweden, USSR, United States.

UNITED NATIONS CONCILIATION COMMISSION FOR PALESTINE

France: Pierre Ordonneau.
Turkey: Adil Derinsu.
United States: James W. Barco.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR
PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST (UNRWA)
Director: Henry R. Labouisse.

REPRESENTATIVES ON UNRWA ADVISORY COMMISSION
Belgium: Fernand Seynaeve.
Egypt: Colonel Salah Gohar.
France: Abel Verdier.
Jordan: H. Nuseibeh.
Lebanon: Georges Haimari.
Syria: Asaad Talas.
Turkey: General Refet Bele.
United Kingdom: G. H. Middleton.
United States: Harry N. Howard.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE PROBLEM OF HUNGARY

The Committee was established by the General Assembly on 10 January 1957 (by resolution 1132 (XI)). It was set up to ensure that the Assembly and all Member States have the fullest and best available information about the situation created by the intervention of the USSR, through its use of armed force and other means, in the internal affairs of Hungary, as well as about developments in regard to Assembly recommendations on this question. It was asked to investigate and to establish and maintain direct observation in Hungary and elsewhere, taking testimony, collecting evidence and receiving information, as appropriate, in order to report its findings to the General Assembly's eleventh session, and thereafter from time to time to prepare additional reports for the information of Member States and of the General Assembly if it was in session.

Members: Australia (K. C. O. Shann, *Rapporteur*); Ceylon (R. S. S. Gunewardene); Denmark (Alsing Andersen, *Chairman*); Tunisia (Mongi Slim); Uruguay (Enrique Rodríguez Fabregat).

DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

Australia. *Representative:* E. Ronald Walker. *Alternate:* Brian C. Hill.
Belgium. *Representative:* Fernand van Langenhove. *Alternates:* Joseph Nisot, Georges Cassiers (from 5 July to 15 August).
Canada. *Representative:* R. A. MacKay. *Alternates:* M. A. Crowe, S. F. Rac (from 21 June).
China. *Representative:* Tingfu F. Tsiang. *Alternate:* Hsioh-Ren Wei.
Cuba. *Representative:* Emilio Núñez Portuondo. *Alternates:* Carlos Blanco, José Miguel Ribas, Miss Uldarica Mañas (from 9 July).
France. *Representative:* Jules Moch.
Iran. *Representative:* Nasrollah Entezam. *Alternates:* Djalal Abdoh, Mohammad Ali Massoud-Ansari.
Peru. *Representative:* Víctor A. Belaúnde. *Alternate:* Carlos Holguín.
USSR. *Representatives:* A. A. Sobolev, Andrei A. Gromyko (from 3 July).
United Kingdom. *Representative:* Sir Pierson Dixon. *Alternate:* P. M. Crosthwaite.
United States. *Representative:* Henry Cabot Lodge. *Deputy Representatives:* Harold E. Stassen, James J. Wadsworth.

Yugoslavia. *Representative:* Joza Brilej. *Alternates:* Djura Nincic, Dimce Belovski.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT

Canada. *Representative:* Norman A. Robertson.

France. *Representative:* Jules Moch.

USSR. *Representative:* Andrei A. Gromyko.

United Kingdom. *Representative:* Anthony Nutting.

United States. *Representative:* Harold E. Stassen.

PANEL FOR INQUIRY AND CONCILIATION

The Panel, established by the General Assembly in 1949 (by resolution 268 D (III)), consists of qualified persons, designated by their States to serve a term of five years, who are readily available to assist the United Nations organs or States parties to a controversy in the settlement of disputes and situations by serving on commissions of inquiry or of conciliation.

The following persons have been designated to be on the panel:

Afghanistan. *Designated 7 November 1955:* Sardar Mohammed Naim, Mohammed Kabir Ludin, Dr. Najibullah, Mohammed Naorouz, Abdul Mavid Zabouli.

Australia. *Designated 7 March 1955:* Sir Owen Dixon, Sir Raymond Kelly, Sir John Lathan, Sir Charles Lowe.

Bolivia. *Designated 25 March 1955:* Alberto Mendoza López, Santiago Jordán Sandoval, Carlos Morales Guillén.

Brazil. *Designated 22 December 1954:* Braz Arruda, Levi Carneiro, Santiago Dantas, Linneu de Albuquerque Mello, Francisco Pontes de Miranda.

Burma. *Designated 4 June 1955:* Lun Baw, Myint Thein, Ba Nyunt.

Canada. *Designated 22 September 1955:* L. M. Gouin, Norman P. Lambert, Sir Albert Walsh, R. M. Fowler, Sherwood Lett.

China. *Designated 13 July 1955:* F. T. Cheng, Hsieh Kun-Sheng, Shushi Hsu, Ching-Hsiung Wu.

Colombia. *Designated 28 January 1955:* Alberto Lleras Camargo, Eliseo Arango, Alberto Zuleta Angel, José Gabriel de la Vega, Antonio Rocha.

Cuba. *Designated 24 March 1955:* Miguel Angel Campa, Ernesto Dihigo, Alberto Blanco, Enrique Guiral.

Denmark. *Designated 20 March 1951:* Major-General Kristian Knudtzon.

Dominican Republic. *Designated 13 October 1954:* Themistocles Messina Pimentel, Tulio Franco y Franco, Carlos Sánchez y Sánchez.

Ecuador. *Designated 12 October 1954:* Carlos Salazar Flor, José V. Trujillo, Antonio J. Quevedo.

El Salvador. *Designated 28 September 1954:* Ernesto A. Núñez, Reynaldo Galindo Pohl, Ramón Gonzales Montalvo.

Greece. *Designated 13 October 1954:* Constantin Psaroudas, Jean Spiropoulos, Pierre C. Stathatos, Michel N. Tsouderos, Pierre G. Vallindas.

Haiti. *Designated 30 October 1954:* Max H. Dorville, Ernest G. Chauvet, Dantès Bellegarde, Major Timoleon Paret.

India. *Designated 26 November 1954:* Sardar Teja Singh, Zakir Husain, Shri Kavalam Madhava Panikkar.

Israel. *Designated 3 October 1954:* Leo Kohn.

Netherlands. *Designated 19 October 1954:* Roslov Kranenburg, Maximiliaan Paul Leon Steenberghe, Willem Jan Mari van Eysinga.

Norway. *Designated 7 May 1952:* Terje Wold, Thorlief F. Schjelderup, Erling Qvale, Herman Reimers, Finn Moe.

Pakistan. *Designated 23 October 1956:* Lieutenant-General S. M. A. Faruqi, Ibrahim Khan, Mohammed Ibrahim, Muhamad Asir, Ghulam Nabi M. Memon.

Sweden. *Designated 23 September 1954:* Baron C. F. H. Hamilton.

Syria. *Designated 21 December 1954:* Adnan Atassi, Naim Antaki, Sami Midani, Salah Eddine Tarazi, Jawdat Mufti.

United Kingdom. *Designated 9 December 1954:* Sir Hughe M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Sir Horace Seymour.

United States. *Designated 1 June 1955:* James F. Byrnes, Roger D. Lapham, Charles H. Mahoney, General Walter Bedell Smith, Charles A. Sprague.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

The Advisory Committee on the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, established by General Assembly resolution 810 (IX), was continued as the Advisory Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy by General Assembly resolution 912 (X). In addition to its advisory functions in connection with a second international conference for the exchange of technical information regarding the peaceful uses of atomic energy, this Committee was charged with studying the question of the relationship of the proposed International Atomic Energy Agency to the United Nations. Its membership is as follows: Brazil, Canada, France, India, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE ON THE EFFECTS OF ATOMIC RADIATION

Members: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, India, Japan, Mexico, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

PEACE OBSERVATION COMMISSION

China. *Representative:* Tingfu F. Tsiang. *Alternates:* Shushi Hsu (until May 1956), Chipping H. C. Kiang.

Czechoslovakia. *Representative:* Josef Ullrich.

France. *Representatives:* Hervé Alphand, Bernard Cornut-Gentile (from September 1956).

Honduras. *Representative:* Tiburcio Carías, Jr.

India. *Representative:* Arthur S. Lall. *Alternate:* Balachandra Rajan.

Iraq. *Representatives:* Adnan Pachachi, Abdul Karim Gailani (from February 1956), *Rapporteur:* Hashim Jawad (from November 1956).

Israel. *Representative*: Abba Eban. *Alternate*: Mordecai R. Kidron.

New Zealand. *Representative*: Sir Leslie Munro, *Vice-Chairman*.

Pakistan. *Representative*: Mohammad Mir Khan. *Alternate*: Mahmood Shafqat.

Sweden. *Representatives*: Oscar Thorsing, Gunnar Jarring (from July 1956).

USSR. *Representative*: A. A. Sobolev.

United Kingdom. *Representative*: Sir Pierson Dixon.

United States. *Representative*: James J. Wadsworth.

Uruguay. *Representative*: Enrique Rodríguez Fabregat, *Chairman*.

On 21 December 1956, the General Assembly decided (by resolution 1114(XI)) to re-appoint the 1956 members of the Peace Observation Commission for the calendar years 1957 and 1958.

BALKAN SUB-COMMISSION

Members: Colombia, France, Pakistan, Sweden, United States.

COLLECTIVE MEASURES COMMITTEE

Australia. *Representative*: E. Ronald Walker.

Belgium. *Representative*: Joseph Nisot. *Alternate*: Georges Cassiers (until 15 August 1956).

Brazil. *Representative*: Cyro de Freitas-Valle. *Alternate*: Jayme de Barros.

Burma. *Representatives*: James Barrington, U Win (from March 1956), Pe Kin (from November 1956).

Canada. *Representative*: R. A. MacKay. *Alternate*: M. A. Crowe.

Egypt. *Representative*: Omar Loutfi. *Alternate*: Abdel Meguid Ramadan (until April 1956).

France. *Representatives*: Hervé Alphand, Bernard Cornut-Gentile (from September 1956).

Mexico. *Representative*: Rafael de la Colina.

Philippines. *Representative*: Felixberto M. Serrano. *Alternate*: José D. Inglés.

Turkey. *Representative*: Selim Sarper.

United Kingdom. *Representative*: Sir Pierson Dixon.

United States. *Representative*: James J. Wadsworth.

Venezuela. *Representative*: Santiago Pérez-Pérez, *Chairman*. *Alternate*: Victor M. Rivas.

Yugoslavia. *Representative*: Dimce Belovski.

PANEL OF MILITARY EXPERTS

Army. Lieutenant-General A. J. Boase (Australia), Major-General R. O. G. Morton (Canada), Général de Corps d'Armée Jean Adolphe Léonce Curnier (France), Major-General Archimedes Argyropoulos (Greece), Lieutenant-General B. H. Calmeijer (Netherlands), Lieutenant-General Jira Vichitsonggram (Thailand), Major-General Rustu Erdelhum (Turkey), Major-General L. O. Lyne (United Kingdom), Lieutenant-General Thomas W. Herren (United States).

Navy. Vice-Amiral d'Escadre Jacques Marie Missoffe (France), Vice-Admiral E. Flokas (Greece), Vice-Admiral J. W. G. van Hengel (Netherlands), Rear-Admiral Tacettin Taleyman (Turkey), Vice-Admiral G. Caslon (United Kingdom), Vice-Admiral A. D. Struble (United States).

Air Force. Air Vice-Marshal J. E. Hewitt (Australia), Général de Brigade Aérienne Louis Eugène Tapie (France), Group Captain George Doucas (Greece), Lieutenant-General C. Giebel (Netherlands), Major-General Kemal Colakoglu (Turkey), Air Vice-Marshal Sir Alexander P. Davidson (United Kingdom), Lieutenant-General L. W. Johnson (United States), Lieutenant-General C. B. Stone, III (United States) (from 24 May 1956).

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR THE UNIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF KOREA (UNGURK)⁵

Australia. *Representative*: Harold Marshall. *Alternates*: John H. Brook (until 21 June 1956), Hugh A. Dunn (from 22 June to 18 July 1956), Charles R. Ashwin (from 19 July 1956).

Chile. *Representative*: Gonzalo Montt.

Netherlands. *Representative*: Jonkheer O. Reuchlin (temporarily replaced by A. D. Vas Nunes).

Pakistan. *Representative*: O. H. Malik.

Philippines. *Representatives*: Maximino G. Bueno (until 27 February 1956), Tomas G. de Castro (from 28 February 1956), Cosme P. García (from 8 November 1956).

Thailand. *Representatives*: Prince Pridi Debyabongs Devakula (until 12 January 1956), Chitti Sucharitakul (from 13 January 1956). *Alternate*: Jotisi Devakul.

Turkey. *Representatives*: Tevfik K. Kemahli (until 13 February 1956), Kamil Odil (from 14 February 1956).

COMMITTEE OF UNGURK

On 7 September 1955, the Commission decided to establish in Korea this Committee as of 1 January 1956, in order to assume the functions and responsibilities entrusted to the Commission. The Committee held its first meeting on 1 January 1956, and established its headquarters in Seoul.

Members: Australia, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey.

UNITED NATIONS KOREAN RECONSTRUCTION AGENCY

Agent-General: Lieutenant-General John B. Coulter (United States).

REPRESENTATIVES ON UNKRA ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Canada: R. A. MacKay, *Chairman*.

India: Arthur S. Lall.

United Kingdom: Arthur H. Clough.

United States: Henry Cabot Lodge.

Uruguay: Enrique Rodríguez Fabregat.

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE CONDITIONS FOR FREE ELECTIONS IN GERMANY⁶

Members: Brazil, Iceland, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland.

⁵ The Commission decided to adjourn *sine die* upon establishment of its Committee, but reconvened on 23 August 1956 to consider its annual report to the General Assembly.

⁶ The Commission adjourned *sine die* on 5 August 1952.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
(UNICEF)

UNICEF was established by the General Assembly and reports to the Economic and Social Council (see below, under ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL).

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR REFUGEES

High Commissioner: Auguste Lindt (elected by the General Assembly on 10 December 1956, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. G. J. van Heuven Goedhart on 8 July 1956).

Deputy High Commissioner: James M. Read.

Director: Marcel Pagès.

UNITED NATIONS REFUGEE FUND
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Members: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Holy See, Iran, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

Officers elected at second and third sessions: C. L. Patijn (Netherlands), *Chairman*; Dame May Curwen (United Kingdom), *Vice-Chairman*; L. González Barros (Colombia), *Rapporteur*.

Observers from non-members of the Committee at second and third sessions: Canada, Sweden, Sovereign Order of Malta.

Observers from specialized agencies and inter-governmental organizations at second and third sessions: International Labour Organisation, Council of Europe, Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration, Organization for European Economic Co-operation.

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON A SPECIAL UNITED NATIONS
FUND FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Members: Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, France, India, Indonesia, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

Officers: Ali Yavar Jung (India), *Chairman*; Rudecindo Ortega (Chile), *Vice-Chairman*; J. Kaufmann (Netherlands), *Rapporteur*.

Observers from the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Monetary Fund; International Civil Aviation Organization.

On 26 February 1957, the General Assembly decided (by resolution 1031(XI)) to increase the number of members of the Ad Hoc Committee from 16 to 19. Consequently, the President appointed Italy, Japan and Tunisia as the three additional members.

AD HOC COMMISSION OF PRISONERS OF WAR

Members: Countess Bernadotte (Sweden); José Gustavo Guerrero (El Salvador), Judge of the International Court of Justice, *Chairman*; Aung Khine (Burma), Judge of the High Court of Burma.

UNITED NATIONS ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR SOMALILAND
Colombia: Edmundo de Holte Castello.
Egypt: Kamal Eddine Salah.
Philippines: Mauro Baradi.

UNITED NATIONS PLEBISCITE COMMISSIONER FOR THE
TRUST TERRITORY OF TOGOLAND UNDER
BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

The Plebiscite Commissioner was appointed by the General Assembly on 15 December 1955, by resolution 944(X). Assisted by observers and staff appointed by the Secretary-General, he was to supervise a plebiscite to be held in Togoland under British administration in the first half of 1956 to ascertain the wishes of the inhabitants as to the future of their Territory. The plebiscite was held in May 1956.

Plebiscite Commissioner: Eduardo Espinosa y Prieto (Mexico).

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON
TOGOLAND UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION

The Commission was established by the General Assembly on 23 January 1957 (by resolution 1046(XI)). Its purposes were to examine in the light of discussions in the Assembly's Fourth Committee, the entire situation in the Trust Territory of Togoland under French administration resulting from the practical application of a new Statute and the conditions under which the Statute is being applied, and to submit a report, with its observations and suggestions, to the Trusteeship Council for its consideration.

Members: Canada, Denmark, Guatemala, Liberia, Philippines, Yugoslavia.

COMMITTEE ON SOUTH WEST AFRICA

Brazil: Donatello Grieco.

Mexico: Luciano Joubland Rivas, *Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur*.

Pakistan: S. A. Karim, Niaz A. Naik.

Syria: Rafik Asha, Najmuddine Rifai, Tarek Jabri.

Thailand: Thanat Khoman, *Chairman*.

United States: Benjamin Gerig.

Uruguay: Enrique Rodríguez Fabregat, César Montero Bustamante.

On 26 February 1957, the General Assembly decided (by resolution 1061(XI)) to increase the membership of the Committee from seven to nine and, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, appointed Ethiopia and Finland as the two additional members.

COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM
NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

The Committee consists of Members transmitting information and an equal number of Members elected for three-year terms by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly.

Administering Members: Australia, Belgium, France, Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States.

Non-Administering Members: Burma, China, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Peru, Venezuela.

On 11 February 1957, the Fourth Committee, act-

ing for the General Assembly, re-elected Guatemala and elected Ceylon, replacing Burma, for a three-year term beginning 1 January 1957.

The following were the representatives serving on the Committee during 1956:

Australia. *Representative*: T. Wakeham Cutts. *Alternate*: Robert N. Hamilton.

Belgium. Not represented.

Burma. *Representative*: Mya Sein. *Alternate*: Paw Htin.

China. *Representative*: Liu Yu-wan. *Alternates*: Hsi-kun Yang, Wei-Liang Yin.

France. *Representative*: Robert Bargues. *Alternates*: Michel de Camaret, Michel Removille, Jean Debayle.

Guatemala. *Representative*: Emilio Arenales Catalán, *Chairman*. *Alternates*: Isidro Lemus Dimas, Maximiliano Kestler, Ramiro Aragón, Manuel Rubio Sánchez.

India. *Representative*: K. Raghu Ramaiah. *Alternate*: Rikhi Jaipal.

Iraq. *Representative*: Adnan Pachachi, *Vice-Chairman*.

Netherlands. *Representative*: C. W. A. Schurmann. *Alternates*: J. Vixseboxse, *Rapporteur*; C. J. Grader.

New Zealand. *Representative*: William G. Thorp.

Peru. *Representative*: Juan José Calle y Calle. *Alternate*: José Pareja Paz Soldán.

United Kingdom. *Representative*: B. O. B. Gidden. *Alternates*: W. E. F. Ward, J. A. Sankey.

United States. *Representative*: Mason Sears. *Alternates*: Benjamin Gerig, Miss Elizabeth H. Armstrong, Arthur L. Harris.

Venezuela. *Representative*: Víctor M. Rivas.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories appointed this Sub-Committee on 4 May 1956 to prepare a special report on education in Non-Self-Governing Territories. The members were as follows:

Australia: T. Wakeham Cutts, *Chairman*.

Burma: Mya Sein.

France: Michel de Camaret, Jean Debayle, Michel Removille.

Guatemala: Isidro Lemus Dimas, Maximiliano Kestler.

India: Rikhi Jaipal.

United Kingdom: W. E. F. Ward, J. A. Sankey.

United States: Miss Elizabeth H. Armstrong, Arthur L. Harris.

Venezuela: Víctor M. Rivas.

The Rapporteur of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories was assisting in the Sub-Committee's work.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE REVISION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE (Relating to Trust Territories)

El Salvador. *Representative*: Miguel Rafael Urquía.

Haiti. *Representative*: Max H. Dorsinville, *Chairman*.

India. *Representative*: Rikhi Jaipal.

Syria. *Representative*: Rafik Asha.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS MEMORIAL CEMETERY IN KOREA

Members: Australia, Canada, France, Netherlands,

New Zealand, Norway, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom.

NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE FOR EXTRA-BUDGETARY FUNDS

Members: Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, France, Lebanon, Pakistan, United Kingdom, United States.

The new Committee, established by the General Assembly on 27 February 1957 (resolution 1091 (XI)), has the same terms of reference as those laid down in General Assembly resolution 693 (VII) of 25 October 1952. It consists of the same members with the exception of Australia and Chile, which were replaced by Brazil and New Zealand respectively.

BOARD OF AUDITORS

Elected to serve until 30 June 1956: Auditor-General of Canada (or officer holding the equivalent title).

Elected to serve until 30 June 1957: Auditor-General of Colombia (or officer holding the equivalent title).

Elected to serve until 30 June 1958: Auditor-General of Norway (or officer holding the equivalent title).

Elected to serve until 30 June, 1959: Auditor-General of the Netherlands (or officer holding the equivalent title).

On 27 February 1957, the General Assembly re-appointed (resolution 1093 (XI)) the Auditor-General of Colombia for a three-year term beginning July 1957.

UNITED NATIONS ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL

Elected to serve until 31 December 1956: Lord Crook (United Kingdom), *First Vice-President*; Jacob Mark Lashly (United States).

Elected to serve until 31 December 1957: Sture Petren (Sweden), *Second Vice-President*; Víctor M. Pérez Perozo (Venezuela).

Elected to serve until 31 December 1958: Mme Paul Bastid (France), *President*; Omar Loutfi (Egypt); R. Venkataraman (India).

On 21 December 1956, the General Assembly re-elected Lord Crook and Jacob Mark Lashly for a three-year term beginning 1 January 1957, and elected Francisco A. Forteza (Uruguay) for a one-year term ending 31 December 1957, replacing Víctor M. Pérez Perozo, who had resigned.

UNITED NATIONS STAFF PENSION COMMITTEE

Elected by the General Assembly to serve until 31 December 1958:

Members: Arthur H. Clough (United Kingdom), Rigoberto Torres Astorga (Chile), Albert S. Watson (United States).

Alternates: A. E. van Braam Houckgeest (Netherlands), Fazlollah Nouredin Kia (Iran), Arthur C. Liveran (Israel).

Appointed by the Secretary-General:

Members: J. A. C. Robertson, Bruce R. Turner, David B. Vaughan.

Alternates: John McDiarmid, William McCaw, Syed H. Ahmed.

Elected by Participants to serve until 31 December 1958:

Members: Michael H. Higgins, Carey Seward, Marc Schreiber.

Alternates: Preston W. Cox, Charles Hogan, Robert Harpignies.

On 21 December 1956, the General Assembly (resolution 1080(XI)) appointed J. Kaufmann (Netherlands) as an alternate member for a two-year term ending 31 December 1958, replacing A. E. van Braam Houckgeest, who had resigned.

INVESTMENTS COMMITTEE

Elected to serve until 31 December 1956: Jacques Rueff, Honorary Governor of the Bank of France.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1957: Leslie R. Rounds, former Senior Vice-President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1958: Ivar Rooth, former Governor of the Bank of Sweden, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund.

On 21 December 1956, the General Assembly (by resolution 1078(XI)) confirmed the re-appointment by the Secretary-General of Jacques Rueff for a three-year term beginning 1 January 1957.

COMMITTEE TO REVIEW THE SALARY, ALLOWANCES AND BENEFITS SYSTEM OF THE UNITED NATIONS⁷

Members: F. Friis (Denmark), *Chairman*; K. Harada (Japan), *Vice-Chairman* (replaced by M. Ogiso at Committee's second session); J. K. Hunn (New Zealand) *Rapporteur*; P. Frochoux (Switzerland); R. S. Mani (India); A. El-Messiri (Egypt); J. M. Mitchell (United States) (replaced, when unable to attend, by Miss Carol Laise and, later, by A. F. Bender); V. G. Molchanov (USSR); J. Nadal (France); R. Quijano (Argentina); Sir Arthur Rucker (United Kingdom).

COMMITTEE ON APPLICATIONS FOR REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL JUDGEMENTS

The Committee is composed of the Member States the representatives of which have served on the General Committee of the most recent regular session of the General Assembly (resolution 957(X)).

The following members served until the election of the General Committee at the eleventh session of the General Assembly: Chile, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Haiti, Luxembourg, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Upon election of the General Committee at the eleventh session of the General Assembly, the composition of the Committee serving until the twelfth session of the Assembly, is as follows: China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El

Salvador, France, India, Italy, Pakistan, Peru, Thailand, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

Members for 1956:

Gilberto Amado (Brazil).

Douglas L. Edmonds (United States), *Second Vice-Chairman*.

Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice (United Kingdom).

J. P. A. Francois (Netherlands), *Rapporteur*.

Francisco García Amador (Cuba), *Chairman*.

Shuhsi Hsu (China).

Faris Bey el-Khoury (Syria).

S. B. Krylov (USSR).

Luis Padilla Nervo (Mexico).

Radhabinod Pal (India).

Carlos Salamanca (Bolivia).

A. E. F. Sandstrom (Sweden).

Georges Scelle (France).

Jean Spiropoulos (Greece).

Jaroslav Zourek (Czechoslovakia), *First Vice-Chairman*.

On 18 December 1956, the General Assembly decided (by resolution 1103(XI)) to increase the membership of the International Law Commission from 15 to 21 and, with the exception of S. B. Krylov (USSR) and Carlos Salamanca (Bolivia), re-elected the previous members. The following eight new members were elected:

Roberto Ago (Italy).

Milan Bartos (Yugoslavia).

Abdullah El Erian (Egypt).

Thanat Khoman (Thailand).

Ahmed Matine Daftary (Iran).

Grigory I. Tunkin (USSR).

Alfred Verdross (Austria).

Kisaburo Yokota (Japan).

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 985(X) of 3 December 1955, the members of the Commission are elected for a five-year term, beginning 1 January 1957.

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS FOR A CONFERENCE FOR THE PURPOSE OF REVIEWING THE CHARTER

Membership: All the Members of the United Nations are members of the Committee.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON DEFINING AGGRESSION

Members: China, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, France, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Syria, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council consists of 11 Members of the United Nations, five permanent and six non-permanent, elected for two-year terms by the General

Assembly. (For representatives to the Council, see APPENDIX IV.) The members of the Council for 1956 were as follows:

PERMANENT MEMBERS

China, France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

⁷ The Committee completed its work upon submission of its report on 18 October 1956.

NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS

Elected to serve until 31 December 1956: Belgium, Iran, Peru.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1957: Australia, Cuba, Yugoslavia.

On 7 December 1956, the General Assembly elected the Philippines for a one-year term, beginning 1 January 1957, to fill the vacancy resulting from the withdrawal of Yugoslavia. On 19 December 1956, the General Assembly elected Colombia, Iraq and Sweden to take office from 1 January 1957, replacing Belgium, Iran and Peru.

The Presidency of the Council is held in turn by Member States in the English alphabetical order of their names. The following served as Presidents during 1956:

Month	Country	Representative
January	Peru	Víctor A. Belaúnde
February	USSR	A. A. Sobolev
March	United Kingdom	Sir Pierson Dixon
April	United States	Henry Cabot Lodge
May	Yugoslavia	Joza Brilej
June	Australia	E. Ronald Walker
July	Belgium	Joseph Nisot
August	China	Tingfu F. Tsiang
September	Cuba	Emilio Núñez Portuondo
October	France	Christian Pincau
		Bernard Cornut-Gentille
		Louis de Guiringaud
November	Iran	Nasrollah Entezam
December	Peru	Víctor A. Belaúnde

MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE

The Military Staff Committee held bi-weekly meetings throughout 1956; the first meeting was held on 5 January and the last on 20 December.

China. Army Representative: Lieutenant-General Ho Shai-lai. *Navy Representative:* Commander Chen Tsai-ho.

France. Army Representative: Général de Brigade M. Pénette. *Navy Representative:* Capitaine de Vaisseau E. Cagne.

USSR. Army Representative: Major-General I. M. Saracv. *Navy Representative:* Captain 2nd Grade B. F. Gladkov (until July 1956), Lieutenant-Commander Y. D. Kvashnin (from August 1956). *Air Force Representative:* Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Kuchumov.

United Kingdom. Army Representative: Major-General G. E. Prior-Palmer (5 January to 25 June

1956), Major-General V. Boucher (from 26 June 1956). *Navy Representative:* Vice-Admiral G. Barnard, Vice-Admiral R. F. Elkins (from October 1956). *Air Force Representative:* Air Vice-Marshal A. D. Selway.

United States. Army Representative: Lieutenant-General Thomas W. Herren. *Navy Representative:* Vice-Admiral A. D. Struble (5 January to 2 July 1956), Vice-Admiral F. W. McMahon (from 2 July 1956). *Air Force Representative:* Lieutenant-General L. W. Johnson (5 January to 31 March 1956), Lieutenant-General C. B. Stone, III (from 1 April 1956).

DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

The Commission reports to both the General Assembly and the Security Council (see above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY).

SUB-COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT

(See above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY.)

COLLECTIVE MEASURES COMMITTEE

The Committee reports to both the General Assembly and the Security Council (see above, under GENERAL ASSEMBLY).

STANDING COMMITTEES

The Committee of Experts and the Committee on the Admission of New Members are each composed of representatives of all the members of the Security Council.

AD HOC COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS

UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR INDONESIA^a

Members: Australia, Belgium, United States.

UNITED NATIONS TRUCE SUPERVISION

ORGANIZATION IN PALESTINE

Chief of Staff: Major-General E. L. M. Burns.

UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTATIVE FOR
INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Frank P. Graham.

UNITED NATIONS MILITARY OBSERVER GROUP FOR
INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Chief Observer: Lieutenant-General Robert H. Nimmo.

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Economic and Social Council consists of 18 Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly each for a three-year term of office. The following were the members (for the delegations to the Council, see APPENDIX IV) of the Council during 1956.

To serve until 31 December 1956: Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Norway, Pakistan, USSR, United Kingdom.

To serve until 31 December 1957: Argentina, China, Dominican Republic, Egypt, France, Netherlands. *To serve until 31 December 1958:* Brazil, Canada, Greece, Indonesia, United States, Yugoslavia.

On 19 December 1956, the General Assembly re-

^a On 1 April 1951, the Commission adjourned *sine die*, while continuing to hold itself at the disposal of the parties.

elected Pakistan, the USSR and the United Kingdom, and elected Finland, Mexico and Poland, replacing Czechoslovakia, Ecuador and Norway, to take office from 1 January 1957.

The officers of the Council during 1956 were:
President: Hans Engen (Norway).

First Vice-President: José V. Trujillo (Ecuador).

Second Vice-President: Said Hasan (Pakistan).

Subsidiary organs reporting to the Economic and Social Council are of five types: functional commissions and sub-commissions; regional economic commissions; standing committees; special bodies; and *ad hoc* committees.

The Council has, in addition, various sessional committees such as the Economic, Social and Co-ordination Committees.

FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS AND SUB-COMMISSION

The Council had the following eight functional commissions and one sub-commission during 1956:

Transport and Communications Commission

Statistical Commission

Population Commission

Social Commission

Commission on Human Rights

Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination
and Protection of Minorities

Commission on the Status of Women

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Commission on International Commodity Trade

The Transport and Communications, Statistical, Population, and Social Commissions meet once every two years, each member serving for four years (see Economic and Social Council resolutions 557 C (XVIII) and 591 (XX)).

The members of the commissions during 1956, and the representatives serving on those commissions which met during the year, are listed below:

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

The Commission consists of 15 members, each elected by the Council for a four-year term. It did not meet in 1956.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1956: Byelorussian SSR, Egypt, USSR, United States, Venezuela.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1957: Chile, India, Netherlands, Poland, United Kingdom.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1959: Burma, China, Ecuador, France, Norway.

On 3 May 1956, the Economic and Social Council re-elected the USSR, the United States and Venezuela, and, in place of Byelorussian SSR and Egypt, elected Bulgaria and Lebanon, to serve from 1 January 1957 to 31 December 1960.

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

The Commission consists of 15 members, each elected by the Council for a four-year term.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1956: Denmark, France, Panama, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1957: Australia, China, Netherlands, USSR, United States.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1959: Canada, Dominican Republic, India, New Zealand, Ukrainian SSR.

The Economic and Social Council, on 3 May 1956, re-elected Denmark, France and the United Kingdom, and, in place of Panama and Yugoslavia, elected Cuba and Romania, to serve from 1 January 1957 to 31 December 1960.

The following were the representatives to the ninth session of the Commission, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 16 April to 2 May 1956:

Australia: S. R. Carver.

Canada: H. Marshall.

China: Choh-Ming Li.

Denmark: H. Larsen.

Dominican Republic: Kénil L. Dipp Gómez.

France: R. Dumas.

India: P. C. Mahalanobis, *Chairman*. *Alternate:* B. Ramamurti.

Netherlands: Ph. J. Idenburg, *Rapporteur*.

New Zealand: G. E. Wood.

Panama: Miss Luisa E. Quesada.

Ukrainian SSR: L. M. Koretsky.

USSR: T. V. Ryabushkin.

United Kingdom: H. Campion. *Alternate:* J. Stafford.

United States: R. T. Bowman.

Yugoslavia: D. Vogelink, *Vice-Chairman*. *Alternate:* M. Macura.

POPULATION COMMISSION

The Commission consists of 15 members, each elected by the Council for four years. It did not meet in 1956.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1956: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Syria.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1957: Costa Rica, India, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1959: China, France, Israel, Norway, Ukrainian SSR.

On 3 May 1956, the Economic and Social Council re-elected Argentina, Belgium, Brazil and Canada, and elected Egypt in place of Syria, to serve from 1 January 1957 to 31 December 1960.

SOCIAL COMMISSION

The Commission consists of 18 members, each elected by the Council for four years. It did not meet in 1956.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1956: Australia, Belgium, Byelorussian SSR, China, Israel, Uruguay.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1957: France, Greece, India, Philippines, USSR, United States.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1959: Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Sweden, United Kingdom.

On 3 May 1956, the Economic and Social Council re-elected the Byelorussian SSR and China, and, in place of Australia, Belgium, Israel and Uruguay, elected Ecuador, the Netherlands, New Zealand and Spain, to serve from 1 January 1957 to 31 December 1960.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The Commission consists of 18 members, each elected by the Council for three years.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1956: Australia, Chile, Greece, Pakistan, Turkey, United States.
Elected to serve until 31 December 1957: China, Lebanon, Mexico, Norway, Poland, United Kingdom.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1958: France, India, Iraq, Philippines, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

On 3 May 1956, the Economic and Social Council re-elected the United States, and in place of Australia, Chile, Greece, Pakistan and Turkey, elected Argentina, Ceylon, Iran, Israel and Italy, each to serve from 1 January 1957 to 31 December 1959.

The following were the representatives to the twelfth session of the Commission, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 5 to 29 March 1956.

Australia: Trevor Ashmore Pyman.

Chile: Rudecindo Ortega, *Second Vice-Chairman*.

China: Cheng Paonan.

France: René Cassin, *Chairman*; Pierre Juvigny.

Greece: Constantin Eustathiades, Christian X. Palamas. *Alternate*: Dennis N. Carayannis.

India: Rajeshwar Dayal. *Alternate*: P. N. Kaul.

Iraq: Abdulrahman Bazzaz. *Alternate*: Ali J. Saib.

Lebanon: Edward Rizk.

Mexico: Luciano Joubanc Rivas.

Norway: Erik Colban.

Pakistan: Abdul Waheed, *Rapporteur*.

Philippines: Felixberto M. Serrano, *First Vice-Chairman*. *Alternate*: V. D. Carpio.

Poland: Henryk Birecki. *Alternate*: Antoni Czarowski.

Turkey: Vahap Asiroglu.

Ukrainian SSR: V. I. Sapozhnikov.

USSR: P. D. Morozov. *Alternate*: A. A. Fomin.

United Kingdom: S. Hoare. *Alternate*: Mervyn Brown.

United States: Mrs. Oswald B. Lord. *Alternates*: Philip Halpern, James F. Green.

SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

The Sub-Commission consists of 12 persons, elected by the Commission on Human Rights, subject to the consent of their governments. On 9 March 1956, at its twelfth session, the Commission on Human Rights decided to extend the term of office of the members of the Sub-Commission to 31 December 1959; on 26 March 1956, it elected Voitto Saario (Finland) to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Max Sorensen (Denmark). The members, serving in their individual capacity, at the Sub-Commission's eighth session, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 3 to 20 January 1956, were as follows:

Charles D. Ammoun (Lebanon).

Mohamed Awad (Egypt), *Vice-Chairman*.

Pierre Chatenet (France).

Antoni Czarowski (Poland).

A. A. Fomin (USSR).

Philip Halpern (United States).

C. Richard Hiscocks (United Kingdom).

José D. Inglés (Philippines), *Rapporteur*.

Arcot Krishnaswami (India).

Hérard C. L. Roy (Haiti).

Hernán Santa Cruz (Chile).

Max Sorensen (Denmark), *Chairman*.

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The Commission consists of 18 members, each elected by the Council for three years.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1956: Cuba, Dominican Republic, France, Poland, Sweden, Yugoslavia.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1957: Argentina, Australia, Byelorussian SSR, China, Indonesia, Pakistan.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1958: Belgium, Israel, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

On 3 May 1956, the Economic and Social Council re-elected Cuba, the Dominican Republic, France, Poland and Sweden, and elected Mexico, in place of Yugoslavia, to serve from 1 January 1957 to 31 December 1959.

The following were the representatives to the tenth session of the Commission, held in Geneva, from 12 to 29 March 1956:

Argentina: Mrs. Cecilia Correa Morales de Aparicio.

Australia: Miss Ruth Gibson.

Belgium: Mrs. Georgette Ciselet.

Byelorussian SSR: Mrs. Faina Novikova.

China: Mrs. Nora Tze-hsiung Chu.

Cuba: Miss Uldarica Mañas, *Rapporteur*.

Dominican Republic: Miss Minerva Bernardino.

France: Mrs. Marie-Hélène Lefaucheux. *Alternate*: Miss Anne Lissac.

Indonesia: Miss Laili Roesad.

Israel: Mrs. Mina Ben-Zvi.

Pakistan: Mrs. Anwar Ahmed, *First Vice-Chairman*. *Alternate*: Mrs. Anwara Khatoon.

Poland: Mrs. Zofia Dembinska.

Sweden: Mrs. Agda Rossel, *Chairman*. *Alternate*: Marc Giron.

USSR: Mrs. N. S. Spiridonova.

United Kingdom: Dame Lucile Sayers. *Alternate*: J. C. Wardrop.

United States: Mrs. Lorena B. Hahn.

Venezuela: Mrs. Isabel Sánchez de Urdaneta. *Alternate*: Mrs. Carlota Benítez de Socorro.

Yugoslavia: Mrs. Mira Mitrovic, *Second Vice-Chairman*. *Alternate*: Milos Melovski.

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs consists of 15 members of the United Nations which are important producing or manufacturing countries, or countries in which illicit traffic in narcotic drugs constitutes a serious problem. Ten members of primary importance in these fields are appointed for an indefinite period until such time as they may be replaced by decision of the Council; the remaining five are appointed for three years.

Elected for an indefinite period: Canada, China,

France, India, Peru, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.
Elected to serve until 1956: Egypt, Greece, Iran, Mexico, Poland.

On 3 May 1956, the Economic and Social Council re-elected Egypt, Iran and Mexico, and, in place of Greece and Poland, elected Austria and Hungary, to serve for three years.

The following were the representatives to the eleventh session of the Commission, held in Geneva, from 23 April to 18 May 1956:

Canada: K. C. Hossick.
 China: Dr. Yen Chun-hui. *Alternates:* Yao Yung-lin, Tsing-chang Liu.
 Egypt: Dr. Amin Ismail, *Rapporteur*; Major-General Abd el Aziz Safwat.
 France: C. Vaille. *Alternate:* Emile de Curton.
 Greece: G. Panopoulos.
 India: Shri S. D. Nargolwala.
 Iran: Abbas Gholi Ardalan.
 Mexico: O. Rabasa.
 Peru: Dr. Alfredo Lynch.
 Poland: W. Wieniawski. *Alternate:* Jerzy Jurkiewicz.
 Turkey: M. Ozkol. *Alternate:* S. Acba.
 USSR: Mrs. V. V. Vasilyeva.
 United Kingdom: J. H. Walker, *Chairman*. *Alternate:* T. C. Green.
 United States: H. J. Anslinger, *Vice-Chairman (in absentia)*;⁹ F. T. Merrill (*acting representative*).
 Yugoslavia: D. Nikolic.

COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE

The Commission was established by the Economic and Social Council on 5 August 1954. It consists of 18 members, each elected by the Council for three years.

The initial members of the Commission were elected on 23 November 1954, as follows:

Elected to serve until 31 December 1956: Brazil, Canada, Poland, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1957: Egypt, France, India, Pakistan, Turkey, USSR.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1958: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, China, Denmark.

On 9 August 1956, the Economic and Social Council re-elected Brazil, Canada and Poland, and, in place of the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela, elected Greece, Indonesia and Uruguay, to serve from 1 January 1957 to 31 December 1959.

The following were representatives to the third session of the Commission, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 7 to 18 May 1956:

Argentina: Ovidio Schioppetto.
 Australia: A. L. Senger. *Alternates:* J. Bevan Todd, G. W. S. Temby.
 Belgium: J. Etienne, *Vice-Chairman*. *Alternate:* J. Woulbroun.

⁹ Unable to attend.

Brazil: Eurico Pentead. *Alternate:* A. T. Valladao.
 Canada: J. R. Downs
 Chile: Alfonso Grez. *Alternate:* L. S. Urzúa.
 China: Kan Lee. *Alternate:* C. S. Chen.
 Denmark: H. O. Christiansen
 Egypt: M. A. Anis. *Alternate:* Salah El-Dine Abou-Gabal.
 France: G. H. Janton. *Alternate:* J. Lorilleux.
 India: M. Gopala Menon, *Chairman*.
 Pakistan: M. M. Junaid, Niaz A. Naik.
 Poland: Henryk Birecki. *Alternate:* J. Koscinski.
 Turkey: Turgut Menemencioglu. *Alternates:* Vahap Asiroglu, C. Akbay.
 USSR: D. Kostyukhin.
 United Kingdom: Miss M. J. Lackey.
 United States: Not represented.
 Venezuela: Francisco Alfonzo Ravard. *Alternate:* Ignacio Silva Sucre.

The fourth session was held in Geneva from 28 November to 7 December 1956. The following were the representatives:

Argentina: Juan Martese. *Alternate:* Juan Beltramino.
 Australia: G. Jockel.
 Belgium: J. Etienne, *Vice-Chairman*.
 Brazil: A. T. Valladao. *Alternate:* Antonio Patriota.
 Canada: C. F. Wilson. *Alternate:* R. Harry Jay.
 Chile: Fernando García-Oldini. *Alternates:* Fernando Donoso-Silva, Miss Leonora Kracht.
 China: C. S. Chen.
 Denmark: Finn Gundelach. *Alternate:* Eyvind Moe.
 Egypt: A. H. Hussein, Ali Samir Safouat.
 France: G. H. Janton.
 India: M. Gopala Menon, *Chairman*. *Alternates:* K. V. Padmanabhan, M. V. Deo.
 Pakistan: Saudur Rahman, Saeedullah Khan.
 Poland: Jerzy Jurkiewicz.
 Turkey: C. S. Hayta.
 USSR: D. Kostyukhin.
 United Kingdom: Miss A. M. Lough.
 United States: Not represented.
 Venezuela: Absent.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

There are three regional economic commissions:

Economic Commission for Europe
 Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
 Economic Commission for Latin America

Their membership, principal subsidiary bodies and chief representatives attending sessions during 1956 were as follows:

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

Members: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelo-

¹⁰ The Federal Republic of Germany became a member of the Commission on 21 February 1956, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 594(XX).

Russian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany,¹⁰ Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

Switzerland, not a member of the United Nations, participates in a consultative capacity in the work of the Commission.

The Commission has established the following principal subsidiary organs:

Committee on Agricultural Problems
Coal Committee
Committee on Electric Power
Housing Committee
Industry and Materials Committee
Inland Transport Committee
Committee on Manpower
Steel Committee
Timber Committee
Committee on the Development of Trade

Some of these Committees have established subsidiary bodies, including standing sub-committees and *ad hoc* working parties.

The following were the principal representatives to the eleventh session of the Commission, held at Geneva, from 5 to 21 April 1956:

Chief Representatives

Albania: Mufti Sejko.
Austria: Bruno Kreisky.
Belgium: Victor Larock; Pierre A. Forthomme, *Chairman*.
Bulgaria: Todor Vladiguerov.
Byelorussian SSR: F. L. Kokhonov.
Czechoslovakia: Richard Dvorak.
Denmark: J. O. Krag.
Finland: Helge von Knorring.
France: Maurice Faure.
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Hans von Boeckh.
Greece: Anthony Poupouras.
Hungary: Jeno Bacconi.
Iceland: Thorhallur Asgeirsson.
Ireland: H. J. McCann.
Italy: Vittorio Badini Confalonieri.
Luxembourg: Michel Rasquin.
Netherlands: J. Linthorst Homan.
Norway: Arne Skaug.
Poland: K. Dabrowski; Juliusz Katz-Suchy, *Vice-Chairman*.
Portugal: Rui Teixeira Guerra.
Romania: Valentin Steriopol.
Spain: José Antonio de Sangróniz.
Sweden: Mrs. Karin Kock.
Switzerland: Friedrich Bauer.
Turkey: C. S. Hayta.
Ukrainian SSR: G. L. Sakhnovsky.
USSR: I. G. Kabanov.
United Kingdom: Lord John Hope, Lord Hawke, Sir Edward Boyle.
United States: Stanley C. Allyn.

Yugoslavia: Josip Djerdja.

Observers from States Not Members of Commission

Australia: G. Jockel.
Brazil: A. T. Valladao.
Canada: R. E. Reynolds.
Cuba: Enrique Argudín.
Israel: Moshe Bartur.
Venezuela: Angel Lujan.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST
Members: Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, France, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Laos, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Viet-Nam.

Associate members: Hong Kong, and Malaya and British Borneo.

The Commission has established the following subsidiary organs: (a) Committee on Industry and Trade and (b) Inland Transport Committee. The Committee on Industry and Trade has standing sub-committees on iron and steel, on electric power, on mineral resources development, and on trade; and the Inland Transport Committee has inland waterway, railway and highway sub-committees. In addition there are various *ad hoc* working parties.

The following were the representatives to the twelfth session of the Commission, held at Bangalore, India, from 2 to 14 February 1956:

Members

Afghanistan: Abdul Malik Abdurahim Zai, *Second Vice-Chairman*.
Australia: D. J. Munro.
Burma: Aung Gyaw.
Cambodia: Var Kamel.
Ceylon: Sir Edwin A. P. Wijeyeratne.
China: Ching-Men Chen.
France: Pierre Abelin.
India: D. P. Karmarkar, *Chairman*.
Indonesia: Ali Budiardjo.
Japan: Seiji Yoshizawa.
Korea, Republic of: Young Kee Kim.
Laos: Nith Singharaj.
Nepal: Nara Pratap Shamsheer Thapa.
Netherlands: H. Jonker.
New Zealand: R. G. J. Phelan.
Pakistan: Abbas Khaleeli.
Philippines: Perfecto E. Laguio, *First Vice-Chairman*.
Thailand: Rak Panyarachun.
USSR: P. A. Maletin.
United Kingdom: A. A. Dudley.
United States: Howard P. Jones.
Viet-Nam: Vuong-Van-Quang.

Associate Members

Hong Kong: Ngan Shing-Kwan.
Malaya and British Borneo: Mohamed Khir bin Johari.

Observers from States Not Members of Commission

Bulgaria: A. Mladenov.
Canada: George Hampson.

Colombia: A. Tavera García.
 Czechoslovakia: Jaroslav Kohout.
 Hungary: Peter Kos.
 Israel: Avshalom Caspi.
 Poland: Juliusz Katz-Suchy.
 Romania: Jacob Magura.
 Yugoslavia: S. Smole.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Members: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

The Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) convenes once every two years. It did not meet in 1956. In the years when the Commission does not hold a session, the Committee of the Whole of the Commission meets.

The Commission established two committees: (a) The Committee on Economic Co-operation in Central America, which set up a Sub-Committee on Central American Trade and a Sub-Committee on Statistical Co-ordination; and (b) the Trade Committee.

The latter Committee was established at the Commission's sixth session in 1955 to prepare and recommend specific proposals for the solution of the problems analysed in the *Study on Inter-Latin-American Trade*¹¹ presented by the secretariat, together with others relating to trade policy, payments, maritime transport and trade in specific commodities.

On 19 November 1956, the Trade Committee set up two Sub-Committees, one to examine problems of payments and agreements, and the other to study those connected with products and the regional market. These Sub-Committees established various working groups.

The Trade Committee, the membership of which is the same as that of the Commission, held its first session in Santiago, Chile, from 19 to 29 November 1956. The following States which were not ECLA members attended the first session in a consultative capacity: Canada, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Japan¹², Poland, Romania, Spain, USSR, Yugoslavia.

Officers: Arturo Maschke (Chile), *Chairman*; Enrique Goytisolo Bolognesi (Peru), *First Vice-Chairman*; Manuel San Miguel (Argentina), *Second Vice-Chairman*; Daniel J. Bello (Mexico), *Rapporteur*.

The following representatives attended the fifth meeting of the ECLA Committee of the Whole, held in Santiago, Chile, on 14 and 15 May 1956:

Argentina: Alfonso de Laferrere; Gabriel Osvaldo Martínez (Alternate), *Rapporteur*.
 Bolivia: Fernando Iturralde Chinel.
 Brazil: Sergio Armando Frazao.

Chile: Guillermo Vildósola Aguirre, *Chairman*.
 Colombia: Manuel S. Manotas.
 Costa Rica: Alfonso Goicoechea Quirós.
 Cuba: Ramiro Hernández Portela.
 Ecuador: Tarquino León.
 El Salvador: Hugo Lindo.
 France: René de Crouy-Chanel.
 Guatemala: Jesús Unda Murillo, *Second Vice-Chairman*.
 Haiti: Arnaud N. Merceron.
 Honduras: Jorge Antonio Coello.
 Mexico: José de Jesús Núñez y Domínguez, *First Vice-Chairman*.
 Netherlands: Jacob van der Gaag.
 Panama: Julio R. Valdés.
 Peru: Jorge Lorente de Patrón.
 United Kingdom: Sir Charles Empson.
 United States: William Sanders.
 Uruguay: Hugo V. de Pena.
 Venezuela: Hernán González Vale.

Observers from States Not Members of Commission
 Czechoslovakia: Karel Almasy.
 Hungary: Kadar Lajos.
 Italy: Tommaso Mancini.
 Spain: José Aragonés Vilá.

STANDING COMMITTEES

The Council has four standing committees:

Technical Assistance Committee
 Committee on Negotiations with Inter-Governmental Agencies
 Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
 Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

This Committee is composed of all members of the Council. On 26 February 1957, the General Assembly, at its eleventh session, recommended by resolution 1036(XI) that the Economic and Social Council, as an interim measure, take the necessary steps at its twenty-third session to expand the present membership of the Technical Assistance Committee, as of 1 June 1957, so that it would consist of the members of the Council (as in the past) plus another six members elected for two-year terms by the Council from other United Nations Members or members of the specialized agencies.

WORKING GROUP OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE

This Working Group was appointed by the Technical Assistance Committee on 13 July 1954, and met at Headquarters, New York, from 4 to 6 April 1956.

Members in 1956: Argentina, Brazil, China, Egypt, France, Indonesia, Pakistan, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

¹¹ U.N.P. Sales No.: 1956.II.G.3.

¹² Japan became a Member of the United Nations on 18 December 1956.

COMMITTEE ON NEGOTIATIONS WITH INTER- GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

The Committee in 1951 consisted of the President of the Council, as Chairman, and 11 Council members. It has not met since 1951.

COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

The members serving on this Committee in 1956 were Brazil, China, France, Netherlands, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

On 21 December 1956, the Economic and Social Council re-elected all seven members of 1956 to serve in 1957.

INTERIM COMMITTEE ON PROGRAMME OF CONFERENCES

Members: China, France, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

SPECIAL BODIES

Under this heading may be placed the following:

Permanent Central Opium Board
Drug Supervisory Body
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
Technical Assistance Board
Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements

PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

The Board consists of eight persons appointed in an individual capacity for five years by the Economic and Social Council. Its members in 1956 were: Ramón Sánchez Cornejo (Chile); Chi-kwei Liang (China); Paul Reuter (France), *Vice-President*; Mohamed E. Rahman (India); Fouad Abou Zahr (Lebanon); Hans Fischer (Switzerland); Sir Harry Greenfield (United Kingdom), *President*; Herbert L. May (United States).

DRUGS SUPERVISORY BODY

The Supervisory Body consists of four members. *Appointed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs:* Colonel C. H. L. Sharman (Canada), *President*. *Appointed by the Permanent Central Opium Board:* Herbert L. May (United States). *Appointed by the World Health Organization:* Hans Fischer (Switzerland), *Vice-President*; Sedat Tavat (Turkey).

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

Executive Director: Maurice Pate.

Executive Board

Until the end of 1956, the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) consisted of the 18 members of the Social Commission and eight other States elected by the Economic and Social Council. The members for 1956 were: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Byelorussian SSR, Canada,

China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Pakistan, Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Chairman: Balachandra Rajan (India).

First Vice-Chairman: T. Wakeham Cutts (Australia).

Second Vice-Chairman: D. Silveira da Mota, Jr. (Brazil) (subsequently ceased to represent his government on the Executive Board).

Third Vice-Chairman: Vaclav Tylner (Czechoslovakia).

Fourth Vice-Chairman: Claes Carbonnier (Sweden).

On 7 December 1956, the General Assembly decided (by resolution 1038(XI)) to reconstitute the UNICEF Executive Board as of 1 January 1957, to consist of 30 States, Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, to be designated by the Economic and Social Council for appropriate periods, without prejudice to the terms of the States already elected and with due regard to geographical distribution and to the representation of the major contributing and recipient countries.

As a result of this decision, 17 of the previous 26 members remained on the Board, nine retiring countries (Australia, Belgium, Byelorussian SSR, China, Ecuador, Israel, Italy, Switzerland, Uruguay) were to be replaced or re-elected and four new members were to be chosen by the Economic and Social Council in order to bring the Board's total membership up to 30.

On 19 December 1956, the Council re-elected Australia, Belgium and Italy each for two years, and Ecuador, Israel and Switzerland each for three years, and it elected El Salvador, the Federal Republic of Germany, Poland and Venezuela each for two years, and Austria, Indonesia and Iran for three years each.

The 30 members serving on the Executive Board from 1 January 1957 are as follows:

Elected to serve until 31 December 1957: Brazil, France, Greece, India, Japan, Philippines, USSR, United States.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1958: Australia, Belgium, Canada, El Salvador, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Pakistan, Poland, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1959: Austria, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

The Executive Board has established the following subsidiary organs:

Programme Committee

Sub-Committee on Public Relations and Fund Raising

Committee on Administrative Budget

At a special session of the Executive Board in December 1956, an Informal Advisory Committee on Aid to Hungarian Children and Mothers in Hungary and Austria was appointed to advise the Executive Director on developing a plan of operations to be placed before the Executive Board for the use of

the remaining \$500,000 of the \$700,000 allocated for aid to Hungarian children and mothers in Hungary and Austria.

Members: Brazil, Pakistan, Sweden, Yugoslavia.

In addition there is a UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH
COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

(See above under GENERAL ASSEMBLY).

UNITED NATIONS REFUGEE FUND
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

(See above under GENERAL ASSEMBLY).

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

The Administrative Committee on Co-Ordination (ACC) consists of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as Chairman, and executive heads of the specialized agencies (ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, BANK, FUND, ICAO, UPU, ITU, WMO).

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD

The Board consists of an Executive Chairman and the executive heads, or their representatives, of the organizations sharing in the funds for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (United Nations, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, ICAO, ITU, WMO). Although the Bank and Fund do not share in the funds for the Expanded Programme and are not titular members of the Board, they are represented

at the meetings of the Board and co-operate fully in promoting the objectives of the Programme.
Executive Chairman: David Owen.

INTERIM CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR
INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY ARRANGEMENTS
Sir Claude Corea, *Chairman*, nominated by the Contracting Parties to GATT.
Georges Peter, appointed for his experience with non-agricultural primary commodities.
Walter Muller, appointed for his experience in production and international marketing of primary commodities.
R. H. Roberts and T. C. Robinson (*alternate*) nominated by FAO.

AD HOC COMMITTEES

COMMITTEE ON THE DRAFTING OF A SUPPLEMENTARY
CONVENTION ON SLAVERY AND SERVITUDE
Members: Australia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, India, Netherlands, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON THE TRANSPORT OF
DANGEROUS GOODS

E. Baticle (France).
A. A. Billberg (Sweden).
V. E. Haninger (United States).
M. K. Maitra (India).
Sir Hugh Watts (United Kingdom), *Chairman*.

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The Trusteeship Council consists of the following:
Members of the United Nations administering Trust Territories;

Permanent members of the Security Council which do not administer Trust Territories;

As many other members elected for a three-year term by the General Assembly as will ensure that the membership of the Council is equally divided between United Nations Members which administer Trust Territories and Members which do not.

The following were the members of the Council during 1956:

Members Administering Trust Territories: Australia, Belgium, France, Italy, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States.

Permanent Members of the Security Council not Administering Trust Territories: China, USSR.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1956: Haiti, India.

Elected to serve until 31 December 1958: Burma, Guatemala, Syria.

On 19 December 1956, the General Assembly re-elected Haiti and India for a three-year term beginning 1 January 1957.

(For delegations to the Council, see APPENDIX IV.)

The officers of the Council during 1956 were:

SEVENTEENTH SESSION

President: Mason Sears (United States).

Vice-President: Max H. Dorsinville (Haiti).

EIGHTEENTH SESSION AND SIXTH SPECIAL SESSION
President: Rafik Asha (Syria).
Vice-President: Remigio D. Grillo (Italy).

Subsidiary organs reporting to the Trusteeship Council are: standing committees, *ad hoc* committees and visiting missions.

STANDING COMMITTEES

The Trusteeship Council has two standing committees.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE UNIONS
Chairman: Emilio Arenales Catalán (Guatemala).
Members: Guatemala,¹³ India,¹⁴ New Zealand, United States.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS
Members to end of 17th session: Australia, Belgium, France, Haiti, India, USSR.
Elected at closing meeting of Council's 17th session to serve to end of 18th session: Belgium, Burma, China, France, USSR, United States.¹⁵

¹³ Guatemala elected by the Trusteeship Council on 9 February 1956 to replace Haiti.

¹⁴ India elected by the Trusteeship Council on 6 April 1956 to replace China.

¹⁵ United States elected by the Trusteeship Council on 10 July 1956 to replace United Kingdom.

Elected at closing meeting of Council's 18th session to serve to end of 19th session: Belgium, Burma, China, France, USSR, United States.

AD HOC COMMITTEES

The following *ad hoc* committees met during 1956:

COMMITTEE ON RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRUST TERRITORIES

Chairman: Max H. Dorsinville (Haiti).
Members: China, France, Haiti, India, United Kingdom, United States.

COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH ADMINISTRATION

This Committee was appointed on 21 February, 1956, by the Trusteeship Council, to study, with the assistance of the Secretariat, the communications relating to the Cameroons under French administration and to report to the Council's eighteenth session.
Members: Australia, India.

UNITED NATIONS VISITING MISSION TO TRUST TERRITORIES IN THE PACIFIC, 1956

Members: Daniel Masonet (Belgium); José Rolz Bennett (Guatemala); M. E. Chacko (India); Sir John Macpherson (United Kingdom), *Chairman*.

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The Court consists of 15 judges elected for nine-year terms by the General Assembly and the Security Council, voting independently.

The judges of the Court serving from 6 February 1955, in order of precedence, with the year their term of office ends, are as follows:

<i>Judge</i>	<i>End of Term</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
Green Hackworth, <i>President</i>	1961	American
Abdel Hamid Badawi, <i>Vice-President</i>	1958	Egyptian
José Gustavo Guerrero	1964	Salvadorian
Jules Basdevant	1964	French
Bohdan Winiarski	1958	Polish
Milovan Zoricic	1958	Yugoslav
Helge Klaestad	1961	Norwegian
John E. Read	1958	Canadian
Hsu Mo ¹⁶	1958	Chinese
Enrique C. Armand-Ugon	1961	Uruguayan
Feodor Ivanovich Kojevnikov	1961	Russian
Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	1961	Pakistani
Sir Hersch Lauterpacht	1964	British
Lucio M. Moreno Quintana	1964	Argentinian
Roberto Córdova	1964	Mexican
<i>Registrar.</i> Julio López Oliván.		
<i>Deputy-Registrar.</i> Jean Garnier-Coignet.		

CHAMBER OF SUMMARY PROCEDURE

(as elected by the Court on 1 March 1956)

Members: President Green Hackworth.
Vice-President Abdel Hamid Badawi.
Judges José Gustavo Guerrero, Jules Basdevant and Hsu Mo.¹⁶
Substitutes: Judges Bohdan Winiarski and Helge Klaestad.

¹⁶ On 11 January 1957, Wellington Koo (Chinese) was elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council to fill the vacancy on the Court caused by the death of Hsu Mo on 28 June 1956. The latter's place in the Chamber of Summary Procedure was taken by Judge Winiarski on 28 September 1956, Judge Armand-Ugon becoming a substitute member.

PARTIES TO THE COURT'S STATUTE

All Members of the United Nations are *ipso facto* parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. The following non-member States have also become parties to the Court's Statute: Liechtenstein, San Marino and Switzerland.

STATES ACCEPTING COMPULSORY JURISDICTION OF THE COURT

Declarations made by the following States accepting the Court's compulsory jurisdiction (or made under the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and deemed to be an acceptance of the jurisdiction of the International Court for the period for which they still have to run) were in force at the end of 1956: Australia, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, France, Haiti, Honduras, India, Israel, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay¹⁷, Philippines, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

ORGANS AUTHORIZED TO REQUEST ADVISORY OPINIONS FROM THE COURT

Authorized in the Charter to request opinions on any legal questions: General Assembly, Security Council.

Authorized by the General Assembly in accordance with the Charter to request opinions on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities: Economic and Social Council; Trusteeship Council; Interim Committee of the General Assembly; International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; International Monetary Fund; International Civil Aviation Organization; International Telecommunication Union, World Meteorological Organization.

¹⁷ Paraguay's declaration, which was made without limitation, was withdrawn by Paraguay on 26 April, 1938.

PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT (As of 31 December 1956)

Secretary-General: Dag Hammarskjöld.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General:

Andrew W. Cordier.

Chief Editor: Meurig Evans.

Chief, General Assembly Section: Lennart Finnmark.

Chief, Protocol and Liaison Section: Jehan de Noue.

INDEPENDENT UNITS

(Reporting to the Executive Office)

Health Service, Medical Director: Dr. Szeming Sze.

Internal Audit Service, Director: Frode Hansen.

OFFICE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS

The Legal Counsel: Constantin A. Stavropoulos.

Deputy Director of the Office of the Legal Counsel:
W. W. Cox.

Director, General Legal Division: Oscar Schachter.

Deputy Director, General Legal Division: Marc
Schreiber.

Director, Codification Division: Yuen-li Liang.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER

Controller: Bruce R. Turner.

Deputy Controller: William McCaw.

Chief, Budget Division: A. E. Lethbridge.

Chief, Accounts Division: Pieter C. J. Kien.

Treasurer: Noel Monod.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL

Director of Personnel: J. A. C. Robertson.

Deputy Director: John McDiamid.

Chief, Rules and Procedures Section: Charles P.
Holmes.

Chief, Departmental and Staff Services: Karol
Kraczkiewicz.

Chief, Placement Services: Francis P. Green.

Chief, Technical Assistance Recruitment Services:
W. P. Barrett.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER-SECRETARIES WITHOUT DEPARTMENT

Under-Secretaries: Ralph J. Bunche, Ilya S. Tchernychev.

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS

Under-Secretary: Dragoslav Protitch.

Director, Political Affairs Division: Alfonso García
Robles.

*Chief, General Problems and Procedures of Pacific
Settlements Section:* S. Schwarz.

Assistant Director, Chief, Regional Affairs and Services to Commissions Section: William M. Jordan.
Director, Council and Committee Services Division:
T. G. Narayanan.

Chief, Security Council Affairs Section: Ivan V.
Tarasov.

Assistant Director, Chief, Political Committees Section: Feng Yang Chai.

Chief, Atomic Energy Section: Otto Frey.

*Chief, Conventional Armaments and Enforcement
Measures Section:* William Epstein.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Under-Secretary: Philippe de Seynes.

Deputy Under-Secretary: W. Martin Hill.

Director, Bureau of Economic Affairs: Sune L.
Carlson.

*Assistant Director, in Charge of Fiscal and Financial
Branch:* Henry S. Bloch.

Assistant Director, in Charge of Resources and Industry Branch: John N. Reedman.

*Assistant Director, in Charge of Economic Survey
Branch:* Jacob L. Mosak.

Director, Statistical Office: William R. Leonard.

Deputy Director, Statistical Office: P. J. Loftus.

Director, Bureau of Social Affairs: Miss Julia Henderson.

Deputy Director, Bureau of Social Affairs: Sushil
K. Dey.

*Assistant Director, in Charge of Housing, Building
and Planning Branch:* Ernest Weissmann.

Assistant Director, in Charge of Population Branch:
John Durand.

*Assistant Director, in Charge of Social Welfare
Branch:* Sushil K. Dey.

Director, Division of Human Rights: John P.
Humphrey.

Deputy Director, Division of Human Rights: Egon
Schwelb.

Director, Transport and Communications Division:
Branko Lukac.

Director, Division of Narcotic Drugs: Gilbert Yates.
Secretary, Economic and Social Council: Mehdi Vakil.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

Executive Secretary: Gunnar Myrdal.

Deputy Executive Secretary: A. G. Stetsenko.

Director, Research and Planning Division: Hal B.
Lary.

Acting Director, Transport Division: P. Le Vert.

Chief, Steel, Engineering and Housing Section:
Arthur Ewing.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

Executive Secretary: C. V. Narasimhan.

Deputy Executive Secretary: M. A. Dollinger.

Chief, Research and Planning Division: John H. G.
Pierson.

Chief, Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development: Shen-Yi.
Chief, Industry and Trade Division: U Nyun.
Chief, Transport Division: M. S. Ahmad.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

Executive Secretary: Raúl Prebisch.
Deputy Executive Secretary: Louis N. Swenson.
Director, Mexico Office: Víctor L. Urquidí.
Chief, Social Affairs Division: Gustavo Duran.
Chief, Economic Development Division: José A. Mayobre.
Chief, Industry and Mining Division: Carlos Quintana.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

Director-General: Hugh L. Kecnleyside.
Deputy Director-General: Gustavo Martínez Cabañas.
Director, Programme Division: Arthur Goldschmidt.
Acting Director, Public Administration Division: Frederick J. Tickner.

DEPARTMENT OF TRUSTEESHIP AND INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Under-Secretary: Benjamin A. Cohen.
Director, Division of Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories: Wilfrid Benson.
Deputy Director, Division of Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories: Arnold V. Kunst.
Acting Director, Division of Trusteeship: H. A. Wieschhoff.
Director: (on special assignment) Leon Steining.
Principal Secretary, United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration: Taylor C. Shore.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

Under-Secretary: Ahmed S. Bokhari.
Deputy Under-Secretary: Alfred G. Katzin.
Director, External and Specialized Agencies Service: V. J. G. Stavridi.
Director, Press and Publications Division: Wilder Foote.
Director, Radio and Visual Services Division: Peter Aylen.
Director, Public Liaison and Distribution Division: G. J. Janeczek.

UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTRES AND REGIONAL INFORMATION OFFICERS

Athens. Director: Sinan A. Korle.
Bangkok. Information Officer: William Tanzer.
Belgrade. Director: Milan Hofman.
Bogota. Director: Jorge Viteri de la Huerta.
Buenos Aires. Director: L. Bertrand Ges.
Cairo. Director: John King Gordon.
Copenhagen. Director: Jan Gunnar Lindstrom.
Geneva. Director: W. Gibson-Parker.
Karachi. Director: A. Faryar.

London. Director: George Ivan Smith.
The Hague. Information Officer: Erwin Baumgarten.
Mexico. Director: Miguel A. Marin.
Monrovia. Director: B. Leitgeber.
Moscow. Acting Director: Sergey G. Bratchikov.
New Delhi. Director: Eugenio Soler-Alonso.
Paris. Director: David Blickenstaff.
Prague. Director: Arnost Bares.
Rio de Janeiro. Director: Georges S. Rabinovitch.
Santiago. Information Officer: Antonio Ramos Oliveira.
Shanghai. Officer-in-Charge: Mrs. Elizabeth Tong.
Djakarta. Information Officer: Nazri M. Rashed.
Manila. Information Officer: Martin A. Arostegui.
Sydney. Director: A. H. W. Williams.
Teheran. Director: Olav Rytter.
Washington. Director: Brian Meredith.

DEPARTMENT OF CONFERENCE SERVICES

Under-Secretary: Victor Hoo.
Director, Language and Meetings Service: Georges Peissel.
Director, Library: R. Borba de Moraes.
Chief, Editorial Control: Romain Godet.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SERVICES

Director: David B. Vaughan.
Director, Communications and Records Service: Byron F. Wood.
Chief, Purchase and Transportation Service: Carey Seward.
Chief, Buildings Management Service: Frank M. Begley.
Chief, Field Operations Service: George Lansky.

EUROPEAN OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS, GENEVA

Director Representing the Secretary-General: Adrian Pelt.
Deputy Director: Georges M. Palthey.
Chief, Administrative and Financial Services: Paul Coidan.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

HEADQUARTERS

Executive Director: Maurice Pate.
Deputy Executive Director: Eric J. R. Heyward.
Deputy Executive Director: Dr. B. Borcic.
Deputy Executive Director: Dr. Georges Sicault.
Chief, Administrative Division: John T. Birkhead.
Comptroller: Stanley Sroka.
Chief, Supply Division: Edmund T. Bridgwater.
Chief, Public Information Division: Mrs. Patricia Hartwell.
Chief Reports Officer: John J. Charnow.
Chief Medical Adviser: Dr. I. C. Yuan.
Food Conservation Co-ordinator: Donald R. Sabin.
FAO Adviser: Dr. J. M. Hundley.

UNICEF REGIONAL OFFICES

Asia. *Regional Director*: Spurgeon M. Keeny.
 Africa and Europe. *Regional Director*: Charles A. Egger.
 The Americas. *Regional Director*: Robert L. Davée.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD

Executive Chairman: David Owen.
Senior Director: Laurence Michelmore.
Acting Director, Administration Division: R. B. Stedman.
Director, Programme Division: Sudhir Sen.

FIELD PERSONNEL

Afghanistan. *Resident Representative*: D. Hopkinson.
 Australia. *Liaison Officer of TAB*: John R. Minter.
 Bolivia. *Resident Representative*: A. Oropeza-Castillo.
 Brazil. *Resident Representative*: H. Laurentie.
 Burma. *Resident Representative*: Dusan Marusic.
 Ceylon. *Resident Representative*: J. N. Corry.
 Chile. *Resident Representative*: B. F. Osorio-Tafall.
 Colombia. *Resident Representative*: Warren Cornwell.
 Ecuador. *Resident Representative*: A. Balinski.
 Egypt. *Resident Representative*: G. Pérez-Guerrero.
 Ethiopia. *Officer-in-Charge*: Evan Jenkins.
 Haiti. *Resident Representative*: A. Le Bel.
 India. *Resident Representative*: James Keen.
 Indonesia. *Resident Representative*: A. Rosenberg.
 Iran. *Resident Representative*: Thomas A. Power.
 Iraq. *Acting Resident Representative*: T. Pigot.
 Israel. *Resident Representative*: C. Hart Schaaf.
 Jordan. *Resident Representative*: N. G. Abhyankar.
 Lebanon. *Officer-in-Charge; Liaison Office of TAB*: G. Berouti.
 Libya. *Resident Representative*: H. L. Spence.
 Mexico, Central America and Panama. *Regional Representative*: R. Etchats.
 Pakistan. *Resident Representative*: H. Gilchrist.
 Philippines. *Resident Representative*: E. Ward.
 Thailand. *Regional Representative*: Sir Alexander MacFarquhar.
 Turkey. *Resident Representative*: Charles Weitz.
 Uruguay (Paraguay and Argentina). *Resident Representative*: M. Albornoz.
 Yugoslavia. *Representative*: J. R. Symonds.

JOINT SECRETARIAT OF THE PERMANENT
CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD AND DRUGS
SUPERVISORY BODY

Secretary, Permanent Central Opium Board: Louis Atzenwiler.

JOINT STAFF PENSION BOARD AND UNITED
NATIONS STAFF PENSION COMMITTEE

Secretary, Joint Staff Pension Board: J. Isaac-Georges.

UNITED NATIONS KOREAN
RECONSTRUCTION AGENCY

KOREAN HEADQUARTERS

Agent-General: Lieutenant-General John B. Coulter, USA (Retired).
Deputy Agent-General: Brigadier-General H. E. Eastwood, USA (Retired).
Comptroller: James McLean.
Chief, Supply Division: Cyril Perry.
Executive Officer, Office of the Agent-General: Colonel Andrew E. Forsyth, USA (Retired).
Chief, Operations Division: Brigadier-General H. E. Eastwood, USA (Retired).
Chief, Office of Budget and Management: Verda Welch.
Chief, Public Information Division: James B. Orrick.
Chief, Office of Personnel: Francis J. Murray.

AMERICAN REGIONAL OFFICE

Chief of Office: John L. Thurston.
Chief, Division of Liaison: David L. Rolbein.
Chief, Division of Procurement: Brigadier-General Andrew C. Tychsen, USA (Retired).

LONDON LIAISON OFFICE

Administrative Officer: Mrs. A. P. Fischer.

TOKYO LIAISON AND PROCUREMENT OFFICE

Chief of Office: Richard Quill.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS
AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES
IN THE NEAR EAST

Director: Henry R. Labouisse.
Deputy Director: Leslie J. Carver.
General Counsel: Jean-Flavien Lalive.
Assistant Director, Department of Common Services: Bernardus T. Twigt.
Assistant Director, Department of Refugee Services: B. E. R. de la Sablière.
Assistant Director, Department of Rehabilitation: Thomas Jamieson.
Chief, Economics Division: Willem Brakel.
Comptroller: Elmer E. Feistel, Jr.
Executive Assistant to the Director: Sherwood E. Moe.
Chief, Public Information and Languages Division: G. S. Khouri.

APPENDIX III

MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE PRINCIPAL ORGANS

MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS FIRST AND SECOND EMERGENCY SPECIAL SESSIONS AND ELEVENTH REGULAR SESSION

FIRST EMERGENCY SPECIAL SESSION, 1-10 NOVEMBER 1956

<i>Agenda Item</i>	<i>Consideration and Action Taken</i>
1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Chile.	Plenary meeting 561.
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation.	Plenary meeting 561.
3. Appointment of a Credentials Committee.	Plenary meetings 561, 571. <i>Resolution 996 (ES-I and II).</i>
4. Adoption of the agenda.	Plenary meeting 561.
5. Question considered by the Security Council at its 749th and 750th meetings, held on 30 October, 1956.	Plenary meetings 561-563, 565-567, 572. <i>Resolutions 997-1003 (ES-I).</i>

SECOND EMERGENCY SPECIAL SESSION, 4-10 NOVEMBER 1956

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Chile.	Plenary meeting 564.
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation.	Plenary meeting 564.
3. Appointment of a Credentials Committee.	Plenary meetings 564, 571. <i>Resolution 996 (ES-I and II).</i>
4. Adoption of the agenda.	Plenary meeting 564.
5. The situation in Hungary.	Plenary meetings 564, 568-571, 573. <i>Resolutions 1004-1008 (ES-II).</i>

ELEVENTH REGULAR SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 12 NOVEMBER 1956 — 8 MARCH 1957¹⁸

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Chile.	Plenary meeting 574.
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation.	Plenary meeting 574.
3. Appointment of a Credentials Committee.	Plenary meetings 574, 658. <i>Resolution 1009 (XI).</i>
4. Election of the President.	Plenary meeting 574.
5. Constitution of the Main Committees and election of officers.	General Committee meetings 106, 107. First Committee meetings 812, 813. Special Political Committee meetings 1, 2. Second Committee meetings 386, 387. Third Committee meetings 684, 685. Fourth Committee meetings 550, 551. Fifth Committee meetings 532, 533, 560. Sixth Committee meetings 478-480. Plenary meetings 575, 577, 623. <i>Resolution 1104 (XI).</i>

¹⁸ On 8 March 1957, the General Assembly decided, by resolution 1119(XI), to adjourn its eleventh session temporarily and to authorize the President of the Assembly, in consultation with the Secretary-General and the Member States, the representatives of which were serving on the General Committee during the session, to reconvene the Assembly as necessary in order to consider further items 66 or 67. Consideration of all other agenda items was completed.

*Agenda Item**Consideration and Action Taken*

6. Election of Vice-Presidents.
General Committee meeting 106. Sixth Committee meeting 480. Plenary meetings 575, 577. Plenary meeting 577.
 7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter.
 8. Adoption of the agenda.
General Committee meetings 106-110. First Committee meeting 813. Special Political Committee meeting 2. Second Committee meeting 387. Third Committee meetings 685, 708, 709, 738, 740. Fourth Committee meetings 551, 570. Fifth Committee meeting 533. Sixth Committee meeting 479. Plenary meetings 576-580, 620, 655. *Resolution 1108(XI)*. Plenary meetings 581, 588-590, 597-603, 609-611.
 9. Opening of the general debate.
 10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization.
 11. Report of the Security Council.
 12. Report of the Economic and Social Council.
 13. Report of the Trusteeship Council.³⁹
Plenary meeting 658. *Resolution 1117(XI)*.
Second Committee meetings 438-445, 447. Third Committee meetings 686-688, 754-761. Fifth Committee meeting 560. Plenary meetings 612, 656, 658, 662. *Resolutions 1027-1029(XI)*, *1038(XI)*, *1042(XI)*, *1043(XI)*.
Fourth Committee meetings 579, 582, 627-641, 643, 646, 648, 649. Plenary meeting 661. *Resolutions 1062-1067(XI)*.
Plenary meeting 627.
 14. Election of three non-permanent members of the Security Council.
 15. Election of six members of the Economic and Social Council.
 16. Election of two members of the Trusteeship Council.
 17. Election of a member of the International Court of Justice to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Hsu Mo.
 18. Election of the members of the International Law Commission.
 19. Appointment of the members of the Peace Observation Commission.
 20. Election of a United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. G. J. van Heuven Goedhart.
 21. The Korean Question:
(a) Report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea;
(b) Problem of ex-prisoners of the Korean war: report of the Government of India.
 22. Regulation, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments; conclusion of an international convention (treaty) on the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and other weapons of mass destruction: report of the Disarmament Commission.
 23. Report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.
 24. Treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa: reports of the Governments of India and of Pakistan.
- Plenary meeting 627.
Plenary meeting 627.
Plenary meetings 625-627, 637.
Plenary meeting 623.
Plenary meeting 632. *Resolution 1114(XI)*.
Plenary meeting 613.
First Committee meetings 814-820. Plenary meeting 637. *Resolution 1010(XI)*.
First Committee meetings 821-829. Plenary meeting 653. *Resolution 1011(XI)*.
Special Political Committee meetings 23-35. Plenary meeting 663. *Resolution 1018(XI)*.
General Committee meeting 107. Special Political Committee meetings 7-10. Plenary meetings 577, 578, 648. *Resolution 1015(XI)*.

³⁹ The Fourth Committee considered requests for hearings in connexion with this item at its meetings 552-554, 556, 564, 566, 570, 576, 584-586, 589, 591, 596, 600, 601, 604, 607, 608, 611, 613, 615, 620, 623, 625, 627, 629, 636, 640.

*Agenda Item**Consideration and Action Taken*

25. Admission of new Members to the United Nations.²⁰ Special Political Committee meetings 17-22. Plenary meetings 574, 576, 623, 663, 668. *Resolutions 1017(XI), 1110-1113(XI), 1118(XI)*.
26. Programmes of technical assistance:
 - (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council; Fifth Committee meetings 589, 596. Plenary meeting 661. *Resolution 1037(XI)*.
Second Committee meetings 389-402, 405, 428, 431, 445, 446, 449. Plenary meetings 632, 661. *Resolutions 1021-1024(XI), 1036(XI)*.
Second Committee meeting 391. Plenary meeting 612. *Resolution 1019(XI)*.
 - (b) Confirmation of allocation of funds under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.
 - (c) Industrialization of under-developed countries.
27. Economic development of under-developed countries:
 - (a) Question of the establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development: report of the *ad hoc* committee; Second Committee meetings 402-414, 428, 449-451. Plenary meeting 661. *Resolutions 1030-1035(XI)*.
 - (b) International tax problems: report of the Economic and Social Council; Second Committee meetings 428-436, 446, 448, 449. Plenary meeting 661. *Resolutions 1030(XI), 1031(XI)*.
 - (c) Industrialization of under-developed countries.
28. Establishment of a world food reserve: report of the Economic and Social Council. Second Committee meetings 437, 438. Plenary meeting 661. *Resolution 1032(XI)*.
Second Committee meetings 420-425, 427, 428. Plenary meeting 661. *Resolution 1033(XI)*.
Second Committee meetings 415-419, 421, 425-427, 430. Plenary meeting 656. *Resolutions 1025(XI), 1026(XI)*.
Second Committee meetings 388, 391. Plenary meeting 612. *Resolution 1020(XI)*.
29. Report of the Agent-General of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency. Third Committee meetings 689-697. Plenary meeting 643. *Resolution 1039(XI)*.
30. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.²¹ Third Committee meetings 706-733, 735-744, 746-748. Plenary meeting 656.
31. Draft International Covenants on Human Rights.²² Third Committee meetings 708, 709, 738, 740. Plenary meeting 656.
32. Recommendations concerning international respect for the right of peoples and nations to self-determination.²³ Third Committee meetings 697-707. Plenary meeting 647. *Resolution 1040(XI)*.
33. Draft convention on the nationality of married women. Fourth Committee meetings 600-623, 630, 643-645. Plenary meetings 656, 657. *Resolutions 1048-1052(XI)*.
34. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter: reports of the Secretary-General and of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories:
 - (a) Information on educational conditions;
 - (b) Information on other conditions;
 - (c) General questions relating to the transmission and examination of information.
35. Progress achieved by the Non-Self-Governing Territories in pursuance of Chapter XI of the Charter: report of the Secretary-General. Fourth Committee meetings 616, 624-627, 630, 644. Plenary meetings 656, 657. *Resolution 1053(XI)*.
36. Election to fill vacancies in the membership of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. Fourth Committee meeting 630. Plenary meetings 656, 657.

²⁰ At the 644th plenary meeting of the General Assembly and at the 829th meeting of the First Committee, tributes were paid to the memory of Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, former Foreign Minister of Japan, who, as head of the Japanese delegation, had represented his country on the occasion of its admission to the United Nations. Tributes to the memory of Dr. Theodor Koerner, President of the Republic of Austria, were paid at the 816th meeting of the First Committee and the 11th meeting of the Special Political Committee.

²¹ Tributes to the memory of the late High Commissioner, Dr. G. J. van Heuven Goedhart, were paid at the 643rd plenary meeting of the General Assembly and the 689th meeting of the Third Committee.

²² On 10 December 1956, the Third Committee marked the observance of the eighth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

²³ At its 656th plenary meeting, the General Assembly decided, on the basis of the recommendation of the Third Committee (A/3515), to postpone consideration of this item to its twelfth session.

*Agenda Item**Consideration and Action Taken*

37. Question of South West Africa: report of the Committee on South West Africa.²⁴ Fourth Committee meetings 570-583, 633, 638, 645, 646. Plenary meeting 661. *Resolutions 1054-1061 (XI)*.
38. Admissibility of hearings of petitioners by the Committee on South West Africa: advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice. Fourth Committee meetings 568, 569, 573. Plenary meeting 643. *Resolution 1047 (XI)*.
39. The Togoland unification problem and the future of the Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration: reports of the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner and of the Trusteeship Council.²⁵ Fourth Committee meetings 552-567, 570, 573, 584-599, 602, 603. Fifth Committee meeting 570. Plenary meetings 619, 643, 657. *Resolutions 1044-1046 (XI)*.
40. Question of the frontier between the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration and Ethiopia: reports of the Governments of Ethiopia and of Italy. Fourth Committee meetings 642, 644-648. Plenary meeting 661. *Resolution 1068 (XI)*.
41. Financial reports and accounts, and reports of the Board of Auditors:
 - (a) United Nations, for the financial year ended 31 December 1955;
 - (b) United Nations Children's Fund, for the financial year ended 31 December 1955;
 - (c) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, for the financial year ended 30 June 1956;
 - (d) United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency, for the financial year ended 30 June 1956;
 - (e) United Nations Refugee Fund, for the financial year ended 31 December 1955.
 Fifth Committee meetings 534, 540, 547, 560. Plenary meetings 612, 632. *Resolutions 1069-1071 (XI), 1081 (XI), 1082 (XI)*.
42. Supplementary estimates for the financial year 1956. Fifth Committee meetings 536, 540. Plenary meeting 612. *Resolution 1074 (XI)*.
43. Budget estimates for the financial year 1957. Fifth Committee meetings 548-554, 556, 558-560, 562-565, 589, 592, 595, 596. Plenary meetings 632, 662. *Resolutions 1083-1086 (XI), 1096-1102 (XI)*. General Committee meeting 107. Fifth Committee meetings 558-589. Plenary meetings 632, 662. *Resolutions 1076-1080 (XI), 1093 (XI)*.
44. Appointments to fill vacancies in the membership of the subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly:
 - (a) Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;
 - (b) Committee on Contributions;
 - (c) Board of Auditors;
 - (d) Investments Committee: confirmation of the appointment made by the Secretary-General;
 - (e) United Nations Administrative Tribunal;
 - (f) United Nations Staff Pension Committee.
45. Report of the Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds. Fifth Committee meetings 565, 570-572, 592. Plenary meeting 662. *Resolution 1091 (XI)*.
46. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations: report of the Committee on Contributions. Fifth Committee meetings 537-539, 542, 559, 560, 568, 592. Plenary meetings 632, 662. *Resolution 1087 (XI)*.
47. United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund: annual report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board. Fifth Committee meetings 536, 540, 566-568, 589. Plenary meetings 612, 662. *Resolutions 1072 (XI), 1073 (XI)*.
48. Audit reports relating to expenditure by specialized agencies of technical assistance funds allocated from the Special Account. Fifth Committee meetings 547, 560. Plenary meeting 632. *Resolution 1088 (XI)*.

²⁴ The Fourth Committee considered requests for hearings in connexion with this item at its 568th and 569th meetings.

²⁵ The Fourth Committee considered requests for hearings in connexion with this item at its 551st and 552nd meetings.

*Agenda Item**Consideration and Action Taken*

49. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies: reports of the Secretary-General and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.
50. Registration and publication of treaties and international agreements: report of the Secretary-General.
51. United Nations salary, allowance and benefits system: report of the Salary Review Committee.
52. System of travel and subsistence allowances to members of organs of the United Nations.
53. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its eighth session:
 - (a) Final report on the régime of the high seas, the régime of the territorial sea and related problems;
 - (b) Question of amending article 11 of the Statute of the International Law Commission relating to the filling of casual vacancies in the membership of the Commission;
 - (c) Other matters.
54. Elimination or reduction of future statelessness: report of the Secretary-General.
55. Question of Cyprus:
 - (a) Application, under the auspices of the United Nations, of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples in the case of the population of the Island of Cyprus;
 - (b) Complaint by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of support from Greece for terrorism in Cyprus.
56. Question of amending the United Nations Charter, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 108 of the Charter, to increase the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council and the number of votes required for decisions of the Council.²⁶
57. Question of amending the United Nations Charter, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 108 of the Charter, to increase the membership of the Economic and Social Council.²⁶
58. Question of amending the Statute of the International Court of Justice, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 108 of the Charter of the United Nations and Article 69 of the Statute of the Court with respect to an increase in the number of judges of the International Court of Justice.²⁶
59. Question of amending Article 2 of the Statute of the International Law Commission to increase the membership of the Commission.
60. Interim measures, pending entry into force of the Covenants on Human Rights, to be taken with respect to violations of the human rights set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Fifth Committee meetings 566, 592. Plenary meeting 662. *Resolution 1094(XI)*.

Fifth Committee meetings 562, 670. Plenary meeting 662. *Resolution 1092(XI)*.

Fifth Committee meetings 561, 570-587, 589, 590-593, 596. Plenary meeting 662. *Resolution 1095(XI)*. Fifth Committee meetings 534, 535, 537, 540. Plenary meeting 612. *Resolution 1075(XI)*. Fifth Committee meetings 534, 558, 562, 568, 569, 588, 589, 591. Sixth Committee meetings 481, 485-505. Plenary meeting 658. *Resolutions 1105(XI), 1106(XI)*.

Sixth Committee meeting 506. Plenary meeting 658. *Resolution 1107(XI)*.

General Committee meeting 107. First Committee meetings 847-856. Plenary meetings 578, 660. *Resolution 1013(XI)*.

General Committee meeting 107. Plenary meetings 612, 620-622, 624, 628, 629, 661.

General Committee meeting 107. Plenary meeting 661.

General Committee meeting 107. Plenary meeting 661.

General Committee meeting 107. Fifth Committee meeting 553. Sixth Committee meetings 482-485. Plenary meeting 623. *Resolution 1103(XI)*. Third Committee meetings 745, 748-753. Plenary meeting 656. *Resolution 1041(XI)*.

²⁶ At its 661st plenary meeting, the General Assembly decided to postpone consideration of these three items to its 12th regular session.

*Agenda Item**Consideration and Action Taken*

61. Question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa.
62. Question of Algeria.
63. Question of West Irian (West New Guinea).
64. Draft convention concerning a system of consultation.
65. The over-all total of the United Nations annual budget expenditure.
66. Question considered by the first emergency special session of the General Assembly from 1 to 10 November 1956.
67. Question considered by the second emergency special session of the General Assembly from 4 to 10 November 1956.
68. Election to fill a vacancy in the membership of the Security Council resulting from the withdrawal of Yugoslavia.
69. Authorization for the Advisory Committee established by General Assembly resolution 810 (IX) to negotiate on behalf of the United Nations an agreement to establish relations between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency.
70. Complaint by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of intervention by the United States of America in the domestic affairs of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the USSR, and its subversive activity against those States.
71. Agreement on relationship between the United Nations and the International Finance Corporation.

Other Matters Discussed

Organization of the eleventh session of the General Assembly.

Progress of the work of the eleventh session of the General Assembly and closing date of the session.

Arrangements for future meetings of the eleventh session.

Spanish and Russian translations of the Staff Regulations and Rules.

Suggestions concerning the budget estimates for the financial year 1958.

General Committee meetings 107, 108. Special Political Committee meetings 11-16. Plenary meetings 577, 578, 648. *Resolution 1016(XI)*.

General Committee meeting 108. First Committee meetings 830-846. Plenary meetings 578, 654, 655. *Resolution 1012(XI)*.

General Committee meeting 108. First Committee meetings 857-863. Plenary meetings 578, 664.

Special Political Committee meetings 3-6. Plenary meeting 637. *Resolution 1014(XI)*.

Fifth Committee meetings 542-544, 546, 560. Plenary meeting 632.

General Committee meeting 106. Fifth Committee meetings 538, 540, 541, 544-547, 553, 555, 557, 558, 560, 594, 596. Plenary meetings 576, 591-597, 624, 629-632, 638-642, 644-646, 649-652, 659-662, 664-668. *Resolutions 1089(XI), 1090(XI), 1120-1126(XI)*.

General Committee meeting 106. Plenary meetings 576, 582-587, 604-609, 613-618, 633-636. *Resolutions 1127-1132(XI)*.

Plenary meeting 612.

Plenary meeting 637. *Resolution 1115(XI)*.

General Committee meeting 109. Special Political Committee meetings 3, 36-41. Plenary meetings 620, 663.

General Committee meeting 110. Plenary meetings 655, 656. *Resolution 1116(XI)*.

General Committee meeting 107. Plenary meeting 577.

General Committee meetings 107, 110. Plenary meetings 655, 659. *Resolution 1109(XI)*.

Plenary meeting 668. *Resolution 1119(XI)*.

Fifth Committee meeting 593.

Fifth Committee meeting 593.

NOTE: At its 107th meeting, the General Committee agreed to a proposal by the Secretary-General (A/BUR/143) that the following items for the provisional agenda (A/3191) not be included on the agenda for the General Assembly's eleventh session, and that consideration of them be postponed to the Assembly's twelfth session: "Draft convention on freedom of information: report of the Economic and Social Council"; "Question of defining aggression: report of the Special Committee"; "Draft code of offences against the peace and security of mankind"; and "International criminal jurisdiction". Also at the General Committee's 107th meeting, India withdrew its proposal for inclusion of an item on "The peaceful utilization of Antarctica" (A/BUR/143). Another Indian proposal, for inclusion of an item on "Representation of China in the United Nations" (A/3338, A/BUR/143/Add.1) was rejected by the Assembly at its 580th plenary meeting.

At its 655th plenary meeting, the General Assembly rejected a USSR proposal for inclusion of an item on its agenda entitled "Question of aggressive acts by the United States of America constituting a threat to peace and security" (A/3530).

GENERAL DEBATE

The General Debate at the opening of the Assembly's eleventh session began at the 581st plenary meeting on 16 November and finished at the 611th plenary meeting on 6 December 1956. Representatives of the following 66 countries took part, speaking at the meetings as listed:^a

<i>Country</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
Albania	601	29 Nov.
Argentina	588	21 Nov.
Australia	588	21 Nov.
Austria	589	22 Nov.
Bolivia	601	29 Nov.
Brazil	581	16 Nov.
Bulgaria	599	28 Nov.
Burma	601	29 Nov.
Byelorussian SSR	603	30 Nov.
Cambodia	590	22 Nov.
Canada	609	5 Dec.
Ceylon	590	22 Nov.
Chile	600	28 Nov.
China	598	27 Nov.
Costa Rica	600	28 Nov.
Cuba	600	28 Nov.
Czechoslovakia	602	29 Nov.
Dominican Republic	581	16 Nov.
Ecuador	581	16 Nov.
Egypt	600	28 Nov.
El Salvador	600	28 Nov.
Ethiopia	601	29 Nov.
France	589	22 Nov.
Greece	588	21 Nov.
Guatemala	610	5 Dec.
Haiti	599	28 Nov.
Hungary	610	5 Dec.
India	611	6 Dec.
Indonesia	600	28 Nov.
Iran	602	29 Nov.
Iraq	581	16 Nov.

^a The representatives of the following countries spoke again in reply to statements made during the general debate at the plenary meetings indicated in parentheses: Australia (598th meeting), India (611th meeting), Iraq (611th meeting), Nepal (619th meeting), Pakistan (611th meeting), Portugal (611th and 619th meetings) and United States (589th meeting).

<i>Country</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Date</i>
Ireland	603	30 Nov.
Israel	609	5 Dec.
Italy	588	21 Nov.
Jordan	590	22 Nov.
Laos	602	29 Nov.
Liberia	590	22 Nov.
Libya	602	29 Nov.
Morocco	590	22 Nov.
Nepal	602	29 Nov.
Netherlands	599	28 Nov.
New Zealand	588	21 Nov.
Norway	598	27 Nov.
Pakistan	601	29 Nov.
Panama	598	27 Nov.
Paraguay	603	30 Nov.
Peru	597	27 Nov.
Philippines	590	22 Nov.
Poland	598	27 Nov.
Portugal	581	16 Nov.
Romania	602	29 Nov.
Spain	588	21 Nov.
Sudan	599	28 Nov.
Sweden	602	29 Nov.
Syria ^b	610	5 Dec.
Thailand	600	28 Nov.
Tunisia	590	22 Nov.
Ukrainian SSR	610	5 Dec.
Union of South Africa	597	27 Nov.
USSR	589	22 Nov.
United Kingdom	611	6 Dec.
United States	581	16 Nov.
Uruguay	609	5 Dec.
Venezuela	598	27 Nov.
Yemen	598	27 Nov.
Yugoslavia	599	28 Nov.

The General Assembly was also addressed by the following distinguished guests:

Mr. B. R. Sen, Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization, at the 643rd plenary meeting on 23 January 1957.

H.M. King Saud of Saudi Arabia, at the 647th plenary meeting on 29 January 1957.

^b At the 611th plenary meeting of the General Assembly, the representative of Syria clarified a passage in his speech made at the previous meeting.

MEETINGS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND MATTERS CONSIDERED DURING 1956

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Date</i>
710	The Palestine question: letter dated 13 December 1955 from the representative of Syria to the President of the Security Council.	12 Jan.	715	Same as above.	19 Jan.
711	Same as above.	12 Jan.	716	Admission of new Members: letter dated 2 February 1956 from the representative of the United States to the President of the Security Council.	6 Feb.
712	Same as above.	13 Jan.			
713	Same as above.	17 Jan.	717	The Palestine question: status of compliance given to the General	26 Mar.
714	Same as above.	18 Jan.			

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Date</i>
	Armistice Agreements and the resolutions of the Security Council adopted during the past year.		740	Same as above (closed meeting).	11 Oct.
718	Same as above.	28 Mar.	741	Same as above (closed meeting).	12 Oct.
719	Same as above.	3 Apr.	742	Same as above.	13 Oct.
720	Same as above.	3 Apr.	743	Same as above.	13 Oct.
721	Same as above.	4 Apr.	744	The Palestine question:	19 Oct.
722	Same as above.	4 Apr.		(a) Letter dated 15 October 1956 from the representative of Jordan to the President of the Security Council.	
723	Same as above:	29 May		(b) Letter dated 17 October 1956 from the representative of Israel to the President of the Security Council with complaint concerning persistent violations by Jordan of the General Armistice Agreement and of the cease-fire pledge made to the Secretary-General on 26 April 1956.	
	(a) Report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council pursuant to the Council's resolution of 4 April 1956 on the Palestine question.			Same as above.	25 Oct.
724	Same as above.	31 May	745	Letter dated 27 October 1956 from the representatives of France, the United Kingdom and the United States to the President of the Security Council concerning the situation in Hungary.	28 Oct.
725	Same as above.	31 May	746	Letter dated 25 October 1956 from the representative of France to the Secretary-General with complaint concerning military assistance rendered by the Egyptian Government to the rebels in Algeria.	29 Oct.
726	Same as above.	1 June	747	Letter dated 29 October 1956 from the representative of the United States to the President of the Security Council concerning the Palestine question: steps for the immediate cessation of the military action of Israel in Egypt.	30 Oct.
727	Same as above.	1 June		Same as above.	30 Oct.
728	Same as above.	4 June	749	1. Same as above.	30 Oct.
729	Letter dated 13 June 1956 from the representatives of Afghanistan, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, and Yemen, to the President of the Security Council concerning Algeria.	26 June	750	2. Letter dated 30 October 1956 from the representative of Egypt to the President of the Security Council.	
730	Same as above.	26 June	751	Same as above under (2).	31 Oct.
731	Admission of new Members: letter dated 14 July 1956 from the representative of France to the President of the Security Council.	20 July	752	Letter dated 27 October 1956 from the representatives of France, the United Kingdom and the United States to the President of the Security Council concerning the situation in Hungary.	2 Nov.
732	Admission of new Members: letter dated 14 July 1956 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.	26 July	753	Same as above.	3 Nov.
733	1. Consideration of the report of the Security Council to the General Assembly (first part of meeting closed).	6 Sep.	754	Same as above.	4 Nov.
	2. Date of election to fill a vacancy in the International Court of Justice.		755	Cablegram dated 5 November 1956 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the President of the Security Council concerning non-compliance by the United Kingdom, France and Israel with the decision of the emergency special session of the General As-	5 Nov.
734	1. Situation created by the unilateral action of the Egyptian Government in bringing to an end the system of international operation of the Suez Canal, which was confirmed and completed by the Suez Canal Convention of 1888.	26 Sep.			
	2. Actions against Egypt by some Powers, particularly France and the United Kingdom, which constitute a danger to international peace and security and are serious violations of the Charter of the United Nations.				
735	Same as above under (1).	5 Oct.			
736	Same as above.	8 Oct.			
737	Same as above.	8 Oct.			
738	Same as above.	9 Oct.			
739	Same as above (closed meeting).	9 Oct.			

<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Meeting</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Date</i>
	sembly of 2 November 1956 and immediate steps to halt the aggression of the aforesaid States against Egypt.			ship in the United Nations.	
756	Admission of new members: (a) Application of Japan for admission to membership in the United Nations. (b) Letter dated 7 December 1956 from the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the President of the Security Council relating to the application of the Mongolian People's Republic for admission to member-	12 Dec.	757	Election of a member of the International Court of Justice to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Hsu Mo.	19 Dec.
			758	Same as above.	19 Dec.
			759	Same as above.	19 Dec.

NOTE: The question of the admission of Ghana to the United Nations was taken up at the 775th meeting of the Security Council on 7 March 1957, at which the Council unanimously approved a recommendation to the General Assembly for the admission of Ghana. The General Assembly acted on this recommendation on 8 March 1957.

MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL AT ITS TWENTY-FIRST AND TWENTY-SECOND SESSIONS

TWENTY-FIRST SESSION, 17 APRIL — 4 MAY 1956

<i>Agenda Item</i>	<i>Consideration and Action Taken</i>
1. Election of the President and Vice-Presidents for 1956.	Plenary meeting 900.
2. Adoption of the sessional agenda.	Plenary meeting 900.
3. Report of the International Monetary Fund.	Plenary meetings 903, 904. <i>Resolution 602(XXI)</i> .
4. Report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.	Plenary meetings 901, 902. <i>Resolution 601(XXI)</i> .
5. Economic development of under-developed countries. ⁸⁰	Economic Committee meetings 188-194. Plenary meetings 906-912, 925. <i>Resolution 597(XXI)</i> .
6. International co-operation on cartography.	Plenary meetings 914, 922. <i>Resolution 600(XXI)</i> .
7. International co-operation with respect to water resource development.	Plenary meetings 920-922, 924. <i>Resolution 599(XXI)</i> .
8. Recognition and enforcement of foreign arbitral awards.	Plenary meeting 923. <i>Resolution 604(XXI)</i> .
9. Advisory services in the field of human rights.	Social Committee meetings 335-337. Plenary meeting 924. <i>Resolution 605(XXI)</i> .
10. Allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights.	Plenary meetings 905, 906. <i>Resolution 606(XXI)</i> .
11. Forced labour.	Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations meetings 159, 160. Plenary meetings 917-919. <i>Resolution 607(XXI)</i> .
12. Slavery.	Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organization meeting 159. Plenary meetings 916, 917. <i>Resolution 608(XXI)</i> .
13. Teaching of the purposes and principles, the structure and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in schools and other educational institutions of Member States.	Plenary meetings 913, 914. <i>Resolution 609(XXI)</i> .
14. United Nations Children's Fund.	Plenary meetings 919, 920. <i>Resolution 610(XXI)</i> .
15. Relief and rehabilitation of Korea.	Plenary meeting 910. <i>Resolution 611(XXI)</i> .
16. World calendar reform. ⁸⁰	Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations meeting 159. Plenary meeting 905.
17. Non-governmental organizations.	Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations meetings 157-160. Plenary meetings 903, 905, 912, 923. <i>Resolution 613(XXI)</i> .
18. Elections. ⁸¹	Plenary meeting 924.

⁸⁰ At its 900th meeting, the Council decided to include a supplementary topic entitled "Studies on atomic energy as a factor in economic development", for discussion under this item.

⁸⁰ At its 905th meeting, the Council decided to adjourn discussion on this item, *sine die*.

⁸¹ At its 924th meeting, the Council decided to postpone the election of members of the Commission on International Commodity Trade until its twenty-second session.

Agenda Item

19. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.
20. Financial implications of actions of the Council.
21. Consideration of the provisional agenda for the twenty-second session and establishment of dates for opening debate on items.
22. Convention on Road Traffic adopted at the United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport (Geneva, 19 September 1949).
23. Convening of an international conference on the creation of new resources of energy and materials.
24. Application from Tunisia for membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Other Matters Discussed

- Representation of China in the United Nations.
- Organization of work of the Council.
- Opening date of the twenty-second session.

Consideration and Action Taken

- Plenary meeting 925.
- Plenary meeting 925.
- Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations meeting 158. Plenary meeting 925.
- Plenary meeting 914. *Resolution 603(XXI)*.
- Economic Committee meetings 189, 190. Plenary meetings 912, 925. *Resolution 598(XXI)*.
- Plenary meeting 914. *Resolution 612(XXI)*.
- Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations meeting 157. Plenary meeting 900.
- Plenary meetings 900, 915.
- Plenary meetings 907, 915.

TWENTY-SECOND SESSION, 9 JULY — 9 AUGUST 1956

Agenda Item

1. Adoption of the agenda.
2. World economic situation:
 - (a) Survey of the world economic situation, including the questions of full employment and of the expansion of world trade;
 - (b) Consideration of the reports of the regional economic commissions.
3. General review of the development and co-ordination of the economic, social and human rights programmes and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies as a whole.
4. Economic development of under-developed countries.³²
5. Financing of economic development.
6. International commodity problems.
7. Establishment of a world food reserve.
8. Report of the Statistical Commission.
9. Technical assistance.
10. Programme of concerted practical action in the social field of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.
11. Report of the Commission on Human Rights.
12. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women.
13. International control of narcotic drugs.³³

- Plenary meeting 926.
- Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations meetings 161, 162. Economic Committee meetings 204-209. Plenary meetings 934-939, 951. *Resolution 614(XXII)*.
- Plenary meetings 939-941. *Resolutions 615-617(XXII)*.
- Co-ordination Committee meetings 140-150. Plenary meetings 942-945, 951. *Resolution 630(XXII)*.
- Economic Committee meetings 200-203. Plenary meeting 950. *Resolution 618(XXII)*.
- Economic Committee meetings 214, 215. Plenary meetings 947-951. *Resolution 619(XXII)*.
- Economic Committee meetings 209-213. Plenary meeting 951. *Resolution 620(XXII)*.
- Economic Committee meetings 195-199. Plenary meetings 930, 931, 950. *Resolution 621(XXII)*.
- Economic Committee meetings 197-200, 202. Plenary meeting 950. *Resolution 622(XXII)*.
- Technical Assistance Committee meetings 97-118. Plenary meeting 951. *Resolution 623(XXII)*.
- Social Committee meetings 338-341. Plenary meetings 927-929, 947. *Resolution 627(XXII)*.
- Social Committee meetings 348-352. Plenary meeting 946. *Resolution 624(XXII)*.
- Social Committee meetings 342, 343. Plenary meeting 946. *Resolution 625(XXII)*.
- Social Committee meetings 344-347. Plenary meetings 942, 946, 947. *Resolution 626(XXII)*.

³² At its 925th meeting, the Council decided that discussion in this connexion on the questions of "Land reform" and "Co-operatives", be deferred to its twenty-third session.

³³ At its 925th meeting, the Council decided to include under this item the question of the approval of the appointment of the Deputy Secretary of the Permanent Central Opium Board. At its 947th meeting, the Council approved the appointment of Mr. Pierre Isoré of France.

*Agenda Item**Consideration and Action Taken*

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| <p>14. Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.⁸⁴</p> <p>15. Non-governmental organizations.</p> <p>16. Calendar of conferences for 1957.</p> <p>17. Financial implications of actions of the Council.</p> <p>18. Arrangements regarding the report of the Council to the General Assembly.</p> <p>19. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.</p> <p>20. Elections. (See footnote to agenda item 18 of twenty-first session).</p> <p>21. Work of the Council in 1957.</p> <p>22. Application from Morocco for membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.</p> | <p>Plenary meetings 932, 933, 946. <i>Resolution 628 (XXII)</i>.</p> <p>Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations meetings 161, 162. Plenary meetings 928, 932. Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences meeting 38. Plenary meeting 951.</p> <p>Co-ordination Committee meeting 151. Plenary meetings 926, 951. <i>Resolution 631 (XXII)</i>.</p> <p>Plenary meeting 951.</p> <p>To be considered at the resumed twenty-second session (see below).</p> <p>Plenary meeting 951.</p> <p>To be considered at the resumed twenty-second session (see below).</p> <p>Plenary meetings 926, 930. <i>Resolution 629 (XXII)</i>.</p> |
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Other Matters Discussed

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| <p>Representation of China in the United Nations. Credentials of representatives to the twenty-second session of the Council.</p> | <p>Plenary meeting 926.</p> <p>Plenary meeting 950.</p> |
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RESUMED TWENTY-SECOND SESSION, 17-21 DECEMBER 1956

Agenda Item

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| <p>1. Adoption of the agenda.</p> <p>19. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council.</p> <p>20. Elections.</p> <p>21. Work of the Council in 1957.⁸⁵</p> <p>23. Negotiation of an agreement with the International Finance Corporation.</p> <p>24. Administrative and operational services costs of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.</p> <p>25. Question of inviting the Federal Republic of Germany to attend sessions of the Economic Commission for Latin America.</p> <p>26. Adjustments in the calendar of conferences for 1957.</p> | <p>Plenary meeting 952.</p> <p>Plenary meeting 952.</p> <p>Plenary meetings 953, 954.</p> <p>Plenary meetings 952, 953.</p> <p>Plenary meetings 952, 953. <i>Resolutions 634 and 635 (XXII)</i>.</p> <p>Plenary meeting 952. <i>Resolution 633 (XXII)</i>.</p> <p>Plenary meeting 953. <i>Resolution 632 (XXII)</i>.</p> <p>Plenary meeting 952.</p> |
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**MATTERS CONSIDERED BY THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL AT ITS
SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH SESSIONS AND AT ITS
SIXTH SPECIAL SESSION**

SEVENTEENTH SESSION, 7 FEBRUARY — 6 APRIL 1956

*Agenda Item**Consideration and Action Taken*

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| <p>1. Adoption of the agenda.</p> <p>2. Report of the Secretary-General on credentials.</p> <p>3. Examination of annual reports of Administering Authorities on the administration of Trust Territories:</p> | <p>Plenary meeting 653.</p> <p>Plenary meeting 695.</p> <p>Plenary meetings 695, 698, 700. <i>Resolution 1370 (XVII)</i>.</p> |
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⁸⁴ Tributes to the memory of the late United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Dr. G. J. van Heuven Goedhart, were paid at the 926th, 932nd and 933rd plenary meetings.

⁸⁵ At its 952nd meeting, the Council decided to postpone the item "Advisory services in the field of human rights" until its twenty-fourth session. At its 953rd meeting, it decided to place the item "Recommendation addressed to the Council by the United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on a Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery" on the provisional agenda of its twenty-third session.

<i>Agenda Item</i>	<i>Consideration and Action Taken</i>
(a) Tanganyika, 1954;	Plenary meetings 670-681, 683, 697, 700.
(b) Ruanda-Urundi, 1954;	Plenary meetings 654-661, 663, 697, 700.
(c) Cameroons under British administration, 1954;	Plenary meetings 677-686, 699, 700.
(d) Cameroons under French administration, 1954;	Plenary meetings 686-695, 699, 700.
(e) Togoland under French administration, 1954.	Plenary meetings 660, 662-673, 698, 700.
4. Examination of petitions listed in the annex to the agenda.	Standing Committee on Petitions meetings 284 ⁸⁶ -348. Plenary meetings 653-699. <i>Resolutions 1374-1493 (XVII)</i> .
5. United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of Togoland under British administration and Togoland under French administration, 1955: report on Togoland under French administration.	Plenary meetings 660, 662-673, 698. <i>Resolution 1372(XVII)</i> .
6. United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of the Cameroons under British administration and the Cameroons under French administration, 1955:	Plenary meeting 699. <i>Resolution 1373(XVII)</i> .
(a) Report on the Cameroons under British administration;	Plenary meetings 677-686, 699.
(b) Report on the Cameroons under French administration.	Plenary meetings 686-695, 699.
7. Administrative unions affecting Trust Territories: reports of the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions.	Standing Committee on Administrative Unions meetings 74-77. Plenary meeting 699.
8. The Togoland unification problem and the future of the Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration (General Assembly resolution 944(X)).	Plenary meetings 673, 698. <i>Resolution 1371(XVII)</i> . ⁸⁷
9. Attainment by the Trust Territories of the objective of self-government or independence (General Assembly resolution 946(X)).	Plenary meetings 654, 665, 671, 673, 674, 686, 687. <i>Resolution 1369(XVII)</i> .
10. Report of the Trusteeship Council covering the period from 17 July 1954 to 22 July 1955 (General Assembly resolution 948(X)).	Plenary meeting 654.
11. Opportunities for women in handicraft and cottage industries (Economic and Social Council resolution 587 F I (XX)).	Plenary meeting 695.
12. Revision of the rules of procedure of the Trusteeship Council.	Plenary meetings 654, 695.
13. Appointment of the members of the Standing Committee on Petitions.	Plenary meeting 700.
<i>Other Matters Discussed</i>	
Representation of China in the United Nations.	Plenary meetings 653, 695.
Membership of the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions.	Plenary meetings 655, 700.
Organization of the work of the Council.	Plenary meeting 666.
Opening date of the eighteenth session of the Council.	Plenary meetings 699, 700.

EIGHTEENTH SESSION, 7 JUNE — 14 AUGUST 1956

<i>Agenda Item</i>	
1. Adoption of the agenda.	Plenary meeting 701.
2. Report of the Secretary-General on credentials.	Plenary meeting 738.
3. Election of the President and the Vice-President.	Plenary meeting 701.

⁸⁶ Meetings 284 and 285 of the Standing Committee on Petitions were held on 4 August 1955. The petitions dealt with at these two meetings were considered at the Trusteeship Council's seventeenth session.

⁸⁷ This resolution deals with the future of Togoland under French administration. See also under Trusteeship Council's eighteenth and sixth special sessions, below.

*Agenda Item**Consideration and Action Taken*

4. Examination of annual reports of Administering Authorities on the administration of Trust Territories:
 - (a) Togoland under British administration, 1954; Plenary meetings 729-732, 738.
 - (b) New Guinea, year ended 30 June 1955; Plenary meetings 719-724, 728, 742, 743.
 - (c) Nauru, year ended 30 June 1955; Plenary meetings 714-720, 739-743.
 - (d) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, year ended 30 June 1955; Plenary meetings 709-715, 730, 731, 743.
 - (e) Somaliland under Italian administration, 1955; Plenary meetings 703-708, 710, 719, 723, 725, 743.
 - (f) Western Samoa, 1955. Plenary meetings 724-729, 731, 741, 743.
5. Examination of the petitions listed in the annex to the agenda. Standing Committee on Petitions meetings 349-402. Plenary meetings 702-713, 723, 725, 727-732, 734-736. *Resolutions 1495(XVIII), 1500-1655(XVIII)*. Plenary meetings 730-732, 738. *Resolution 1497(XVIII)*.
6. Report on Togoland under British administration submitted by the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of Togoland under British administration and Togoland under French administration, 1955. Plenary meetings 709-731, 739-743. *Resolution 1498(XVIII)*.
7. Reports of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in the Pacific, 1956. Standing Committee on Administrative Unions meetings 78-93. Plenary meetings 737, 738.
8. Administrative unions affecting Trust Territories: report of the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions. Committee on Rural Economic Development of the Trust Territories meetings 15-19. Plenary meeting 735.
9. Report of the Committee on Rural Economic Development of the Trust Territories. Plenary meeting 702. *Resolution 1494(XVIII)*.
10. Report of the Committee on Communications from the Cameroons under French administration. Plenary meeting 730.
11. Revision of the Questionnaire relating to Trust Territories: report of the Sub-Committee on the Questionnaire (General Assembly resolution 751(VIII)).
12. The Togoland unification problem and the future of the Trust Territory of Togoland under British administration (General Assembly resolution 944(X)):
 - (a) The future of Togoland under British administration: report of the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner; Plenary meetings 726, 733-736, 745. *Resolution 1496(XVIII)*.
 - (b) The future of Togoland under French administration (Trusteeship Council resolution 1371(XVII)). Plenary meetings 737-740, 742-745. *Resolution 1499(XVIII)*.
13. Dissemination of information on the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System in Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General (Trusteeship Council resolution 36(III) and General Assembly resolution 754(VIII)). Plenary meeting 732.
14. Offers of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolution 557(VI)). Plenary meeting 732.
15. Attainment by the Trust Territories of the objective of self-government or independence: report of the Secretary-General (Trusteeship Council resolution 1369(XVII)). Plenary meetings 702, 716, 732, 735.
16. Report of the United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration. Plenary meetings 703-708, 710, 719, 723, 725.
17. Adoption of the report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council. Plenary meetings 743, 744.

<i>Agenda Item</i>	<i>Consideration and Action Taken</i>
18. Adoption of the report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly.	Plenary meetings 701, 702, 709-711, 743, 745.
19. Appointment of the members of the Standing Committee on Petitions.	Plenary meetings 723, 745.
<i>Other Matters Discussed</i>	
Representation of China in the United Nations.	Standing Committee on Petitions meeting 349. Plenary meetings 701, 738.
Organization of work of the Council.	Plenary meetings 701, 702, 729.
The question of the sixth special session of the Council.	Plenary meetings 705, 745.

SIXTH SPECIAL SESSION, 10 DECEMBER 1956 — 31 JANUARY 1957

<i>Agenda Item</i>	
1. Adoption of the agenda.	Plenary meeting 746.
2. The future of the Trust Territory of Togoland under French administration.	Plenary meetings 746-750.

<i>Other Matters Discussed</i>	
Adoption of the Council's report to the General Assembly.	Plenary meeting 750.
Organization of work for the nineteenth session of the Council. ⁸⁸	Plenary meeting 751.
Report by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development on Somaliland under Italian administration. ⁸⁸	Plenary meeting 751.

MATTERS BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE DURING 1956

CASES BEFORE THE COURT

Aerial Incident of 7 October 1952 (United States *vs.* USSR).
 Aerial Incident of 10 March 1953 (United States *vs.* Czechoslovakia).
 Antarctica Cases (United Kingdom *vs.* Argentina, United Kingdom *vs.* Chile).
 Case of Certain Norwegian Loans (France *vs.* Norway).
 Right of Passage Through Indian Territory (Portugal *vs.* India).

REQUESTS FOR ADVISORY OPINIONS

Admissibility of hearings by the Committee on South West Africa.
 Judgements of the Administrative Tribunal of the ILO upon complaints made against UNESCO.

OTHER MATTERS

Election of members of the Budgetary and Administrative Committee.
 Election of the Chamber of Summary Procedure for 1956-1957.
 Approval of closed accounts for 1955.
 Adoption of budget estimates for 1957.
 Miscellaneous administrative matters.

⁸⁸ At its 751st meeting, the Council decided to convene its nineteenth session on 14 March, 1957. It also decided to place the report of the Mission of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to Somaliland under Italian administration on the agenda of its nineteenth session and to postpone its discussion on Tanganyika to its twentieth session.

APPENDIX IV

DELEGATIONS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
AND THE COUNCILSDELEGATIONS TO THE FIRST AND SECOND EMERGENCY SPECIAL SESSIONS
OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY³⁹

- Afghanistan. *Representative*: Abdul Hamid Aziz.
 Albania. *Representative*: Reis Malile.
 Argentina. *Representatives*: Rear Admiral Aníbal O. Olivieri, Alfredo A. Lavalle, Roberto E. Guyer.
 Australia. *Representatives*: E. Ronald Walker, William D. Forsyth, J. D. L. Hood. *Alternates*: Brian C. Hill, T. Wakeham Cutts.
 Austria. *Representative*: Franz Matsch.
 Belgium. *Representatives*: Fernand van Langenhove, Joseph Nisot.
 Bolivia. *Representative*: Germán Quiroga Galdo.
 Brazil. *Representatives*: Cyro de Freitas-Valle, Jayme de Barros, Carlos Alfredo Bernardes.
 Bulgaria. *Representative*: Peter Vutov.
 Burma. *Representatives*: U Win, Pe Kin. *Alternate*: Paw Htin.
 Byelorussian SSR. *Representative*: A. E. Gurinovich.
 Cambodia. *Representatives*: Nong Kimny, Ly Chinly.
 Canada. *Representatives*: Lester B. Pearson, R. A. MacKay, John Holmes.
 Ceylon. *Representative*: R. S. S. Gunewardene. *Alternates*: A. Basnayake, Y. Duraiswamy.
 Chile. *Representatives*: Rudecindo Ortega, Alfonso Grez, Miguel I. Bravo, Oscar Pinochet, Octavio Allende.
 China. *Representatives*: Tingfu F. Tsiang, Liu Chieh. *Alternates*: Chiping H. C. Kiang, Cheng Paonan, Chun-Ming Chang.
 Colombia. *Representatives*: Francisco Urrutia, Eduardo Carrizosa.
 Costa Rica. *Representatives*: Alberto F. Cañas, Raúl Trejos, Mrs. María L. Montejo.
 Cuba. *Representatives*: Emilio Núñez Portuondo, Carlos Blanco, Francisco García Amador, Miss Uldarica Mañas, Rafael García Navarro. *Alternates*: Miss Silvia Shelton, Juan O'Naghten, Miss Josefina García Sierra, Miss Ana María Perera.
 Czechoslovakia. *Representative*: Josef Ullrich.
 Denmark. *Representative*: Karl I. Eskelund.
 Dominican Republic. *Representatives*: Enrique de Marchena, Ambrosio Alvarez Aybar, Miss Minerva Bernardino. *Alternate*: Kémil L. Dipp Gómez.
 Ecuador. *Representative*: José V. Trujillo. *Alternate*: Alberto Barriga.
 Egypt. *Representative*: Omar Loutfi.
 El Salvador. *Representatives*: Miguel Rafael Urquía, Roberto E. Quirós, Miguel A. Magaña.
 Ethiopia. *Representative*: Yilma Deressa. *Alternate*: Miss Judith Imru.
 Finland. *Representative*: Georg A. de Gripenberg. *Alternate*: Bjorn-Olof Alholm.
 France. *Representatives*: Bernard Cornut-Gentille, Vincent Broustra, Louis de Guiringaud.
 Greece. *Representative*: Christian X. Palamas. *Alternate*: Dennis N. Carayannis.
 Guatemala. *Representatives*: Emilio Arenales Catalán, Isidro Lemus Dimas, José Rolz Bennett, Maximiliano Kestler.
 Haiti. *Representatives*: Jacques N. Léger, Max H. Dorsinville, Ernest G. Chauvet.
 Honduras. *Representative*: Tiburcio Carías, Jr. *Alternate*: Humberto López Villamil.
 Hungary. *Representatives*: Jozef Marjai, Janos Szabo.
 Iceland. *Representatives*: Thor Thors, Thorarinn Thorarinnsson.
 India. *Representatives*: V. K. Krishna Menon, Arthur S. Lall.
 Indonesia. *Representative*: Sudjarwo Tjondronegoro.
 Iran. *Representatives*: Nasrollah Entezam, Djalal Abdoh.
 Iraq. *Representatives*: Hashim Jawad, Kadhim M. Khalaf, Usamah T. Kadry.
 Ireland. *Representative*: Frederick H. Boland.
 Israel. *Representatives*: Abba Eban, Moshe Tov, Jacob Robinson, Mordecai R. Kidron, Yoseph Tekoah. *Alternate*: Arthur C. Liveran.
 Italy. *Representative*: Leonardo Vitetti. *Alternates*: Remigio D. Grillo, Eugenio Plaja.
 Jordan. *Representatives*: Abdul Monem Rifa'i, Thabet Khalidi.
 Laos. *Representative*: Ourot R. Souvannavong.
 Lebanon. *Representative*: Victor Khouri. *Alternate*: Edward Rizk.
 Liberia. *Representatives*: Mrs. Angie Brooks, John D. Cox, John Grigsby.
 Libya. *Representative*: Fathi Abidia.

³⁹ This list, as is the case with the other lists in this appendix, is based on information and credentials officially submitted by Member States.

- Luxembourg. *Representatives:* Hugues Le Gallais, Jean-Pierre Kremer.
- Mexico. *Representative:* Rafael de la Colina. *Alternate:* Luciano Joubland Rivas.
- Nepal. *Representative:* Rishikesh Shaha.
- Netherlands. *Representative:* C. W. A. Schurmann.
- New Zealand. *Representative:* Sir Leslie Munro. *Alternate:* M. J. C. Templeton.
- Nicaragua. *Representative:* Luis Mena Solórzano.
- Norway. *Representative:* Hans Engen.
- Pakistan. *Representative:* Mohammad Mir Khan.
- Panama. *Representatives:* Roberto de la Guardia, Ernesto de la Ossa.
- Paraguay. *Representatives:* Pacífico Montero de Vargas, Fernando Caballero Marsal.
- Peru. *Representatives:* Víctor A. Belaúnde, Carlos Holguín.
- Philippines. *Representative:* Felixberto M. Serrano.
- Poland. *Representative:* Jerzy Michalowski.
- Portugal. *Representative:* Vasco Vieira Garin.
- Romania. *Representative:* Athanase Joja.
- Saudi Arabia. *Representative:* Jamil M. Baroody.
- Spain. *Representative:* José Félix de Lequerica. *Alternate:* Diego Buigas de Dalmau.
- Sweden. *Representative:* Gunnar Jarring.
- Syria. *Representative:* Rafik Asha.
- Thailand. *Representatives:* Prince Wan Waithayakon Krommun Naradhip Bongsprabandh, Thanat Khoman.
- Turkey. *Representative:* Selim Sarper.
- Ukrainian SSR. *Representative:* V. I. Sapozhnikov.
- Union of South Africa. *Representative:* D. B. Sole.
- USSR. *Representatives:* V. V. Kuznetsov, A. A. Sobolev.
- United Kingdom. *Representative:* Sir Pierson Dixon.
- United States. *Representatives:* John Foster Dulles, Henry Cabot Lodge. *Alternate:* James J. Wadsworth.
- Uruguay. *Representative:* Enrique Rodríguez Fabregat. *Alternate:* César Montero Bustamante.
- Venezuela. *Representatives:* Santiago Pérez Pérez, Martín Pérez Matos, Víctor M. Rivas, Francisco Alfonso Ravard.
- Yemen. *Representatives:* Prince Sayful Islam Al-Hassan, Ahmad Zabarah, Mohammed Al-Haifi, Mohammed Abou-Taleb. *Alternate:* Tawfik Chamandi.
- Yugoslavia. *Representatives:* Joza Brilej, Djura Ninčić. *Alternates:* Dimce Bclowski, Aleksander Bozovic.

DELEGATIONS TO THE ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

- Afghanistan. *Representatives:* Mohammed Kabir Ludin, Abdul Hamid Aziz, Abdul Rahman Pazhwak, Mohammed Sarwar Omar, Abdul Hakim Tabibi. *Alternates:* Mohammed Younos Rafik, Gulham Farouk.
- Albania. *Representatives:* Behar Shtylla, Nesti Nase, Reis Malile, Halim Budo. *Alternates:* Jonus Mersini, Nabi Agolli, Kleantch Andoni.
- Argentina. *Representatives:* Luis A. Podesta Costa, Rear Admiral Anibal O. Olivieri, Adolfo Bioy, Raúl C. Migone, Carlos A. Fernandez. *Alternates:* Roberto E. Guyer, Eduardo José Basavilbaso, Alfredo A. Lavalle, Roberto Carman, Adolfo Bioy Casares.
- Australia. *Representatives:* R. G. Casey, Sir Percy Spender, E. Ronald Walker, Kenneth H. Bailey, William D. Forsyth, A. H. Loomes. *Alternates:* Archibald M. Benn, John E. Marriott, Stewart Jamieson, T. Wakeham Cutts, Brian C. Hill.
- Austria. *Representatives:* Leopold Figl, Bruno Kreisky, Franz Gschnitzer, Alfred Maleta, Bruno Pitterman. *Alternates:* Josef A. Schoener, Franz Matsch, Heinrich Haymerle, Kurt Waldheim, Egon Ranshofen-Wertheimer.
- Belgium. *Representatives:* Paul Henri Spaak, Fernand van Langenhove, Pierre Ryckmans, J. Bracops, Baron Pierre Nothomb, Joseph Nisot. *Alternates:* F. Grootjans, R. Rothschild, J. de Thier, L. G. Delhay, Alfred Claeys-Bouaert.
- Bolivia. *Representatives:* Nuflo Chávez Ortiz, Germán Quiroga Galdo, Ernesto Ayala Mercado, Carlos Salamanca, Samuel Marín Pareja. *Alternates:* Roberto Jordán Pando, Alberto Canedo, Edwin Rodríguez, Carlos Casap.
- Brazil. *Representatives:* Cyro de Freitas-Valle, Benedito Valladares, Georgino Avelino, Gilberto Ama-
- do, Aloisio de Castro. *Alternates:* Joaquim Mendes de Souza, Luthero S. Vargas, Rubens Berardo, Joaquim C. Mendes de Almeida, Murillo Marroquim.
- Bulgaria. *Representatives:* Carlo Lukanov, Milko Tarabanov, Dimitar Bratanov, Peter Vutov, Eugeny Kamenov. *Alternates:* Assen Georgiev, Ljubomir Raduilski, Georgi Tanev, Edouard Saphir.
- Burma. *Representatives:* Pe Kin, On Sein, Kyi Myint, Thakin Tun Ant, Maung Thwin. *Alternates:* Hla Pe, Thein Maung, Than Hla, Maung Pe.
- Byelorussian SSR. *Representatives:* K. V. Kiselev, Mrs. F. A. Novikova, P. F. Glebko, V. A. Pyzhkov, G. F. Basov. *Alternate:* A. E. Gurinovich.
- Cambodia. *Representatives:* Nong Kimny, Nhiek Tiouloung, Ing Judeth, Ly Chinly, Phuong Margain.
- Canada. *Representatives:* Lester B. Pearson, Roch Pinard, L. Cardin, David A. Croll, R. A. MacKay. *Alternates:* Mrs. Marie A. Shipley, Gérard Légaré, John Holmes, F. H. Soward, S. D. Pollock.
- Ceylon. *Representatives:* S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, R. S. S. Gunewardene, D. W. Rajapatirana, Badiudin Mahmud, A. B. Perera, Gunasena de Zoyza.
- Chile. *Representatives:* José Maza (later replaced by Roberto Aldunate), Rudecindo Ortega, Blas Belloio, Sergio Recabarren, René Montero. *Alternates:* Oscar Aguero, Luis Melo Lecaros, Alfonso Grez, Humberto Díaz-Casaneuva, Miguel I. Bravo.
- China. *Representatives:* George K. C. Yeh, Tingfu F. Tsiang, Liu Chieh, Yu Tsune-Chi, Tuan Maolan. *Alternates:* Hsueh Yu-Chi, Chiping H. C. Kiang, Cheng Paonan, Hsioh-Ren Wei, Chun-Ming Chang.
- Colombia. *Representatives:* Francisco Urrutia, Castor Jaramillo Arrubla, José Umana Bernal, Hernando Navia Varón, Carlos Vesga Duarte. *Alternates:*

- Francisco González Torres, Jesús Zárate Moreno, Efraim Casas Manrique, Antonio Angel, Jaime Canal.
- Costa Rica. *Representatives*: Alberto F. Cañas, Gastón Guardia, Hernán González, Roberto Loria-Cortés, Raúl Trejos. *Alternates*: Jorge Hazera, Bernardo Van Der Laet, Alvar Antillon, Mrs. María L. Montejo, José F. Carballo.
- Cuba. *Representatives*: Emilio Núñez Portuondo, Carlos Blanco, Francisco García Amador, Miss Uldarica Mafías, Rafael García Navarro. *Alternates*: Miss Silvia Shelton, Juan O'Naghten, Miss Josefina García Sierra, Miss Ana María Perera, Manuel Secades y Manrara.
- Czechoslovakia. *Representatives*: Vaclav David, Josef Ullrich, Frantisek Vavricka, Karel Petrzalka, Pavel Winkler. *Alternates*: Oldrich Kaisr, Jan Pudlak, Jaroslav Pscolka, Zdenek Trhlik, Gejza Mencer.
- Denmark. *Representatives*: Ernst Christiansen, Alsing Andersen, Frode Jacobsen, Kristen Amby, Henry L. W. Jensen, Hermod Lannung. *Alternates*: Karl I. Eskelund, John Knox, Ernst Meinertorp, Miss Alice Bruun, Eiler Jensen.
- Dominican Republic. *Representatives*: Enrique de Marchena, Temistocles Messina, Ambrosio Alvarez Aybar, Miss Minerva Bernardino, Kémil L. Dipp Gómez.
- Ecuador. *Representatives*: José V. Trujillo, Gonzalo Escudero, Luis Coloma, Enrique Ponce, Gustavo Larrea. *Alternate*: Alberto Barriga.
- Egypt. *Representatives*: Mahmoud Fawzi, Abdel F. Hassan, Omar Loutfi, Saleh A. R. Mahmoud. *Alternates*: Ahmed Talaat, Ahmed M. El-Messiri, Colonel Salah Gohar, Abdel Hamid Abdel-Ghani, Abdullah El Erian.
- El Salvador. *Representatives*: Miguel Rafael Urquía, Guillermo Chacón, Roberto E. Quirós, Francisco R. Lima, Miguel A. Magaña. *Alternates*: Rafael Glower, Colonel Antonio Valdes.
- Ethiopia. *Representatives*: Yilma Deressa, Haddis Alemayehou, Ketema Yifru. *Alternates*: Tesfaye Gabre-Egzy, Maaza Workneh, Goytom Petros, Solomon Tekle, Yewend Woosen Mangasha.
- Finland. *Representatives*: Ralf Torngren, Georg A. de Gripenberg, Mrs. Tynne Leivo-Larsson, Lennart Heljas, Miss Irma Karvikko, Erik Castren. *Alternates*: Reinhold Sveto, Olavi Kajala, Voitto Saario, Tuttu Tarkkainen.
- France. *Representatives*: Christian Pineau, Gaston Defferre (later replaced by Marcel Champeix), Félix Houphouët-Boigny (later replaced by Jacques Soustelle), Jules Moch, Bernard Cornut-Gentille (later replaced by Guillaume Georges-Picot), Vincent Broustra. *Alternates*: Louis Jacquinet, Félix Gouin (later replaced by Edmond Michelet), Pierre Abelin, André Armengaud, André Dulin, Robert Barges.
- Ghana.⁴⁰ *Representative*: Seth Kobla Anthony.
- Greece. *Representatives*: Constantin Karamanlis, Evangelos Averoff-Tossizza, Gregoire Cassimatis, George V. Melas, Christian X. Palamas, Andreas Stratos. *Alternates*: George Seferiades, Jean Spiropoulos, Savas Loizides, Constantin Eustathiades, S. Calogeropoulos-Stratis, Constantin A. Triantaphyllakos, Zenon Rossides, Constantin P. Caranicas.
- Guatemala. *Representatives*: Emilio Arenales Catalán, Luis Aycinena Salazar, Isidro Lemus Dimas, José Rolz Bennett, Mrs. Graciela Quan. *Alternates*: Ramiro Aragón, Maximiliano Kestler, Armando Diéguez, Miss Eunice Lima Schaul.
- Haiti. *Representatives*: Jacques N. Léger, Love O. Léger, Max H. Dorsinville, Ernest G. Chauvet, Hérard C. L. Roy. *Alternates*: Serge Corvington, Georges Salomon.
- Honduras. *Representatives*: Tiburcio Carías, Jr., Humberto López Villamil, Carlos A. Suazo.
- Hungary. *Representatives*: Imre Horvath, Endre Sik, Imre Vajda, Peter Mod. *Alternates*: Imre Hollai, Pal Racz, Janos Szabo.
- Iceland. *Representatives*: Thor Thors, Hans G. Andersen, Thorarinn Thorarinnsson (later replaced by Steingrímur Hermannsson), Haraldur Gudmundsson, Finnogi Rutur Valdemarsson.
- India. *Representatives*: V. K. Krishna Menon, Ali Yavar Jung, G. S. Pathak, Arthur S. Lall, Yadvindra Singh (Maharaja of Patiala). *Alternates*: R. Venkataraman, K. Raghu Ramaiah, M. Gopala Menon, Mrs. Zarina Currimbhoy, T. S. Paulus.
- Indonesia. *Representatives*: Roeslan Abdulgani, Dr. Subandrio, Abu Hanifah, Sudjarwo Tjondronegoro, Moekarto Notowidigdo. *Alternates*: Usman Sastroamidjoyo, Achmad Natanagara, Khouw Bian Tie, Mohammed Sharif, Mrs. Artati S. Marzuki.
- Iran. *Representatives*: Nasrollah Entezam, Djalal Abdoh, Mahmoud Foroughi, Abbas Gholi Ardalan, Fereydoun Adamiyat. *Alternates*: Mohsen M. Esfandiary, Mohammad Ali Hedayat, Mohammad Ali Massoud-Ansari, Ali Noury Esfandiary.
- Iraq. *Representatives*: Mohammed Fadhl Jamali, General Nouriddin Mahmoud, Abbas Mehdi, Ali Haydar Sulaiman, Abdul Mejid Mahmoud, Hashim Jawad. *Alternates*: Faisal Damluji, Hashim Hilli, Adnan Pachachi, Kadhim M. Khalaf, Mrs. Bedia Afnan.
- Ireland. *Representatives*: Liam Cosgrave, Frederick H. Boland, Sean Murphy, John J. Hearne. *Alternates*: Conor Cruise O'Brien, Miss Sheila Murphy, Sean Morrissey, E. L. Kennedy, J. Shields.
- Israel. *Representatives*: Mrs. Golda Meir, Abba Eban, Moshe Tov, Jacob Robinson, Gideon Rafael, Emile Najar. *Alternates*: Arthur Lourie, Michael Comay, Mordecai R. Kidron, Arthur C. Liveran, Tuvia Arazi.
- Italy. *Representatives*: Gaetano Martino, Attilio Piccioni, Vittorio Badini Confalonieri, Antonio Azara, Leonardo Vitetti, Giuseppe Cerulli Irelli. *Alternates*: Nicolo Di Bernardo, Mario Toscano, Remigio D. Grillo, Francesco Cavalletti, Eugenio Plaja.

⁴⁰ Ghana became a Member State of the United Nations on 8 March 1957.

- Japan.⁴¹ *Representatives:* Mamoru Shigemitsu (from 18-28 December 1956), Naotake Sato, Masayuki Tani, Renzo Sawada, Toshikazu Kase, Koto Matsudaira. *Alternates:* Jun Tsuchiya, Ichiro Kawa-saki, Senjin Tsuoka.
- Jordan. *Representatives:* Abdul Monem Rifa'i, Thabet Khalidi.
- Laos. *Representatives:* Prince Souvanna Phouma, Katay D. Sasorith, Leuam Insiengmay, Phagna Bouasy, Ourot R. Souvannavong. *Alternates:* Khamphan Panya, Thao Leuam, Sisouk Na Cham-passak, Keo Viphakone.
- Lebanon. *Representatives:* Charles Malik, Victor Khouri, Nagib Sadaka, Nadim Dimechkie, Ramez Shammah. *Alternates:* Karim Azkoul, Edward Rizk.
- Liberia. *Representatives:* Henry Ford Cooper, J. Dudley Lawrence, George Padmore, Charles T. O. King, Mrs. Angie E. Brooks. *Alternates:* Nathan Barnes, R. Foley Sherman, John D. Bing, Moses B. King, Dash Cox.
- Libya. *Representatives:* Moheddine Fekini, Suleiman Gerbi, Fathi Abidia, Abdurrazzak Misallati, Ahmed F. Ben Saoud. *Alternates:* Mohammed Azzouz, Hassan Bukres.
- Luxembourg. *Representatives:* Joseph Bech, André Clasen, Jean-Pierre Kremer, Hugues Le Gallais, Georges Heisbourg. *Alternate:* Jean Wagner.
- Mexico. *Representatives:* Luis Padilla Nervo, Rafael de la Colina, Luciano Joubland Rivas, Armando C. Amador, Eduardo Espinosa y Prieto. *Alternates:* Octavio Paz, Antonio Gómez Robledo, Jorge Castañeda.
- Morocco.⁴² *Representatives:* Ahmed Balafrej, Mhammed Zeghari, El-Mehdi Ben Aboud, Mhammed Boucetta, Ahmed Laraki, Mahjoub Ben Seddik, Abdullatif Filali. *Alternates:* Mohammed Bargach, Ahmed Benabud, Taibi Ben Hima, Abderrahman Anegay, Mhammed El Kohen.
- Nepal. *Representatives:* Chuda Prasad Sharma, Prince Himalaya Bir Bikram Shah, Rishikesh Shaha, Hansa Man Singh, Kaiser Bahadur. *Alternates:* Princess Himalaya Bir Bikram Shah, Daman Raj Tuladhar.
- Netherlands. *Representatives:* J. M. A. H. Luns, C. W. A. Schurmann, Reverend L. J. G. Beaufort, W. F. de Gaay Fortman, H. R. van Houten. *Alternates:* J. G. H. Tans, A. J. P. Tammes, J. P. Bannier, J. Meijer, J. F. E. Einaar.
- New Zealand. *Representatives:* T. L. Macdonald, Sir Leslie Munro. *Alternates:* T. P. Davin, T. C. Larkin, M. J. C. Templeton, Miss A. B. Souter, R. M. Miller.
- Nicaragua. *Representatives:* Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa, Alejandro Montiel Argüello, Colonel Julio C. Morales, Luis Mena Solórzano.
- Norway. *Representatives:* Halvard Lange, Arne Skaug, Mrs. Aase Lionaes, C. J. Hambro, Hans Engen. *Alternates:* Dag Bryn, Hans Borgen, Erling Wikborg, Johannes Seland, Harald Torp; appointed from January 1957: Arne Gunneng, Thor Brodtkorb, Per Vennemo, Rolf Hancke.
- Pakistan. *Representatives:* Malik Firoz Khan Noon, Begum Shaista Suhrawardy Ikramullah, Mohammad Mir Khan, Muzaffar Ali Qizalbash, K. K. Dutta, Kamaruddin Ahmed. *Alternates:* Khawaja Sarwar Hasan, Mir Ali Nawaz Khan Talpur, Cyrus F. Minwala, M. A. Chaudhuri, Enver Masood.
- Panama. *Representatives:* Aquilino E. Boyd, Roberto de la Guardia, Jorge E. Illueca, Ernesto Zubieta, Eduardo Ritter-Aislán, George Westerman. *Alternates:* Manuel Méndez Guardia, Ernesto de la Ossa.
- Paraguay. *Representatives:* Pacífico Montero de Vargas, César Romeo Acosta, Alberto Nogués, Miguel Solano López, Fernando Caballero Marsal.
- Peru. *Representatives:* Victor A. Belaúnde, Fernando Berckmeyer, Carlos Holguín, Edwin Letts, Andrés Townsend Ezcurra, Manuel J. Bustamante de la Fuente. *Alternates:* Manuel F. Maúrtua, José Pareja Paz Soldán, José A. Encinas, Jorge Velando, Carlos Alzamora.
- Philippines. *Representatives:* Felixberto M. Serrano, Edmundo B. Cea, Arturo M. Tolentino, Cornelio T. Villareal, Manuel A. Alzate. *Alternates:* Pedro Lopez, Lamberto Macías, Erasmo R. Cruz, Juan M. Alberto.
- Poland. *Representatives:* Marian Naszkowski (later replaced by Jozef Winiewicz), Juliusz Katz-Suchy, Wladyslaw Kiernik, Mrs. Eugenia Krassowska, Jerzy Michalowski. *Alternates:* Romuald Spasowski, Wojciech Ketrzynski, Manfred Lachs, Tadeusz Lychowski.
- Portugal. *Representatives:* Paulo A. Virissimo Cunha, Vasco Vieira Garin, Henrique M. Martins de Carvalho, Albano P. F. Nogueira, Alberto M. G. F. Nogueira. *Alternates:* Adriano J. Alves Moreira, Jose Madeira Rodrigues, Antonio A. Bandeira Guimaraes, Antonio de Lucena, Jose Manuel Fragoso.
- Romania. *Representatives:* Grigore Preoteasa, Ion Gh. Maurer, Athanase Joja, Silviu Brucan, Eduard Mezincescu. *Alternates:* Mihai Magheru, Roman Moldovan, Bazil Serban, Corneliu Bogdan.
- Saudi Arabia. *Representatives:* Sheikh Abdullah Al-Khayyal, Saleh Shalfan, Jamil M. Baroody, Aouney W. Dejany, Omar Haliq. *Alternates:* Omar A. Khadra, Fouad S. Hussein, Omar Orkoby, Ibrahim Muhtasib, Abdulrahman Alkadi.
- Spain. *Representatives:* Alberto Martín Artajo, José Félix de Lequerica, José Fernández Villaverde y Roca de Togores (Marquis de Santa Cruz), Manuel Aznar, Juan Pablo de Lojendio (Marquis de Vellisca). *Alternates:* Pedro Cortina, Diego Buigas de Dalmau, Juan Manuel Castro Rial, José Núñez Iglesias, Jaime de Piniés.
- Sudan.⁴³ *Representatives:* Mohammed Ahmed Mahgoub, Mohammed Osman Yassein, Yacoub Os-

⁴¹ Japan became a Member State of the United Nations on 18 December 1956.

⁴² Morocco became a Member State of the United Nations on 12 November 1956.

⁴³ Sudan became a Member State of the United Nations on 12 November 1956.

- man, Mohammed Ahmed Yagi, Mohammed Khogali, Mustafa Medani. *Alternates*: Hamza Mirghani, Beshir Mohammed Saeed, Abd El Karim Mirghani, Fakhraadin Mohammed, Mohammed Abdelmagid Ahmed.
- Sweden. *Representatives*: Osten Unden, Torsten Nilsson, Mrs. Ulla Lindstrom, Ake Holmback, Rolf Sohlman; appointed from January 1957: Rickard Sandler, Jarl Hjalmarson, Sten Wahlund, Valter Aman, Gunnar Jarring. *Alternates*: Torsten Bengtson, Sven Gustafson, Gosta Elfving, Gunnar Svard; appointed from January 1957: Sture Petren, Mrs. Agda Rossel, Klas Gosta Netzen, Arthur Widen, Mrs. Brita Skottsberg-Ahman.
- Syria. *Representatives*: Salah Eddine Bitar, Farid Zeineddine, Ahmed Shukairy, Salah Eddine Tarazi, Rafik Asha. *Alternates*: Jawdat Mufti, A. Aziz Allouni, Najmuddine Rifai, Asaad Talas.
- Thailand. *Representatives*: Prince Wan Waithayakon Krommun Naradhip Bongsprabandh, Rak Panyarachun, Pote Sarasin, Thanat Khoman. *Alternates*: Bhusana Abhorn Krainiksh, Banthern Amatyakul, Swate Komalabhuti, Chapikorn Sreshtaputra, Prasong Bunchoem.
- Tunisia.⁴⁴ *Representatives*: Habib Bourguiba, Mongi Slim, Khemais Hageri, Bechir Ben Yahmed, Ali Belhaouane. *Alternates*: Mahmoud Messadi, Habib Bourguiba, Jr., Abdelaziz Mathari, Moncef Kedadi, Ali Hedda.
- Turkey. *Representatives*: Selim Sarper, Turgut Menemcioglu, Talat Miras, Fuad Bayramoglu, Hasan Esat Isik. *Alternates*: Talat Benler, Haluk Kura, Vahap Asiroglu, Haluk Bayulken.
- Ukrainian SSR. *Representatives*: L. F. Palamarchuk, L. E. Kizya, S. S. Lavrik, Mrs. V. I. Bilai, M. G. Maksimovich. *Alternates*: A. A. Boiko, K. S. Zabigailo, V. I. Sapozhnikov.
- Union of South Africa. *Representatives*: Eric H. Louw, D. B. Sole, M. I. Botha, B. G. Fourie. *Alternate*: J. J. Theron.
- USSR. *Representatives*: D. T. Shepilov, V. V. Kuznetsov, G. N. Zarubin, A. A. Sobolev, T. T. Tazhibayev, S. K. Tsarapkin. *Alternates*: Mrs. Z. V. Mironova, L. F. Ilchev, S. P. Kozyrev, P. M. Chernyshev, G. P. Arkadev.
- United Kingdom. *Representatives*: Selwyn Lloyd, Commander Allan Noble, J. S. Maclay, Sir Pierson Dixon, Mrs. Walter Elliot. *Alternates*: The Marquess of Lothian (later replaced by B. O. B. Gidden), Sir Alec Randall, Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice (later replaced by W. V. J. Evans), P. M. Crosthwaite, I. T. M. Pink (later replaced by J. D. Murray).
- United States. *Representatives*: John Foster Dulles, Henry Cabot Lodge, William F. Knowland, Hubert H. Humphrey, Paul G. Hoffman, Ellsworth Bunker. *Alternates*: James J. Wadsworth, Richard Lee Jones, Frank C. Nash, Edward S. Greenbaum, Mrs. Oswald B. Lord.
- Uruguay. *Representatives*: Juan J. Carbajal Victorica,
- Enrique Rodríguez Fabregat, Alfredo Lepro, Tomás G. Brena, Iberio J. Balay. *Alternates*: Quintín Alfonsín, César Montero Bustamante, Francisco A. Forteza.
- Venezuela. *Representatives*: José Loreto Arismendi, Santiago Pérez Pérez, Martín Pérez Matos, Lorenzo Mendoza Fleury, Ramón Carmona, Francisco Manuel Mármol; appointed from January 1957: Víctor M. Pérez Perozo, Gabriel A. Lovera. *Alternates*: Delfín E. Páez, Víctor M. Rivas, Francisco Alfonso Ravard, Juan Alvarado, Luis Herrera Marcano; appointed from January 1957: Luis Henriques Cedraro, Armando Molina Landae.
- Yemen. *Representatives*: Prince Sayful Islam Al-Hassan, Mohammed K. Abdul Rahim, Ahmad Zabarah, Mohammed Al-Haifi, Mohammed Abou-Taleb. *Alternates*: Ali Othman, Tawfik Chamandi.
- Yugoslavia. *Representatives*: Koca Popovic, Mladen Ivekovic, Joza Brilej, Gustav Vlahov, Sergije Makiedo. *Alternates*: Lazar Lilic, Djura Nincic, Zvonko Grahek, Dimce Belovski, Janvid Flere.

OBSERVERS OF NON-MEMBER NATIONS MAINTAINING PERMANENT OBSERVERS' OFFICES AT HEADQUARTERS

- Germany, Federal Republic of: Georg von Broich-Oppert.
- Japan: Toshikazu Kase.⁴⁵
- Korea, Republic of: You Chan Yang, Ben C. Limb.
- Monaco: Marcel A. Palmaro.
- Switzerland: Auguste Lindt,⁴⁶ Agostino J. Soldati.

REPRESENTATIVES OF INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

- Judge Green Hackworth, Jean Garnier-Coignet.

REPRESENTATIVES OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

- International Labour Organisation (ILO): Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, G. P. Delaney, N. H. Tata, David A. Morse, C. W. Jenks, R. A. Métall.
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO): B. R. Sen, Sir Herbert Broadley, Joseph L. Orr.
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): René Maheu, Solomon V. Arnaldo, William Frye, Arthur F. Gagliotti, Mrs. Jean Schaffner, Miss Elise Salade, Mrs. Daphne Lincoff.
- World Health Organization (WHO): Dr. P. Dorolle, Dr. R. L. Coigny, Dr. V. E. Zammit-Tabona, Mrs. Sylvia Meagher.

⁴⁴ Became member of delegation after Japan was admitted as a Member State of the United Nations on 18 December 1956. (See also list of Delegations to the eleventh session of the General Assembly.)

⁴⁵ Elected as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees by the General Assembly on 10 December 1956.

⁴⁶ Tunisia became a Member State of the United Nations on 12 November 1956.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development: Enrique López Herrarte.
 International Monetary Fund: Per Jacobsson, H. Merle Cochran, Gordon Williams.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO): Edward Warner, Carl Ljungberg, J. Hutchinson.
 World Meteorological Organization (WMO): Louis Harmantas.

REPRESENTATIVES AND DEPUTY, ALTERNATE AND ACTING REPRESENTATIVES TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Australia: E. Ronald Walker, Brian C. Hill.
 Belgium: Fernand van Langenhove, Joseph Nisot, Georges Cassiers.
 China: Tingfu F. Tsiang, Shuhsi Hsu, Chipping H. C. Kiang.
 Cuba: Emilio Núñez Portuondo, Carlos Blanco, José Miguel Ribas, Miss Uldarica Mañas.
 France: Hervé Alphand (until 24 August 1956), Bernard Cornut-Gentile (from 24 August 1956), Louis de Guiringaud.

Iran: Nasrollah Entezam, Djalal Abdoh, Mohammad Ali Massoud-Ansari.
 Peru: Víctor A. Belaúnde, Carlos Holguín.
 USSR: A. A. Sobolev, L. M. Zamyatin, G. F. Saksin, G. P. Arkadev.
 United Kingdom: Sir Pierson Dixon, P. M. Crosthwaite.
 United States: Henry Cabot Lodge, James J. Wadsworth, James W. Barco.
 Yugoslavia: Joza Brilej, Dimce Belovski, Djura Nincic.

DELEGATIONS TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

TWENTY-FIRST SESSION

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Argentina. *Representative*: Rear Admiral Aníbal O. Olivieri. *Alternates*: Alfredo A. Lavalle, Ovidio Schioppetto, Leopoldo H. Tettamanti, Raúl A. J. Quijano, Jorge Alfonso.
 Brazil. *Representative*: Cyro de Freitas-Valle. *Alternate*: Eurico Penteado.
 Canada. *Representative*: R. A. MacKay. *Alternates*: O. J. Firestone, Marcel Cadieux.
 China. *Representative*: Cheng Paonan.
 Czechoslovakia. *Representative*: Josef Ullrich. *Alternates*: Jaroslav Pscolka, Milos Vejvoda.
 Dominican Republic. *Representative*: Virgilio Diaz Ordóñez. *Alternates*: Miss Minerva Bernardino, Ambrosio Alvarez Aybar.
 Ecuador. *Representative*: José V. Trujillo. *Alternate*: Jaime Nebot Velasco.
 Egypt. *Representative*: Omar Loutfi.
 France. *Representative*: Pierre Abelin. *Alternates*: Georges Boris, André Armengaud, Gilles Gozard, Jacques Masteau, Léopold Escande.
 Greece. *Representative*: Christian X. Palamas. *Alternates*: Theodore P. Pyrlas, Dennis N. Carayannis, John G. Gregoriades.
 Indonesia. *Representative*: R. Asmaun. *Alternates*: Harsono Reksoatmodjo, Sujono Surjotjondro, Aris Munandar, Mrs. Artati S. Marzuki.
 Netherlands. *Representative*: D. U. Stikker. *Alternates*: C. W. A. Schurmann, E. L. C. Schiff, J. Kaufmann.
 Norway. *Representative*: Hans Engen. *Alternate*: Erik Dons.
 Pakistan. *Representative*: Said Hasan. *Alternates*: M. Zahiruddin Ahmed, Najmus Saqib Khan.
 USSR. *Representative*: A. A. Sobolev. *Alternates*: V. A. Podzerko, G. F. Saksin.
 United Kingdom. *Representative*: Sir Alec Randall. *Alternate*: R. D. J. Scott Fox.

United States. *Representative*: John C. Baker. *Alternates*: Nat B. King, Walter M. Kotschnig.
 Yugoslavia. *Representative*: Joza Brilej. *Alternates*: Jancz Stanovnik, Janvid Flere, Miss Mara Radic.

OBSERVERS FROM STATES MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS NOT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Australia: E. Ronald Walker.
 Belgium: J. Woulbroun, J. Raeynaeckers.
 Bulgaria: Peter Vutov.
 Chile: Alfonso Grez.
 Colombia: Misael Pastrana.
 Haiti: Alfred Addor.
 Hungary: Janos Nagy.
 Israel: Arthur C. Liveran, Mrs. Tamar Shoham-Sharon.
 Mexico: Enrique Bravo Caro.
 Philippines: Pablo A. Peña.
 Poland: Henryk Birecki.
 Portugal: Vasco Vieira Garin.
 Romania: Athanase Joja.
 Saudi Arabia: Jamil M. Baroody, Omar Haliq.
 Uruguay: Américo Paz Aguirre.
 Venezuela: Santiago Pérez Pérez, Víctor M. Rivas, Francisco Alfonso Ravard, Ignacio Silva Sucre.

REPRESENTATIVES OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation (ILO): R. A. Métall, E. J. Riches, P. P. Fano.
 Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO): Joseph L. Orr.
 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): René Maheu, Solomon V. Arnaldo, Arthur Gagliotti, Gerald Carnes.
 World Health Organization (WHO): Dr. R. L. Coigny, Mrs. Sylvia Meagher.
 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development: Eugene R. Black, Enrique López Herrarte.
 International Monetary Fund: Ivar Rooth, Gordon Williams.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO): Louis Harmantas.
 Preparatory Committee of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO): Branko Lukac.

REPRESENTATIVES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (CATEGORY A)

International Chamber of Commerce: Morris S. Rosenthal, Mrs. Roberta M. Lusardi.
 International Confederation of Free Trade Unions: Miss Toni Sender.
 International Co-operative Alliance: Leslie E. Woodcock.
 International Federation of Christian Trade Unions: G. Thormann.
 World Federation of Trade Unions: Alain Le Léap, Jan Dessau, Miss Elinor Kahn.
 World Federation of United Nations Associations: Mrs. C. Beresford Fox, Hilary Barrett-Brown.
 World Veterans Federation: Jacques Katel.

REPRESENTATIVES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (CATEGORY B)

Agudas Israel World Organization: Isaac Lewin.
 Anti-Slavery Society (United Kingdom): C. W. W. Greenidge.
 Catholic International Union for Social Service: Mrs. Carmen Giroux.
 Chamber of Commerce of the United States: Earl F. Cruickshank.
 Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations: Moses Moskowitz.
 Friends World Committee for Consultation: Grant C. Fraser.
 Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production: Earl F. Cruickshank.
 International Catholic Child Bureau: Miss Margaret M. Bedard.
 International Conference of Catholic Charities: Louis C. Longarzo.
 International Co-operative Women's Guild: Mrs. Gunnar Dybwad.
 International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, International Institute of Administrative Sciences, International Union of Local Authorities: Charles S. Ascher.
 International Federation of University Women: Miss Janet Robb.
 International Federation of Women Lawyers: Miss A. Viola Smith, Mrs. Bessie Ray Geffner, Mrs. Eleanor M. Moody.
 International Society for the Welfare of Cripples: Donald V. Wilson, Henk Nieuwenhuize.
 International Union for Child Welfare: Mrs. L. Kaufmann-Frankenstein.
 International Union of Socialist Youth: Miss Susan Gyarmati.
 Rotary International: Halsey B. Knapp.
 World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations: Owen F. Pence.
 World Assembly of Youth: Robert S. Perlzweig.
 World Jewish Congress: Maurice L. Perlzweig, Gerhard Jacoby.

World Union for Progressive Judaism: Mrs. Eleanor Polstein, Miss Jane Evans.
 World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations: Miss Catherine Schaefer.

REPRESENTATIVES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (REGISTER)

International World Calendar Association: James Avery Joyce.
 St. Joan's International Social and Political Alliance: Mrs. Wanda Grabinska.
 Union of International Associations: Georges P. Speeckaert.
 World Federation for Mental Health: Mrs. Helen S. Ascher.

TWENTY-SECOND AND RESUMED TWENTY-SECOND SESSION

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Argentina. *Representatives:* Rear Admiral Aníbal O. Olivieri, Cecilio J. Morales. *Alternates:* Juan Martese, Aldo Ferrer, Leopoldo H. Tettamanti, Juan Beltramo.
 Brazil. *Representative:* Cyro de Freitas-Valle. *Alternate:* Eurico Penteado.
 Canada. *Representative:* L. Cardin. *Alternates:* R. A. MacKay (representative at resumed 22nd session), H. Allard, A. MacEachen, G. Davidson, A. Plumptre.
 China. *Representative:* Cheng Paonan.
 Czechoslovakia. *Representatives:* Jiri Nosek, Jaroslav Pscolka. *Alternates:* Ladislav Novak, Zdenek Trhlik, Pribyslav Pavlik, Karel Svec.
 Dominican Republic. *Representatives:* Enrique de Marchena, Miss Minerva Bernardino. *Alternate:* Kémil L. Dipp Gómez.
 Ecuador. *Representative:* José V. Trujillo. *Alternates:* Jaime Nebot Velasco, Gustavo Larrea.
 Egypt. *Representative:* Omar Loutfi. *Alternates:* Hassan Ismail, Ahmed Zaki, Abdel-Monem El Tanamli, Salah El-Dine Abou-Gabal.
 France. *Representative:* Pierre Abelin. *Alternates:* Georges Boris, André Armengaud, Gilles Gozard, Jacques Masteau, Jacques Genton.
 Greece. *Representatives:* Anthony Poupouras, Christian X. Palamas. *Alternates:* Constantin Eustathiades, Constantin P. Caranicas, Dennis N. Carayannis.
 Indonesia. *Representative:* R. Asmaun. *Alternate:* Basuki Djatasmoro.
 Netherlands. *Representative:* D. U. Stikker. *Alternates:* C. W. A. Schurmann, G. Ruygers, Miss J. de Vink, Baron G. Bontinck, J. P. Bannier, J. Meijer, W. van Asch van Wijck.
 Norway. *Representative:* Hans Engen. *Alternates:* Erik Brofoss, Christian Brinch, Erik Dons, Miss Aaslaug Aasland.
 Pakistan. *Representatives:* Said Hasan, Mohammad Mir Khan. *Alternates:* Abdul Aleem, Ghulam Kehar, Shaikh Yusuf, Mrs. Anwar Ahmed, Akbar Adil.
 USSR. *Representatives:* A. V. Zakharov, G. P. Arkadev. *Alternate:* A. Arzumanyan.

United Kingdom. *Representative*: Lord John Hope. *Alternates*: Sir Alec Randall, R. D. J. Scott Fox, S. Hoare, J. D. Murray.
 United States. *Representative*: John C. Baker. *Alternates*: Walter M. Kotschnig, Nat B. King.
 Yugoslavia. *Representative*: Joza Brilej. *Alternates*: Janez Stanovnik, Janvid Flere, Ratko Pleic, Miss Mara Radic.

OBSERVERS FROM STATES MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS NOT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL
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 Belgium: Jean Leroy, Marcel van de Kerckhove.
 Bulgaria: Eugeny Kamenov, Ivan Petrov, Dimitar Bratanov, Bogomil D. Todorov.
 Chile: Fernando Donoso-Silva.
 Colombia: L. González Barros.
 Costa Rica: Reverend Benjamín Núñez.
 Cuba: Enrique Argudín.
 Finland: Torsten Tikanvaara.
 Hungary: Jozsef Buzas, Janos Florian, Karoly Kapcsos.
 Iran: Abbas Gholi Ardalan, E. Tscherazi, N. Khajavi.
 Israel: M. Kahany, Mrs. Tamar Shoham-Sharon.
 Italy: Federico Pescatori, Tommaso Notarangi, Giorgio Smoquina, Alessandro Molinari, Dante Negretti, Reginaldo Munafò, Angelo Macchia.
 Mexico: Emilio Calderón Puig.
 Poland: Jerzy Jurkiewicz, Mrs. Eugenia Krassowska.
 Romania: Bazil Serban, Valerian Stan, Gabriel Kelemen, Mircea Malitza.
 Spain: Luis García de Llera, Juan Iturralde y de Pedro, Luis de Villegas y de Urzáiz.
 Sweden: K. O. L. Dafgard.
 Venezuela: Rafael Rojas, Angel Lujan.

NON-MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

REPRESENTED BY OBSERVERS

Germany, Federal Republic of: R. Thierfelder, E. Emmel, H. Lederer, K. Winter, K. Barte, Miss E. Lindemann, W. Goeller.
 Japan: Keiichi Tatsukey, Fumihiko Togo, Wataru Owada, Motoo Ogiso.
 Switzerland: S. Campiche, C. Wetterwald, A. Kilchmann.
 Vatican City: Monseigneur Mario Brini.

REPRESENTATIVES OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation (ILO): David A. Morse, R. A. Métall, R. Roux, C. W. Jenks, L. Alvarado, F. Wheeler.
 Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO): Sir Herbert Broadley, A. Boerma, P. Terver, E. Glesinger, Miss G. Blau, A. Orbanaja, Joseph L. Orr.
 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): Luther H. Evans, Jean Thomas, Malcolm S. Adiseshiah, René Maheu, Claude Berkeley.
 World Health Organization (WHO): Dr. M. Candau, Dr. P. Dorolle, Dr. P. M. Kaul, Dr. R. L. Coigny, Dr. V. E. Zammit-Tabona, Mrs. Sylvia Meagher.

"Japan became a Member State of the United Nations on 18 December 1956.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development: Enrique López Herrarte.
 International Monetary Fund: Gordon Williams, J. Polak.
 International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO): E. R. Marlin.
 Universal Postal Union (UPU): F. Radice.
 International Telecommunication Union (ITU): Hugh Townshend.
 World Meteorological Organization (WMO): D. Davies, W. Dyer.
 Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization (ITO): Eric Wyndham-White, J. Royer.
 Preparatory Committee of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO): Branko Lukac.

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

League of Arab States: Mohamed Ali Namazy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (CATEGORY A)

International Chamber of Commerce: F. Bower, J. L'Huillier, Mrs. Roberta M. Lusardi.
 International Confederation of Free Trade Unions: S. Nedzynski, H. Patteet.
 International Co-operative Alliance: M. Boson.
 International Federation of Agricultural Producers: R. Savary.
 International Federation of Christian Trade Unions: J. Bogaert, G. Eggermann, Miss L. Herren, G. Thormann.
 International Organization of Employers: C. Kuntschen, J. Vanek.
 Inter-parliamentary Union: A. de Blonay, H. Howson.
 World Federation of Trade Unions: G. Boglietti, Jan Dessau, A. Diallo, T. Drinkwater, K. Panikkar, Miss Elinor Kahn.
 World Federation of United Nations Associations: J. Ennals, Mrs. C. Beresford Fox, Mrs. B. Troupin, Hilary Barrett-Brown.
 World Veterans Federation: C. Campaigne, D. Heaps, Jacques Katel, R. Lenz, Mrs. C. Rogger.

REPRESENTATIVES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (CATEGORY B)

Agudas Israel World Organization: H. Goodman.
 Catholic International Union for Social Service: Miss A. Hertoghe, Miss J. de Romer.
 Chamber of Commerce of the United States: Earl F. Cruickshank.
 Commission of the Churches on International Affairs: L. Ledermann, D. Micheli, F. Nolde, E. Rees.
 Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations: François Brunschwig, Gershon Ellenbogen.
 Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations: G. Warburg.
 Friends World Committee for Consultation: Duncan Wood.
 Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production: Earl F. Cruickshank.
 International Alliance of Women: Miss Clara Cam-

poamor, Mrs. Marcelle Prince-Koire, Miss Antoinette Quinche, Mrs. Nina Spiller.
 International Association of Penal Law: Mrs. M. Fleury, M. Habicht.
 International Catholic Child Bureau: A. Bondu.
 International Catholic Migration Commission: J. Aroca, G. Gotschlich, J. Norris, T. Stark, F. Zacchi.
 International Catholic Press Union: Reverend Martin Cottier.
 International Committee of the Red Cross: H. Courcier, F. de Reynold, F. Siordet.
 International Conference of Catholic Charities: Reverend P. Bouvier, A. Pugin, M. Pugin.
 International Co-operative Women's Guild: Mrs. Jeannette Hubler.
 International Federation of Business and Professional Women: Mrs. M. Finidori, Mrs. Esther Hymer.
 International Federation of University Women: Mrs. M. Fiechter.
 International Law Association: Samuel K. C. Kopper.
 International Road Federation: D. Clarke.
 International Road Transport Union: Philippe Droin.
 International Statistical Institute, International Union for the Scientific Study of Population: J. Nixon.
 International Union for Child Welfare: Miss A. Moser, Mrs. J. Small, G. Thélén.
 League of Red Cross Societies: F. Daubenton, H. Dunning.
 Nouvelles Equipes Internationales — Union des Démocrates Chrétiens: Mrs. Maria Andras, Konrad Sieniewicz.
 Pan-Pacific South-East Asia Women's Association: Miss Amy Kane.
 Pax Romana: Mrs. J. Buensod, Reverend L. Grond, R. Sugranyes de Franch.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom: Mrs. G. Baer, Mrs. A. Selander.
 World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations: Douglas Deane, Paul Limbert, Jean Raymond, Owen F. Pence.
 World Assembly of Youth: Miss H. Dale.
 World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls: Miss Josiane Chevrier, Miss L. Herren, Miss Anne Longchamp, Miss Jacqueline Poncet.
 World Jewish Congress: F. Bienenfeld, F. Brassloff, Gerhard Jacoby.
 World Movement of Mothers: Mrs. M. Jobert, Miss S. Béguin.
 World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations: Mrs. M. Graber-Duvernay, Miss R. de Lucy-Fosariou, Miss J. de Romer.
 World Young Women's Christian Association: Miss Alice Arnold, Miss Christl Branger, Miss Isabel Catto, Mrs. Mercèdes Ludi, Miss Elisabeth Palmer.

REPRESENTATIVES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (REGISTER)

International Committee of Catholic Nurses: Miss M. Callou.
 International Council of Commerce Employers: P. Eisenring, W. Pfund.
 International Relief Committee for Intellectual Workers: P. Gordon.
 Medical Women's International Association: V. Peterson.
 St. Joan's International Social and Political Alliance: Mrs. M. Leroy-Boy.
 World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts: Mrs. P. Bugnion-Secretan.
 World Federation of Democratic Youth: Jacques Denis.

DELEGATIONS TO THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

SEVENTEENTH SESSION

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Australia. *Representative*: E. Ronald Walker. *Alternates*: T. Wakcham Cutts, Robert N. Hamilton.
 Belgium. *Representative*: Pierre Ryckmans. *Alternates*: Alfred Claeys-Bouuaert, Robert Scheyven.
 Burma. *Representative*: Than Hla. *Alternate*: Paw Htin.
 China. *Representative*: Shih-shun Liu. *Alternate*: Liu Yu-wan.
 France. *Representative*: Robert Barges. *Alternate*: Michel de Camaret.
 Guatemala. *Representative*: Emilio Arenales Catalán. *Alternates*: Isidro Lemus Dimas, Ramiro Aragón, Maximiliano Kestler.
 Haiti. *Representative*: Max H. Dorsinville. *Alternate*: Georges Séraphin.
 India. *Representative*: V. K. Krishna Menon. *Alternates*: K. Raghu Ramaiah, Arthur S. Lall.
 Italy. *Representative*: Alberico A. Casardi. *Alternate*: Eugenio Plaja.
 New Zealand. *Representative*: A. R. Perry.
 Syria. *Representative*: Rafik Asha. *Alternate*: Najmud-dine Rifai.

USSR. *Representative*: Vasily F. Grubyakov.
 United Kingdom. *Representative*: Sir Alan C. Burns. *Alternate*: B. O. B. Gidden.
 United States. *Representative*: Mason Sears. *Alternate*: Benjamin Gerig.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITIES

Belgium: Pierre Leroy (for questions concerning Ruanda-Urundi).
 France: Raymond Lefèvre (for questions concerning the Cameroons under French administration); Georges Tourot, Joachim Humlede (for questions concerning Togoland under French administration).
 United Kingdom: Brigadier E. J. Gibbons, E. M. L. Endeley, Abba Habib, J. O. Field, R. N. Jacobsen (for questions concerning the Cameroons under British administration); A. J. Grattan-Bellew (for questions concerning Tanganyika).

REPRESENTATIVES OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES
 International Labour Organisation (ILO): R. A. Métall.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO): Joseph L. Orr.
 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): René Maheu, Solomon V. Arnaldo.
 World Health Organization (WHO): Dr. R. L. Coigny, Mrs. Sylvia Meagher.

EIGHTEENTH SESSION

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Australia. *Representative*: E. Ronald Walker. *Alternates*: T. Wakeham Cutts, Robert N. Hamilton.
 Belgium. *Representative*: Alfred Claeys-Bouuaert. *Alternate*: Luc Smolderen.
 Burma. *Representative*: Mya Sein. *Alternate*: Paw Htin.
 China. *Representative*: Chiping H. C. Kiang. *Alternate*: Hsi-kun Yang.
 France. *Representative*: Robert Bargues.
 Guatemala. *Representative*: Emilio Arenales Catalán. *Alternates*: Isidro Lemus Dimas, José Rolz Bennett, Ramiro Aragón, Maximiliano Kestler.
 Haiti. *Representative*: Max H. Dorsinville. *Alternate*: Georges Salomon.
 India. *Representative*: V. K. Krishna Menon. *Alternate*: Arthur S. Lall.
 Italy. *Representative*: Remigio D. Grillo.
 New Zealand. *Representative*: Sir Leslie Munro. *Alternates*: T. P. Davin, William G. Thorp.
 Syria. *Representative*: Rafik Asha. *Alternates*: Najmuddine Rifai, Jawdat Mufti.
 USSR. *Representative*: Vasily F. Grubyakov. *Alternate*: Ivan I. Lobanov.
 United Kingdom. *Representative*: Sir Alan C. Burns. *Alternate*: B. O. B. Gidden.
 United States. *Representative*: Mason Sears. *Alternate*: Benjamin Gerig.

STATES MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS NOT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Colombia.⁴⁸ *Representative*: Edmundo de Holte Castello.
 Egypt.⁴⁸ *Representative*: Kamal Eddine Salah.
 Philippines.⁴⁸ *Representative*: Mauro Baradi.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITIES

Australia: John Herbert Jones (for questions concerning Nauru and New Guinea).
 Italy: Vittorio Zadotti (for questions concerning Somaliland under Italian administration).

⁴⁸ States Members of the United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian Administration.

New Zealand: T. R. Smith (for questions concerning Western Samoa).
 United Kingdom: T. A. Mead, O. R. Blair (for questions concerning Togoland under British administration).
 United States: Delmas H. Nucker (for questions concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands).

REPRESENTATIVES OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation (ILO): R. A. Métall, R. Roux.
 Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO): Joseph L. Orr.
 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): René Maheu, Solomon V. Arnaldo.
 World Health Organization (WHO): Dr. R. L. Coigny, Dr. V. E. Zammit-Tabona, Mrs. Sylvia Mcagher.

SIXTH SPECIAL SESSION

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Australia. *Representative*: A. H. Loomes.
 Belgium. *Representative*: Pierre Ryckmans. *Alternates*: Alfred Claeys-Bouuaert, Luc Smolderen.
 Burma. *Representative*: On Sein.
 China. *Representative*: Chiping H. C. Kiang.
 France. *Representative*: Robert Bargues. *Alternates*: Georges Apedo-Amah, Guy Périer de Féral, Michel de Camaret.
 Guatemala. *Representative*: José Rolz Bennett.
 Haiti. *Representative*: Max H. Dorsinville. *Alternate*: Georges Salomon.
 India. *Representative*: K. Raghu Ramaiah. *Alternate*: Rikhi Jaipal.
 Italy. *Representative*: Remigio D. Grillo.
 New Zealand. *Representative*: William G. Thorp.
 Syria. *Representative*: Rafik Asha. *Alternates*: Jawdat Mufti, Najmuddine Rifai.
 USSR. *Representative*: Ivan I. Lobanov. *Alternate*: Vladimir N. Bendryshev.
 United Kingdom. *Representative*: B. O. B. Gidden.
 United States. *Representative*: Mason Sears. *Alternate*: Benjamin Gerig.

REPRESENTATIVES OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation (ILO): R. A. Métall.
 Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO): Joseph L. Orr.
 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): Solomon V. Arnaldo.
 World Health Organization (WHO): Mrs. Sylvia Meagher.

APPENDIX V

INFORMATION CENTRES AND REGIONAL INFORMATION OFFICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

ATHENS. United Nations Information Centre
37 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue
Athens, Greece
Area covered: Greece, Israel, Turkey.

BANGKOK. Information Officer, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
Sala Santitham
Bangkok, Thailand
Area covered: Cambodia, Laos, Thailand.

BELGRADE. United Nations Information Centre
1, Bulevar Revolucije
(Post Office Box No. 157)
Belgrade, Yugoslavia
Area covered: Albania, Yugoslavia.

BOGOTA. Centro de Informacion de las Naciones Unidas.
Calle 19, Numero 7-30 — Septimo Piso
(Post Office Box No. 65-67)
Bogota, Colombia
Area covered: Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela.

BUENOS AIRES. Centro de Informacion de las Naciones Unidas
Charcas 684, 3 F
Buenos Aires, Argentina
Area covered: Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay.

CAIRO. United Nations Information Centre
Sharia El Shams
Imm. Tagher
Garden City
Cairo, Egypt
Area covered: Egypt, Ethiopia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Yemen.

COPENHAGEN. United Nations Information Centre
37 H. C. Andersen's Boulevard
Copenhagen V, Denmark
Area covered: Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden.

DJAKARTA (see under SHANGHAI)

GENEVA. United Nations Information Centre
Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland
Area covered: Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania; also Germany and Switzerland.

HAGUE, THE (see under LONDON)

KARACHI. United Nations Information Centre
Strachen Road
(Post Office Box No. 349 G.P.O.)
Karachi 1, Pakistan
Area covered: Pakistan.

LONDON. United Nations Information Centre
14/15 Stratford Place
London W.1, England
Area covered: British Dependencies (excepting British West African territories of the Gambia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone), Ireland, Netherlands, United Kingdom.

THE HAGUE. Information Officer for the Netherlands
21 Bezuidenhoutseweg
The Hague, Netherlands
Area covered: Netherlands.

MANILA (see under SHANGHAI)

MEXICO CITY. Centro de Informacion de las Naciones Unidas
Hamburgo No. 63, 3er Piso
Mexico D.F., Mexico
Area covered: Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama.

MONROVIA. United Nations Information Centre
24 Broad Street
(Post Office Box No. 282)
Monrovia, Liberia
Area covered: Liberia, Ghana and the British West African territories of the Gambia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone.

MOSCOW. United Nations Information Centre
15 Hohlovski Pereulok, Apartment 36
Moscow, USSR

Area covered: Byelorussian SSR, Ukrainian SSR,
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

NEW DELHI. United Nations Information Centre
21 Curzon Road
New Delhi, India

Area covered: Burma, Ceylon, India, Nepal.

PARIS. Centre d'Information des Nations Unies
36, rue La Pérouse
Paris, 16^e, France

Area covered: Belgium, Belgian Congo, France, French
Overseas Dependencies, Luxembourg.

PRAGUE. United Nations Information Centre
Panská 5

Prague 2, Czechoslovakia

Area covered: Czechoslovakia.

RIO DE JANEIRO. Centro de Informacoes das
Nacoes Unidas

Rua Mexico 11, Sala 1502

(Caixa Postal 1750)

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Area covered: Brazil.

SANTIAGO. Information Officer, Economic Com-
mission for Latin America

Avenida Providencia 871

Santiago, Chile

Area covered: Chile.

SHANGHAI. United Nations Information Centre
29 Chungshan Road E-1

Shanghai, China

Area covered: China.

DJAKARTA. Information Officer for Indonesia
76 Kebon Sirih

Djakarta, Indonesia

Area covered: Indonesia.

MANILA. Information Officer for the Philippines
United Nations Building

Padre Faura

(Post Office Box No. 2149)

Manila, Philippines

Area covered: Philippines.

SYDNEY. United Nations Information Centre
Stanton House

133 Pitt Street

(Box 4030, General Post Office)

Sydney, Australia

Area covered: Australia, New Zealand.

TEHERAN. United Nations Information Centre
Heshmat Dowleh

Khiaban Keyvan

Teheran, Iran

Area covered: Afghanistan, Iran.

WASHINGTON. United Nations Information Centre
1908 Q Street, N.W.

Washington, D.C.

INDEX

ABBREVIATIONS

ACC, Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	ILC, International Law Commission	TAB, Technical Assistance Board
act., activities	ILO, International Labour Organisation (Office)	TAC, Technical Assistance Committee
admin., administrative	IMCO, Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization	TC, Trusteeship Council
adv., advisory	inf., information	UK, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
art., article	int., international	UN, United Nations
Bank, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	ITO, International Trade Organization	UNCURK, United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea
Commr., Commissioner	ITU, International Telecommunication Union	UNEF, United Nations Emergency Force
Comm., Commission	LN, League of Nations	UNESCO, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
conf., conference	NGO, non-governmental organization	UNICEF, United Nations Children's Fund
consid., consideration	NSGT, Non-Self-Governing Territories	UNKRA, United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency
conv., convention	org., organization	UNREF, United Nations Refugee Emergency Fund
cttee., committee	part., participation	UNRWA, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
ECAFE, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	pet., petition	UNTSO, United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
ECE, Economic Commission for Europe	prep., preparatory	UPU, Universal Postal Union
ECLA, Economic Commission for Latin America	prog., programme	US, United States of America
ESC, Economic and Social Council	provs., provisions	USSR, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
exec., executive	qn., question	WFTU, World Federation of Trade Unions
estab., established or establishment	recomm., recommendation	WHO, World Health Organization
FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	rel., relations	WMO, World Meteorological Organization
Fund, International Monetary Fund	resol., resolution	
GA, General Assembly	rev., revision	
GATT, General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	SC, Security Council	
ICAO, International Civil Aviation Organization	SG, Secretary-General	
ICITO, Interim Commission for ITO	sp., special	
ICJ, International Court of Justice	SSR, Soviet Socialist Republic	
IFC, International Finance Corporation	SUNFED, Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development	
	TA, technical assistance	
	TAA, Technical Assistance Administration	

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